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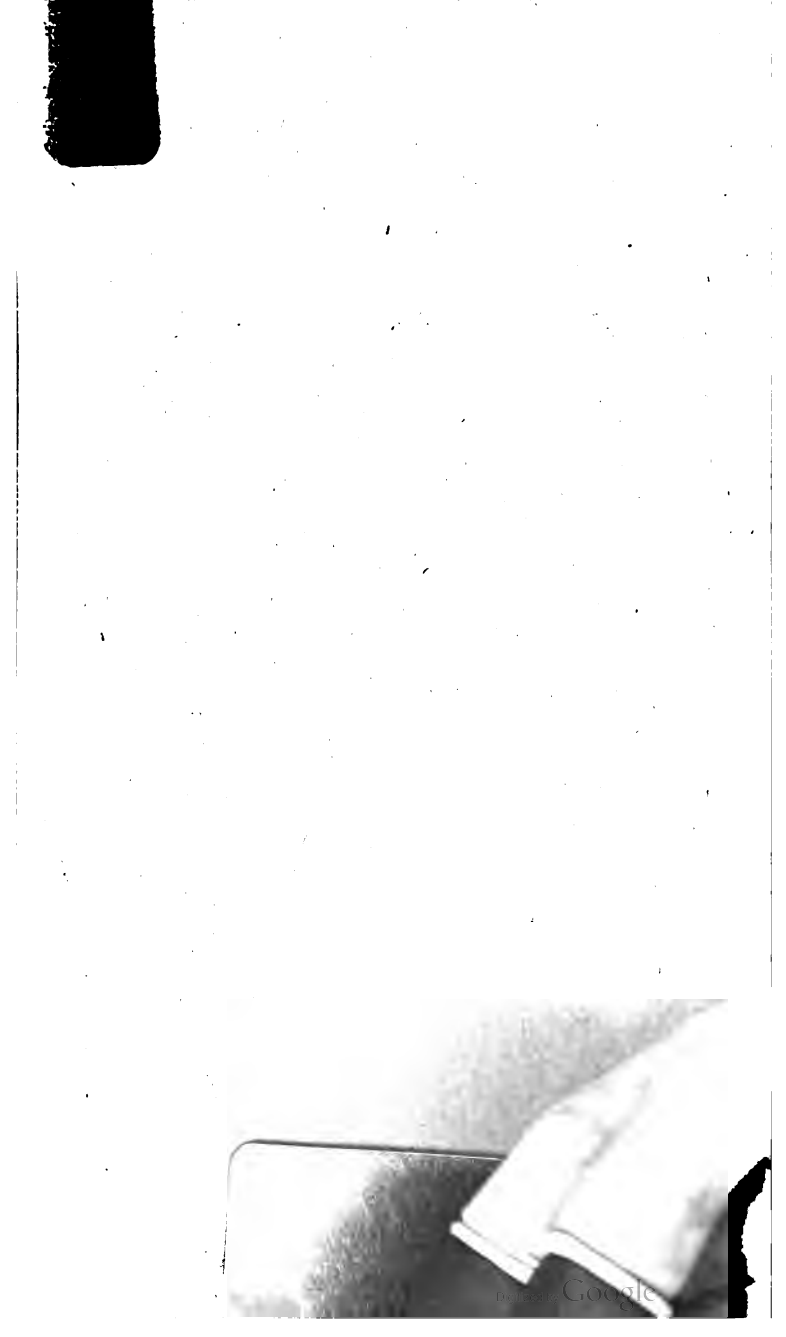
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**TO PARENTS, TEACHERS,  
SCHOOL COMMITTEES,  
AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE CAUSE OF  
EDUCATION.**

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**THE** subscribers respectfully solicit attention to the following Catalogue of School Books, and other works auxiliary to the cause of general education. At a great expense of care, time, and capital, they have succeeded in forming a series of School Books, which, it is believed, may fairly challenge competition with those of any other publishing house in the country. It has been an object with them to secure the aid of the best authors and teachers in the preparation of these works; and they have spared no expense in rendering the mechanical execution of each work in some measure worthy of the matter which it contains. Indeed, it has been a favourite design with them to introduce a superior style of printing, engraving, paper, and binding for School Books, believing as they do, that the usefulness of the works is as much enhanced by their accuracy, as the interest which the pupils take in them is increased by their neatness and beauty. The engravings on steel and on wood which adorn some of the volumes, have been executed by some of our best engravers, and are by no means discreditable to their talents.

As all the works are stereotyped, their accuracy is insured; since any trifling error which may escape notice in a first edition, is easily corrected in the stereotype plates before a second is issued.

The series of School Histories; comprising the Histories of Greece, Rome, and England, the Outlines of Sacred History, and the Sacred History of the Deluge, are considered particularly worthy of attention. A careful examination of these books will show them to be well suited to the use of schools. Their embellishments are executed in a beautiful style; and the tables, questions, and other explanatory and illustrative matter, render them unusually convenient for teachers, and improving for scholars. The recommendations of teachers and reviewers of public journals contained in the catalogue, will show the estimation in which they are held by literary men, and the extent to which they have been introduced in the schools of our country.

In order to complete this series of school histories, the subscribers have now in preparation a History of the United States, and a General History.

The small volume of Guy and Keith on Astronomy and the Use of the Globes, is a very popular work. It has been found the most elegant and convenient compend of astronomical science hitherto prepared for the use of schools. The recommendations of this work are respectfully offered to the notice of the public.

Bridge's Algebra is also gaining a very high repute, from its accuracy and the beautifully clear and concise method

which the author pursues. It is a favourite book with pupils, on account of its being perfectly intelligible and interesting. It renders a somewhat abstruse science quite attractive to young minds.

The Scientific Class Book is perhaps the most valuable publication on the list. It comprises in two moderately sized volumes all the subjects of natural science studied in schools and academies, and several subjects highly useful and interesting which have not hitherto been embraced in the course of instruction at school. Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Metallurgy, Mineralogy, Crystallography, Geology, Oryctology, and Meteorology, are here treated at sufficient length for the purposes of liberal education; and in the volume which is now in preparation, Physiology and the several departments of Zoology will be fully treated. A uniform and well executed course on these important subjects has hitherto been a desideratum. It is believed, and the testimonials submitted in the catalogue support the belief, that the volumes now offered leave nothing further to be desired in the way of text books for a thorough course of school instruction on natural science.

For particular notices of the other School Books comprised in the subscribers' list, the reader is referred to the following catalogue. Teachers and school committees, who may be desirous to examine copies of the books, are respectfully requested to call at the store of the subscribers, No. 23 Minor street, or to make application to their nearest agent.

**KEY & BIDDLE.**



*Third Part in Press.*

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THE  
SCIENTIFIC CLASS-BOOK;

A FAMILIAR INTRODUCTION TO THE PRINCIPLES  
OF  
PHYSICAL SCIENCE:  
FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

---

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COMPRISING

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AND FURNISHED WITH NOTES, REFERENCES, QUESTIONS  
FOR EXAMINATION, LISTS OF  
SUBSIDIARY WORKS, AND A  
COPIOUS INDEX.

---

BY WALTER R. JOHNSON, A.M.

Professor of Mechanics and Natural Philosophy in the Franklin Institute  
of the State of Pennsylvania; Member, and one of the Curators  
of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia;  
one of the Vice Presidents of the American  
Institute of Instruction

# THE SCIENTIFIC CLASS-BOOK

**THE SCIENTIFIC CLASS-BOOK ; OR, A FAMILIAR INTRODUCTION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE**, for the use of Schools and Academies, on the basis of Mr. J. M. Moffat. Part I. Comprising Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Pyromonics, Optics, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism. With Emendations, Notes, Questions for Examination, List of Works for Reference, some additional Illustrations, and an Index. By Walter R. Johnson, A.M., Professor of Mechanics and Natural Philosophy in the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Institute of Instruction.

Messrs. Key & Biddle,—

*Philadelphia, June 22, 1835.*

I have carefully examined your "Scientific Class-Book, Part I." and find it what has for some time been much wanted in our academies and high schools. The emendations, notes, and additional illustrations, are important, and what might be expected from one so perfectly at home, both theoretically and practically, in the range of Natural Philosophy, as Mr. Johnson is extensively known to be. The list of works for reference will be appreciated by intelligent teachers. I have introduced it as a Text-Book, and commend it cordially to the notice and examination of others.

CHARLES HENRY ALDEN,

*Principal of the Philadelphia High School for Young Ladies.*

I fully concur in the above.

SAMUEL JONES.

*Philadelphia, June 24, 1835.*

I fully concur with Messrs. Frost, Keagy, and Jones, in their opinion of Mr. Johnson's work on Natural Philosophy, and shall immediately adopt the book as the best I know of for use in my own and other schools, in this city, in which I give instruction.

OLIVER A. SHAW.

We have examined Mr. Johnson's Scientific Class-Book, and are so well satisfied with its merits, that we shall adopt it as a class-book on Natural Philosophy in our school.

S. C. & J. B. WALKER.

Messrs. Key & Biddle,—

*Philadelphia, June 26, 1835.*

A careful examination of the treatise on Mechanical Philosophy, entitled "The Scientific Class-Book, Part I." has satisfied me, that it is by far the most complete class-book, on that subject, which has yet fallen under my notice. The additions made by Professor Johnson, particularly the bibliographical notes, are not less creditable to his learning and sound judgment, than conducive to the utility of the work for the purposes of instruction. The volume may be safely recommended as a standard class-book for schools and private students.

JOHN FROST.

Messrs. Key & Biddle,

*Gentlemen*:—It is with much pleasure that I have examined "The Scientific Class-Book," on the basis of J. M. Moffat, Esq., by Walter R. Johnson, A.M. It is such a work as the advancing state of education in this country particularly demands at the present time. I hope its use may become general.

With regard, yours,

J. H. BROWN.

Messrs. KEY & BIDDLE,

*Gentlemen* :—I have to thank you for a copy of the *Scientific Class-Book*, prepared by Professor Johnson, from the work of Moffat. I have been so interested in the perusal of it, that I feel almost incapacitated to speak *critically* of its character : and yet this interest, perhaps, may speak its highest praise. The exhibition of truth, in such a manner as to allure and reward attention with delight, even where the charm of novelty is wanting, is certainly a rare merit in an elementary treatise on the Natural Sciences. The *Scientific Class-Book*, however, is very far from being made up of stale categories. It embraces a surprising amount of information respecting the most recent discoveries—information which will not be found in any other single work whatever. I would cordially recommend it as a book admirably adapted, by its fulness and simplicity, by its happy combination of scientific accuracy, with a charming narrative sort of ease, at once to awaken the love of knowledge and to impart it. It will prove a most valuable work to our higher schools and academies, and to the teachers of all others.

Yours, truly,

R. W. CUSHMAN.

Messrs. KEY & BIDDLE,

6th Month 23d, 1835.

*Gentlemen* :—I have examined the first part of the *Scientific Class-Book* just published by you, and cheerfully express my opinion, that, for accuracy and comprehensiveness, this work contains a system of principles and illustrations on the subject on which it treats, superior to any book of the same size and price intended for the use of schools.

As this volume is the first of a series on the Mechanical and Physical Sciences, the public may confidently expect that the successive parts, when completed, will constitute a consistent set of treatises peculiarly adapted to the present wants of places of education.

JOHN M. KEAGY.

We cheerfully concur in opinion with the above recommendations.

JOS. P. ENGLIS,  
HUGH MORROW,  
WM. A. GARRIGUES,  
M. SOULE,  
JACOB PEIRCE,  
BENJ'N C. TUCKER,  
T. G. POTTS,  
WM. CURRAN,  
S. BICKNELL,  
D. R. ASHTON,  
EL. FOUSE,  
C. FELTT,  
THOS. BALDWIN,  
JOHN STOCKDALE,  
URIAH KITCHEN,  
THOS. H. WILSON,  
SHEPHERD A. REEVES,  
E. H. HUBBARD,  
WILLIAM MCNAIR,  
JAMES CROWELL,  
J. O'CONNOR,

WILLIAM MARRIOTT,  
RIAL LAKE,  
BENJ. MAYO,  
JAMES P. ESPY,  
Rev. SAM'L W. CRAWFORD, A.M.,  
Principal of the Acadl. Dept. of the  
University of Pennsylvania.  
THOS. M. ADAM,  
CHARLES MEAD,  
JAS. E. SLACK,  
L. W. BURNET,  
WM. MANN, A. M.  
CHAS. B. TREGO,  
WM. ROBERTS,  
THOS. COLLINS,  
SAML. CLENDENIN,  
AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON,  
JNO. D. GRISCOM,  
N. DODGE,  
JOHN HASLAM.

New York, July, 1835.

Having examined the First Part of the *Scientific Class-Book*, we feel justified in concurring in the above favourable recommendations.

EDW. D. BARRY,  
J. M. ELY,  
JOSEPH MCKEEN,  
JONATHAN B. KIDDER,  
PATRICK S. CASSADY,  
WM. R. ADDINGTON,  
RUFUS LOCKWOOD,  
NORTON THAYER,  
JOHN OAKLEY,

DAVID SCHUPER,  
F. A. STREETER,  
CHARLES W. NICHOLS,  
THOMAS MCKEE,  
G. I. HOPPER,  
J. B. PECK,  
S. JENNER,  
RICHARD J. SMITH.

*From Alexander D. Bache, A.M., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania.*

Messrs. KEY & BIDDLE,—

Gentlemen:—I have examined, with much pleasure, the first part of the "Scientific Class-Book." The additions of the American editor appear to me to have well adapted the book for use in schools and academies. Its utility to the general reader has, no doubt been increased by the same labours. Very respectfully, yours,

September 16, 1835.

A. D. BACHE.

*From S. Jones, A.M., Principal of Mathematical and Classical Institute.*

I regard "Guy's Elements of Astronomy," and "Keith on the Globes," as the best book of the kind which I have examined, and feel a confidence that the price of the work, the beautiful and appropriate illustrations, and the handsome and correct manner in which the treatises have been executed by the publishers and editor, as well as their intrinsic merit, will commend them to every parent and teacher.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1835.

S. JONES.

We cordially concur in the recommendation of Messrs. Key & Biddle's edition of Guy and Keith.

REV. DAVID R. AUSTIN, A.M.,

*Principal of Monson Academy, Monson, Mass., September 21, 1835.*

T. L. WRIGHT,

*Principal of East Hartford Classical and English School, East Hartford, September 23, 1835.*

*From Simeon Hart, jun., A.M., for several years Principal of Farmington Academy, Connecticut.*

Messrs. KEY & BIDDLE,—

I have examined, with considerable attention, "Bridge's Treatise on the Elements of Algebra," and am so favourably impressed with its excellence, that I have introduced it into my school as one of the text-books to be used by students in algebra.

I have also examined, with much pleasure, "the Scientific Class-Book, or a familiar Introduction to the Principles of Physical Science," and would say, in the words of the closing paragraph of the preface, "that whatever merit may be claimed for other treatises on the same departments in science, this, it is confidently anticipated, will be found to embrace as full and satisfactory a view of the subjects on which it treats, as any similar compilation which has hitherto been dedicated to the service of American youth."

An examination of "Guy's Astronomy," and "Keith on the Globes," has resulted in the conviction, that they may be safely recommended to parents and teachers as works well calculated to interest and instruct the intelligent scholar.

Pinnock's improved edition of Dr. Goldsmith's "Abridgment of the History of Rome," and his improved edition of the "History of England," are works which need only to be known to be admired, as well adapted to the wants of schools and academies in this country.

Respectfully yours,

SIMEON HART, JUN.

*Farmington, Conn., September 4, 1835.*

*From Rev. Dr. Cornelius D. Westbrook, Principal of a Female School, New Brunswick, New Jersey.*

I have examined Pinnock's improved edition of Dr. Goldsmith's "History of England," by Key & Biddle of Philadelphia, and I do most cheerfully recommend it to teachers of schools and academies as the best arrangement of that very popular school book I have ever seen.

*New Brunswick, August 1, 1835*

I most cordially join with Dr. Westbrook in his opinion of Pinnock's Goldsmith's England.

REV. DAVID R. AUSTIN, A.M.,  
Principal of Monson Academy, Monson, Mass., September 21, 1835.

From T. L. Wright, A.M., Principal of East Hartford Classical and English School.

I very cheerfully concur with S. Jones, A.M., Principal of the Classical and Mathematical Institute, relative to "Pinnock's England;" and with Dr. Adrain in his opinion expressed of "Bridge's Algebra." "Pinnock's Rome," I regard as well adapted to the use of schools and private reading.  
East Hartford, September 23, 1835.

From Rev. C. D. Westbrook, D.D., Teacher, New Jersey.

I have examined Key & Biddle's edition of "Guy's Elements of Astronomy," and "An Abridgment of Keith's Treatise on the Globes." Keith on the use of the globes is too well known to need any recommendation; and "Guy's Astronomy" will recommend itself to any one who wishes to introduce to his scholars, or to his children, the interesting and sublime study of astronomy.  
CORNELIUS D. WESTBROOK.

New Brunswick, August 1, 1835.

From N. W. Fiske, A.M., V. D. M., Professor, Amherst College, Mass.  
MESSRS. KEY & BIDDLE,—

Gentlemen:—With great satisfaction, I have examined your editions of "Pinnock's Goldsmith's Rome" and "England." They are executed in a very convenient and attractive form, and are works which may be confidently recommended for use in all our schools and academies.

The "Scientific Class-Book" appears to me, judging from the portions I have yet found time to read, a very excellent work. A vast amount of the most interesting and valuable knowledge is brought into a small compass, and is generally presented in a very clear and happy method. I hope it will obtain extensive circulation, as I know of nothing better adapted for common instruction in the sciences which are treated in the part I have seen.

Very respectfully, I am yours,

September 21, 1835.

N. W. FISKE.

In the opinion expressed by Professor Fiske, respecting the "Scientific Class-Book, Part I." I can most cheerfully concur.

E. S. SNELL, A.M.,  
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in Amherst College, Massachusetts.

From Rev. David R. Austin, A.M., Principal of Monson Academy.

I fully agree with Professors Fiske and Snell, in regard to the "Scientific Class-Book," and shall adopt it in the institution of which I have the charge.  
D. R. AUSTIN.

I concur with Professor Fiske, and numerous others, in relation to "Pinnock's Rome."  
D. R. AUSTIN.

Monson, September 23, 1835.

Samuel Jones, A.M., of Philadelphia, says of Bridge's Algebra:—"The lucid style of investigating subjects pursued by Professor Bridge in his 'Conic Sections,' and other works, is found commenced here: the arrangement is methodical and good, and I can unhesitatingly recommend it as well worthy of the places of the ill-digested compilations used in many schools."

We cordially join with Mr. Jones in his opinion of Key & Biddle's edition of "Bridge's Algebra."

H. S. AUSTIN.  
J. M. MOORE,  
J. CROWLEY, A.B.

I can unhesitatingly subscribe to the numerous commendations of  
"Bridge's Algebra."

DAVID R. AUSTIN,  
*Principal of Monson Academy, Massachusetts.*

*The New Jersey Journal*, printed August 25, 1835, at Elizabethtown, N. J.,  
remarks of all these works :—

"To be appreciated, these books require only to be known. We most cordially recommend them to teachers and parents. As long as their enterprising publishers publish such books, and in such taste, they cannot fail to meet with encouragement."

From J. G. De Soter, M.A., *Professor of French, Spanish, and Italian, Philadelphia.*

- I have examined "L'Abeille pour les Enfants," published by Messrs. Key and Biddle of this city, and am so much pleased with the pure and chaste style of the selection, that I shall use it in my instruction with the younger pupils.  
J. G. DE SOTER.

Rev. S. North, A.M., *Professor of Languages, Hamilton College*, writes to the publishers of these Histories :—

"After an attentive examination of Goldsmith's Histories of Rome and England, with notes and other additions by Pinnock, it gives me pleasure to say, that I think them the best editions of those deservedly popular works which have yet been published." *He adds also*—"From a cursory examination of 'Bridge's Algebra,' 'The Scientific Class-Book,' and 'Guy's Astronomy,' they appear to me to be well fitted to facilitate the progress of students in the respective sciences of which they treat."

Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y., September 23, 1835.

S. NORTH.

From W. H. Scram, *Principal of a Select Classical and English Academy, Troy, New York.*

Messrs. KEY & BIDDLE,—

I have examined the edition of "Goldsmith's England," prepared by Pinnock for the use of schools, and published by you. Also, your editions of "Bridge's Algebra," "Guy's Astronomy," "Keith on the Globes," and the "Scientific Class-Book, Part I." and consider them worthy the attention of teachers of select schools and academies. I shall introduce them into my school as soon as practicable.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. SCRAM, A.M.

Having partially examined the above work, we feel no hesitation in adding our names to the recommendations already obtained from gentlemen in whose honesty and capability we have the utmost confidence.

A. CLARKE,  
JOS. H. CLARKE.

We fully concur in the above recommendation.

A. B. CLEVELAND,  
A. DINSMORE,  
JAMES WILKESON,  
WM. HAMILTON,  
DAVID RING,  
JAMES SHANLEY,  
E. YEATES REESE,  
N. SPELMAN,  
B. WALSH,  
PARDON DAVIS,  
SAMUEL HUBBELL,  
O. W. TREADWELL,

}

S. P. SKINNER,  
C. H. ROBERTSON,  
ROBERT WALKER,  
S. CLARK,  
JAMES E. SEARLEY,  
E. RHODES HARNEY,  
ROBT. O'NEILL,  
M. POWER,  
JNO. PRENTISS,  
EDWARD S. EBBS,  
MICHAEL TONER.

Having examined Pinnock's improved edition of Dr. Goldsmith's History of Rome, I unhesitatingly say, that the style and elegance of the language,

the arrangement of the chapters, and the questions for examination, render it, in my estimation, a most valuable school book :—I therefore most cheerfully recommend it to teachers, and do confidently trust that it will find an extensive introduction into the schools of our country.

Baltimore, September 23, 1835.

JAS. F. GOULD.

We fully concur in the above recommendation.

S. P. SKINNER,  
C. H. ROBERTSON,  
ROBT. WALKER,  
WM. HAMILTON,  
DAVID RING,  
JAMES E. SEARLEY,  
SML. ROZEL,  
E. YEATES REESE,  
N. SPELMAN,  
B. WALSH,  
PARDON DAVIS  
SAMUEL HUBBELL,  
O. W. TREADWELL,

A. DINSMORE,  
JAMES WILKESON,  
JOS. H. CLARKE,  
S. A. CLARKE,  
JOSEPH WALKER,  
JAMES SHANLEY,  
E. RHODES HARNEY,  
ROBT. O'NEIL,  
MICHAEL POWER,  
JNO. PRENTISS,  
EDWARD S. EBBS,  
MICHAEL TONER.

From Samuel Jones, A.M., Principal of the Classical and Mathematical Institute, Philadelphia.

A writer of so honourable a popularity as Dr. Goldsmith, for all the graces of an elegant, polished, and pure style, and whose histories have been so long and so extensively useful to youth, *certainly* needs no encomium. It may be added, however, for the information of those teachers who are not acquainted with the improvements of Pinnoek, that he has been for some time eminent in England for valuable additions to school books. Of the edition of Rome, by Messrs. Key & Biddle of this city, it is believed that it will be found superior, in the manner of "getting up," to any yet published in this country; while its attractive appearance and mechanical execution lead me not only to hope, but confidently expect, that they will receive a liberal return for their investment.

Philadelphia, September 15, 1835.

SAMUEL JONES.

We fully concur in the above.

THOMAS BALDWIN,  
D. MAGENIS, *Teacher of Elocution.*  
WM. A. GARRIGUES,  
CHARLES HENRY ALDEN,  
WILLIAM MARRIOTT,  
THOMAS CONARD,  
U. KITCHEN,  
SETH SMITH,  
J. D. GRISCOM,  
AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON,  
CHAS. B. TREGO,  
THOMAS EUSTACE,  
J. H. BROWN,  
JOHN STEEL,  
T. G. POTTS,  
JOHN P. ENGLS,  
WILLIAM MANN,  
L. W. BURNET,  
HUGH MORROW,  
JOHN EUSTACE,  
M. A. CRITTENDEN, *Principal of a*  
*Young Ladies' Seminary, Phila.*  
F. M. LUBBREN,

SHEPHERD A. REEVES,  
JOHN HASLAM,  
EL. FOUSE,  
OLIVER A. SHAW,  
M. L. HURLBERT,  
RIAL LAKE,  
BENJAMIN MAYO,  
WILLIAM M'NAIR,  
O. K. FROST,  
SAML. CLENDENIN,  
THOS. COLLINS,  
J. O'CONNOR,  
JNO. STOCKDALE,  
D. R. ASHTON,  
BENJAMIN C. TUCKER,  
JAMES CROWELL,  
RICHARD M'CUNNEY,  
JAMES E. SLACK,  
CHARLES MEAD,  
E. H. HUBBARD,  
V. VALUE,  
EDWARD POOLE.

**ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**

*From Theodore Strong, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics in Rutgers College, New Jersey.*

**Messrs. Key & Biddle,—**

*Gentlemen:*—I am much obliged to you for the copies of the "Scientific Class-Book, Part I." and "Bridges' Algebra." In compliance with your request, that I should give my opinion of their merits, I observed that from a cursory examination I have been led to form a favourable opinion of them. The subjects treated of (in the "Class-Book") appear to be discussed in a very clear and able manner. Besides, there are several important subjects (such as pyronymica, electro-magnetism, &c.) introduced, which are not usually treated of in works of this kind. The Algebra is written in a very perspicuous style, and the subjects investigated appear to be ably handled.

Yours respectfully,

**THEODORE STRONG.**

*New Brunswick, July 27, 1835.*

*From C. H. Anthony, Principal of Troy Practical School.*

I have examined "L'Abelle pour les Enfants," "Bridge's Algebra," and "Scientific Class-Book, Part I." the books lately published by Messrs. Key & Biddle, and think them superior to most other works on the subjects on which they severally treat. So high an opinion have I of their utility, that I shall endeavour to introduce them into my school as text-books.

**C. H. ANTHONY.**

*Troy, New York, July 30, 1835.*

*From A. B. Myers, B.A., Principal of Whitehall Academy.*

**Messrs. Key & Biddle,—**

*Gentlemen:*—I have been much pleased by an examination of "Pincock's History of England," "Guy's Astronomy," "Keith on the Globes," and the "Scientific Class-Book," together with "Bridge's Algebra." I think them all well entitled to a general introduction into our schools. I cheerfully give them the preference to any other books of the kind that have fallen into my hand.

Yours, &c.

**A. B. MYERS.**

*Whitehall, New York, 1835.*

*From G. W. Francis, A.M., Principal of a Select School, Troy, N. Y.*

**Messrs. Key & Biddle,—**

*Gentlemen:*—I have formed so favourable an opinion of "Bridge's Algebra," "Johnson's Scientific Class-Book," and "Pincock's Goldsmith's Rome," published by you, that I purpose to introduce them into my school as soon as practicable.

Yours,

**G. W. FRANCIS.**

*Troy, July 29, 1835.*

*Geneva College, N. Y., 1st Dec. 1835.*

**Messrs. Key & Biddle,—**

*Gentlemen:*—A few weeks since your agent desired my opinion as to the merits of "Pincock's Goldsmith's England," "Pincock's Goldsmith's Rome," "Guy's Astronomy," and the "Scientific Class-book, Part First." I have cursorily examined each, as requested, and have formed the following opinion, viz. :—

Pincock's Goldsmith's England and Pincock's Goldsmith's Rome are works of great merit; are well adapted to ensure the objects intended, and ought to be extensively used in all the schools in the country.

Guy's Astronomy contains all that is necessary on that subject for elementary instruction; more is not desirable in the absence of demonstrative reasoning, which cannot be advantageously employed without previous thorough mathematical preparation.

The Scientific Class-book, Part First, is the best work of the kind with which I am acquainted. If the learned author executes the second part with the same judgment and ability as he has the first part, this treatise will deserve, and no doubt receive very extensive patronage.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

**HORACE WEBSTER.**



*From John M. Keagy, M.D., Principal of Friends' Academy, Philadelphia.*

Pinnock's edition of "Goldsmith's Rome" has several very useful additions; the one an introduction, containing an abridged view of Roman Geography and Antiquities, and the other a very appropriate extension of Roman history to the subjugation of the Empire by the Northern Barbarians. This improved edition of "Goldsmith's Rome" will, no doubt, retain its place in our schools as one of the best abridgments of the history of that interesting people.

JNO. M. KEAGY.

*From J. McIntyre, English and Classical Teacher, Philadelphia.*

Pinnock's edition of "Goldsmith's Rome" is, in my opinion, superior to any other: the introductory chapters contain much information new and interesting, and present a favourable specimen of the editor's historical powers. To speak of Goldsmith's style is unnecessary: but of the style of the present editor, we may state, that it is eminently chaste, and little deficient either in purity or precision; it is dignified, yet not stiff; concise and strong, without roughness or obscurity.

*Pine Street, October 9, 1835.*

MESSRS. KEY & BIDDLE,—

*Gentlemen:*—I have perused, with much interest, the "Scientific Class-Book," edited by Professor Johnson. Allow me to unite my acknowledgments, with those of other teachers, for so valuable an aid to the business of instruction. The whole work forms the most clear, exact, and comprehensive elementary treatise that I have seen on the subjects which it embraces. The value of the work is still farther enhanced as the production of one long familiar with the topics on which it treats, and thoroughly versed in the mode of presenting them to the mind, in the various forms of practical instruction.

Yours, &c.

WILLIAM RUSSELL.

*Philadelphia, October 6, 1835.*

*From Mr. Myers, A.B., of Vermont.*

*Gentlemen:*—I think your school-books should be introduced into all our schools as soon as possible. They are just the books which have long been needed, and the sooner they are brought into use the better.

Yours, &c.

ALLEN B. MYERS.

*From a communication to the Norwich Courier of October 14th, 1835, by the Rev. John Storrs, Principal of the Norwich Female Academy, the following extracts are taken:—*

First—The first excellence of this work ("The Scientific Class-Book") is the simplicity of style in which it is composed. Secondly—The familiarity of its illustrations is another excellency. Thirdly—Connected with this is an abundance and variety of illustration; so that the subjects presented are brought to the understanding of the most obtuse intellects. Fourthly—Another excellency of the work is a due regard to brevity; which cannot be said of all books treating of the sciences. Fifthly—In this book is gathered a large amount of practical knowledge. Hence men in practical life will find in it much valuable information, and many sensible hints. On account of these excellencies I can most cheerfully recommend the work to your readers.

*Norwich, Conn., October 13, 1835.*

JOHN STORRS.

MESSRS. KEY & BIDDLE,—

*Gentlemen:*—"Goldsmith's History of England," as corrected and arranged in your recent edition, is, in my opinion, the best book on its subject which can be put into the hands of young persons. The style of the original work has an attractive charm in the ease and fluency of the narrative

It is a pleasing model of composition, and furnishes excellent matter for the exercises of reading. As a book of history, however, it needed revision and emendation. These it has undergone, to the best advantage, in its present form; the American editor having used every exertion to render it an acceptable and useful class-book.

I am, gentlemen yours, with much respect,  
Philadelphia, 7th October, 1835. **WILLIAM RUSSELL.**

Messrs. KNY & BIDDLE,—

*Gentlemen*:—I have availed myself, with much satisfaction, of the useful volume comprising "Guy's Astronomy" and "Keith's Treatise on the Globes." The former, in its original shape, was one of the best elementary books of its kind; and the great extent of the latter was the only obstacle to its universal use. The sole form in which it could be used with young learners, was by the transcription of the most important parts of it. To one accustomed to use it in this way, for successive years, your excellent selection was a most valuable and welcome substitute.

The volume embracing these two indispensable works forms one of the most compact and economical school-books which the American press has furnished.

I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,  
Philadelphia, 7th October, 1835. **WILLIAM RUSSELL.**

"Guy's Elements of Astronomy" has now been before the public nearly twenty years. During that period, the improvements in this popular treatise have kept pace with the great improvements in the science itself, and in the modes of teaching it. It is now, I believe, recognized throughout the United States, and in England, as one among the best class-books in this branch of Natural Philosophy which we have in our language. It is some evidence of this, that one of the most popular treatises on the same subject, since published in England, and two others in this country, are chiefly but transcripts from *Guy*.

"Keith on the Globes," as now adapted to our schools, is perhaps unequalled by any similar work; and the union of these two in one volume of moderate size, was a fortunate arrangement, and has supplied a great desideratum to the cause of education, for which the publishers are entitled to much commendation.

**E. H. BURRITT.**

New Britain, Conn., Dec. 7, 1835.

Professor Johnson has rendered the public an invaluable service in his "Scientific Class-book." It is a treasure of useful knowledge, happily adapted not only to the wants of the student, but not less so to the general reader. There is so much intrinsic merit in this volume, so much of what every youth of every grade in the country should, in some sense, be familiar with, that I am sure it needs only to be known to ensure it a wide circulation. Aside from its peculiar merit as a class-book for the higher schools, I would say to every young man in the United States, about to engage in the business of life, *Let the Scientific Class-book be your constant companion.*

New Britain, Conn., Dec. 7, 1835.

**E. H. BURRITT.**

I have long been acquainted with Mr. Bridge's larger system of Algebra, and am gratified that an author so competent to the task has furnished an elementary treatise for junior pupils. This is so simple, clear, and well-arranged, as to place the acquisition of this very essential branch of Mathematics within the reach even of common schools. The importance, in such a work, of great perspicuity in the rules and examples; of explaining clearly and familiarly the dependence and connexion between each successive step, and thus conducting the learner, by easy gradations, from the first principles of a simple equation to the investigation of the higher analysis, appears to have been fully understood and duly appreciated by the author of this valuable elementary treatise on Algebra.

**E. H. BURRITT, A.M.**

*Author of the Geography of the Heavens, and Familiar Class-book of Astronomy.*

New Britain, Conn., Dec. 7, 1835.

*From Rev. W. C. Fowler, A.M., C.A.S., Professor Middlebury College, Vermont.*

The "Scientific Class-book" is admirably adapted to the use of high schools and academies, as an introduction to the principles of physical science. It is neither a meagre sketch, on the one hand, nor on the other is it overloaded with facts. The principles are distinctly announced, and the illustrations and proofs are interesting and satisfactory.

"Goldsmith's Rome" and "Goldsmith's England," coming from one who "adorned every thing that he touched," needed only what has been done by Pinnock to make them as well suited to the purposes of class-books in academies, as they were before to general reading.

"Guy's Astronomy" and "Keith on the Globes," two in one, are excellent for unfolding a science in which, from the grandeur of the objects presented, every youth and every man must feel a strong curiosity and a deep interest.

WILLIAM C. FOWLER,  
Professor of Chemistry.

*From Rev. David R. Austin, A.M. Principal of Monson Academy, Monson, Mass.*

"Bridge's Algebra" has been adopted as a text-book in Monson Academy, and I can state, with the utmost confidence, that it is superior to any work of the kind within my knowledge. The arrangement is methodical, the statement of principles clear and concise. The pupils are uniformly pleased with it, and their progress greatly facilitated.

D. R. AUSTIN.

Jan. 19, 1836.

The "Scientific Class-book" has been introduced into Monson Academy, and I do not hesitate to say that this book far exceeds any elementary treatise upon similar subjects which I have seen. This work deserves the patronage of the public; and I can cordially recommend it as a suitable book to introduce into common schools and academies throughout the land.

Jan. 19, 1836.

D. R. AUSTIN.

*From the Misses Barnard.*

We have looked through your little volume of "Sacred History," and are very much pleased with it. We have long felt the deficiency of our pupils in this branch of education, and are happy to introduce to their notice a work so well worthy their attention as is yours, in the humble opinion of

MISSES BARNARD.

MISSRS. KEY & BIDDLE,

Philadelphia, Aug. 1st, 1835.

Gentlemen—I have examined Pinnock's improved edition of Dr. Goldsmith's abridgement of the "History of Rome," and consider it eminently adapted to the use of schools, academies, and private students. The introductory chapters elucidate clearly and forcibly the manners, customs, laws, religious and civil institutions of the Romans; and form a valuable prelude to the history of a state which, from obscure and feeble origin, extended its arts and arms over every known habitable spot of earth.

With my best wishes for the success of your many useful publications,

I am, respectfully, yours,

WM. ROBERTS,

Teacher of Young Ladies' Seminary, No. 183 Lombard street.

*From Rev. Mr. Noble, Teacher of a Select Boarding-school, Bridgeport, Conn.*

TO MESSRS. KEY & BIDDLE,

Gentlemen—I have to acknowledge the favour of several very neat volumes, adapted to the instruction of the higher classes in our schools. I have examined some of them with care; and as an evidence of the very favourable opinion which I have formed of them, I need only add that I have adopted Guy's Astronomy, Bridge's Algebra, and Pinnock's Histories, as regular class-books.

Very respectfully, yours, &c

January 23, 1836.

B. G. NOBLE

*From Rev. Charles Henry Alden, M.A., Principal of Philadelphia High School for Young Ladies, No. 8, Franklin Row.*

I have used in my school, with success, for the last two years, the "Outlines of Sacred History," of which you have lately published an edition. I observe with pleasure the improved style and dress of the edition issued from your press.

Precedence must be given, on examination, to Pinnock's improved edition of Dr. Goldsmith's "History of Greece" as a class-book, to any other extant on the same subject. The introductory chapters on "the causes that operated in forming the nation and character" of the Greeks, and the concluding ones, giving "some account of Grecian Literature and Philosophy," is an invaluable addition to the text of Dr. Goldsmith. Though, what of doubtful authority, and sometimes of exceptional language in the original, is very properly left out in this edition, the unrivalled beauty of Dr. Goldsmith's composition remains uncorrupted. Among other commendations, I would mention the accentuation of all the proper names, and the thirty engravings on wood. As it is, it cannot fail to be a popular text-book.

February 14, 1836.

*From J. O'Conner, Teacher, Philadelphia.*

I have examined with considerable attention and satisfaction, "Pinnock's Goldsmith's Greece" and "The Outlines of Sacred History." They are in every respect precisely such books as we have long needed in our schools as well as families.

*From Charles Henry Alden, A.M., Teacher, Philadelphia.*

**Messrs. KEY & BIDDLE,**

The surest test of the excellence of a book,—its extensive adoption and use,—has been applied, and successfully, to the "Scientific Class-book, Part I;" and the success of "Part II.," which you have just published, is therefore not to be doubted. Given to the public under the supervision of the same accredited scholar as the former volume; enriched by additional illustrations; in many places emended, and containing a valuable list of bibliographical notices, it can, with propriety, be commended to the use of schools and academies, as well as to private families, as a most valuable manual. The treatise on Chemistry, though necessarily very short, embraces a perfect outline of the science, and contains the most recent discoveries. The tracts on Metallurgy, Mineralogy, Crystallography, Geology, Oryctology, and Meteorology, are nowhere more lucidly and attractively explained. This volume ought to accompany Part I., wherever that is adopted; indeed, in my opinion, it is more deserving of public favour.

The style and execution of the "Scientific Class-book, Part II." as a production of your press, is highly creditable.

February 16, 1836.

*From Rev. S. B. How, D.D., late President of Dickinson College; and Rev. Dr. Westbrook, Principal of Female Seminary, and Rector of Rutgers' College Grammar School.*

**Messrs. KEY & BIDDLE,**

Gentlemen,—We have examined Pinnock's improved editions of Goldsmith's "Histories of Rome, and of England;" and consider them as decidedly the best editions of those works which we have ever seen. Of the original histories of Dr. Goldsmith, it is unnecessary to speak, since they are generally known. The additional matter, however, which Pinnock has introduced into his editions, is alike interesting and instructive, and adds much to the value of the histories.

We have been able to give to the "Outlines of Sacred History" only a cursory examination, but that examination has given us a strong impression in its favour. It contains a large amount of valuable information, and is well adapted to aid youth in the intelligent reading of the Holy Scriptures, and to show them, as the author has well expressed the sentiment, "That in the Son of God both Testaments find their completion; the Old proclaiming his

future advent; the New detailing the blessings with which that advent was fraught." We have placed the book in the hands of our own children, and cordially wish it a speedy and extensive introduction into families and schools.

"Guy's Astronomy" and "Keith on the Globes," are excellent elementary works on the subjects of which they treat, and are well adapted for the use of schools. The "Scientific Class-book" contains a large amount of valuable matter belonging to the physical sciences, exhibited in a manner, which, while it instructs, also interests and gratifies. The numerous facts and experiments which it records are calculated to awaken attention, and to fasten in the mind the remembrance of the principles which they are designed to establish and illustrate. A cursory examination of "Bridge's Algebra" has impressed us with the belief, that it is distinguished for clearness of explanation and judiciousness of arrangement, so as much to facilitate the acquisition of a knowledge of that science.

"The American Speaker" and the "Leçons Françaises," contain judicious selections from the writings of different authors, and are well adapted to the use of our schools.

*New Brunswick, February 17, 1836.*

*From B. F. Joslin, M.D., Professor, Union College, N. Y.*

Gentlemen,—I am pleased with the style in which your books are got up. The volume which comprises "Guy's Astronomy" and "Keith on the Globes," is, so far as I have examined it, correct, judicious, and interesting. It must prove very acceptable to the pupils of academies and female seminaries. The number and neatness of the plates in Guy's Astronomy, give it additional attractions, whilst this abridgment of Keith will afford a great number of interesting exercises to those who have access to artificial globes.

Pinnock's edition of Goldsmith's "Rome and England," are highly interesting abridgements, containing a judicious selection of the leading facts in civil history, without excluding those biographical details which are still more attractive to the majority of readers.

*Schenectady, February 16, 1836.*

*From George B. Glendining, Principal of a Select School for Young Ladies, Troy, New York.*

After a careful examination of Pinnock's "Goldsmith's England," Pinnock's "Goldsmith's Rome," "Guy's Astronomy," and "Scientific Class-book, Part I.," I have no hesitation to state that I am decidedly impressed with their excellence, and their superiority over every other work of the kind; indeed, throughout the whole course of my experience as a teacher, I have never found books treating on those subjects, better adapted to the use of schools. I shall introduce them into my school immediately, and use my influence to cause their introduction into the schools of my friends, being well convinced that they only require a candid examination to ensure a large share of public patronage.

*February 13, 1836.*

*From J. P. Brace, A.M., Principal of Hartford Female Academy.*

MESSERS. KEY & BIDDLE,

Gentlemen,—Permit me to say to you that I think all of your works are well adapted to our schools and academies, from the character of their contents, the ability with which their subjects have been treated, and the exceeding neatness and accuracy with which they have been printed. I have already made much use of your histories in the classes in my seminary.

*February 11, 1836.*

*From Mr. J. H. Brown, Teacher, Philadelphia.*

The "Scientific Class-book, Part I.," meets my entire approbation, as I have before stated; the present volume (Part II.) increases my estimation of the work: as a whole, I think it superior to any work with which I am acquainted. "The Outlines of Sacred History" is a desirable work, and

the events well selected for an outline. "Pinnock's Greece" will rank in point of merit with his former works, and will be valued wherever known.  
February 18, 1836.

*From Wm. Curran, A.B., Principal of a Classical Seminary, Phila.*

Pinnock's improved editions of Goldsmith's "History of England," "Greece," and "Rome," are well adapted to the purposes for which they are designed. The "Outlines of Sacred History" relate to a subject—the knowledge of the sacred Scriptures—which every Christian will rejoice to study, and every friend of sound learning and good order will desire to see extended through every gradation of society. I look with approbation on every attempt which favours this object, and am inclined to believe that this little work will prove an auxiliary to the increase of this knowledge among youth. The "Scientific Class-book," Parts I and II, are, in my estimation, of so much excellence, with regard to the number of subjects introduced, and the manner in which they are treated, as well as the amount of matter contained in them, that I am decidedly of opinion, they far exceed any two works of similar character and for similar purpose that have ever fallen under my notice.

February 16, 1836.

*From S. French, Principal of a Select Boarding-school for Boys, New Haven, Connecticut.*

I have given your school-books an examination, from which I get a very favourable impression; the "Scientific Class-book" in particular seems to be exactly what was wanted in this department. The testimony of their excellence attached to them is such as to give us all confidence. I shall, doubtless, hereafter use them all in my school.

February 13, 1836.

*From the Rev. Cooper Mead, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church, Southwark.*

Messrs. KEY & BIDDLE,

Gentlemen,—Having examined the "Outlines of Sacred History," intended for the use of schools and families, I think the work well calculated to interest and instruct those for whom it has been prepared, and especially fitted to excite the young to a more careful perusal of the Bible, of which it is a valuable epitome.

February 18, 1836.

*From Mr. Victor Value, Teacher of French, &c., and Member of the Examining Committee of the A. Ass. for supply of Teachers.*

As the choice of suitable text and elementary books comes next to a good system of instruction, when we see such works as Pinnock's Goldsmith's "Greece," the "Scientific Class-book, Part I. and II." "Outlines of Sacred History," lately issued from your press, the friends of education must rank you among those who eminently deserve the thanks and patronage of the public.

*From C. H. Calhoun, A.M., Tutor William's College.*

Dr. Goldsmith's Historical Works rank high wherever they are known. Pinnock's improved edition of the "History of England" I have examined, and think it well adapted for the use of schools and academies, both as a book for reading and study. The improvements of Mr. Pinnock, especially in the form of notes, are very valuable. From the little I have examined, the improved edition of the "History of Rome," I am inclined to speak as favourable of it as of the other.

*From George Hale, A.M., Tutor William's College.*

I consider the edition of Pinnock's "Goldsmith's Rome," published by Key and Biddle, as superior to any former edition of the work that has appeared. I am acquainted with no treatise on Algebra, which combines so many excellencies as the edition of Bridge's, published by Messrs. Key and Biddle.

*From Albert Hopkins, A.M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, William's College.*

A work like the "Scientific Class-book," edited by Professor Johnson, has been for some time called for by an increasing taste for science, and a higher standard of popular education. Such works ought to meet the popular demand, and to elevate still higher the standard of attainment. Both these objects, I think, are adequately secured in the present work. I cheerfully recommend it.

*Williamstown, Mass., February 22, 1836.*

*From John H. Lathrop, A.M., C.A.S., Professor of Ethics and Political Economy, Hamilton College.*

It is quite unnecessary to recommend to the readers of history, works of such acknowledged merit as Goldsmith's "England," and "Rome." You have done a service to the cause of education by bringing out Pinnock's improved edition of these works, in a form designed for students and well adapted to their use.

I think very favourably of the *design* of the "Scientific Class-book, Part I.," and from a brief examination of its contents, do not hesitate to express the opinion that the design has been executed with judgment and ability.

*From M. Catlin, A.M., Professor of Mathematics, Hamilton College.*

I have examined a volume containing "Guy's Elements of Astronomy" and an abridgment of "Keith on the Globes." I rejoice to see works possessing so much intrinsic merit as Guy and Keith, presented in so attractive a form. I am of opinion that the volume is well worthy of public patronage, and I hope it may be extensively adopted as a text-book for the young. I have also examined "Bridge's Algebra." The principles are well arranged and illustrated by numerous well selected examples.

*Clinton, N. Y., February 22, 1836.*

*From Aaron N. Skinner, Esq., A.M., Principal of a Select Classical School, New Haven, Connecticut.*

After three months' use, I have no hesitation in saying, that I think the "Scientific Class-book" the best work with which I am acquainted for popular and practical instruction, when the object is to convey useful and interesting information without mathematical demonstrations. Its arrangement is good, and its plan extensive, embracing almost all the topics of Physical Science. The great number of facts, experiments, and illustrations by drawings, &c., render it a highly attractive book to the pupil. I cheerfully recommend it as the best and most complete work I have seen for what it is intended, viz. "A familiar Introduction to the Principles of Physical Science."

Pinnock's "Goldsmith's Rome and England" are improved editions of valuable works. From the handsome manner in which your edition is executed, I think it will come into general use.

*February 26, 1836.*

*From Dr. Keagy, Principal of Friends' Academy, S. Fourth street.*

The "Outlines of Sacred History," published by Messrs. Key and Biddle, is a well written digest of Bible History, with the continuation of the Old Testament History from the time of Nehemiah to the advent of Christ, and of that of the New Testament, to the destruction of Jerusalem. It is altogether an excellent epitome, and will be very useful to our youth in giving them consistent and comprehensive views of the historical parts of the Scriptures.

JNO. M. KEAGY.

*Philadelphia, 1836.*

*From Rev. Nehemiah Dodge, Principal of Harmony Hall Seminary.*

MESSRS. KEY & BIDDLE,

*Philadelphia, February 15, 1836.*

I have examined, with much pleasure, your edition of "Outlines of Sacred History." I think it better suited to the younger members of families, and also to the *junior classes* in our seminaries, than any other work with which I am acquainted in this most important department of education.

No. 73, South Eighth-street.

N. DODGE.

We fully concur in the opinions above expressed.

THOS. H. WILSON,  
WM. ALEXANDER, A.M.  
JNO. SIMMONS,  
WILLIAM M'NAIR,  
ED. H. HUBBARD,  
EZ'L. FOUSE,  
REV. WM. MANN, A.M.  
J. MADEIRA,  
J. E. SLACK,  
L. W. BURNET,  
JOHN HASLAM,  
THOMAS EUSTACE,  
JOHN EUSTACE,  
WILLIAM MARRIOTT,  
RIAL LAKE,  
THOS. COLLINS,  
MATTHIAS NUGENT,  
SAML. CLENDENIN,  
JAMES CROWELL,

W. B. ROSE,  
AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON,  
REV. SAML. W. CRAWFORD, A.M.  
Principal of the Acadl. Dept. of the  
University of Pennsylvania.  
THOS. M'ADAM,  
T. T. AZPELL,  
A. MITCHELL,  
H. MORROW,  
D. R. ASHTON,  
BENJAMIN C. TUCKER,  
ES. LEVY,  
WILLIAM ROBERTS,  
THOS. BALDWIN,  
U. KITCHIN,  
M. L. HURLBERT,  
SHEPHERD A. REEVES,  
NICHOLAS DONNELLY,  
WILLIAM A. GARRIGUES.

*From John M. Keagy, M.D., Professor elect of Dickinson College.*

After an examination of Pinnock's edition of "Goldsmith's Greece," and the second volume of the "Scientific Class-book," I feel a pleasure in stating that they fully sustain the character given of the previous part of each series: the one as a much improved edition of Goldsmith's popular History of Greece; and the other as an excellent compend on the subjects of which it treats. The Chemistry and Metallurgy, the Geology, and History of Fossils, and the sketch of Meteorology of the latter work, are particularly clear and comprehensive, to be comprised within the limits of a single duodeclimo.

JNO. M. KEAGY.

*Philadelphia, February 15, 1836.*

*Philadelphia, February 15, 1836.*

*From Mr. N. Dodge, Teacher, S. Eighth street.*

The edition of Pinnock's "History of Greece" on the basis of Goldsmith's, is, in my estimation, a work of superior merit. The introductory chapters are especially valuable. The body of the work is greatly improved; and the continuation, though brief, supplies a want greatly felt by every reader at the conclusion of the original work of Dr. Goldsmith. I shall introduce it into my seminary as the best text-book on the subject.

N. DODGE.

We fully concur in the opinions above expressed.

THOS. H. WILSON,  
WM. ALEXANDER, A.M.  
JNO. SIMMONS,  
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J. MADEIRA,  
J. E. SLACK,  
L. W. BURNET,  
JOHN HASLAM,  
THOMAS EUSTACE,  
JOHN EUSTACE,  
WILLIAM MARRIOTT,  
RIAL LAKE,  
THOS. COLLINS,  
MATTHIAS NUGENT,  
SAML. CLENDENIN,  
JAMES CROWELL,  
WM. B. ROSE,

AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON,  
REV. SAML. W. CRAWFORD, A.M.  
Principal of the Acadl. Dept. of the  
University of Pennsylvania.  
THOS. M'ADAM,  
THOS. T. AZPELL,  
A. MITCHELL,  
H. MORROW,  
D. R. ASHTON,  
BENJAMIN C. TUCKER,  
ES. LEVY,  
WILLIAM ROBERTS,  
SAML. J. WILLEY,  
THOS. BALDWIN,  
U. KITCHIN,  
M. L. HURLBERT,  
SHEPHERD A. REEVES,  
EDMUND NEVILLE,  
NICHOLAS DONNELLY,  
WILLIAM A. GARRIGUES.



*From Samuel Jones, M.A., Principal of Classical and Mathematical Institute, North-east corner of Seventh and Carpenter-streets Philadelphia.*

**OUTLINES OF SACRED HISTORY, AND SACRED HISTORY OF THE DELUGE.**—The value of these two small volumes is not to be estimated by their size. Whoever admits the sound doctrine so well expounded and sustained in the essay of President Colton, that the "Holy Scriptures should be considered the only safe and proper basis of an education in the popular as well as in the true sense, *liberal*," must bid every such contribution from the press a cordial welcome. They belong to a class of books which I am happy to believe are beginning to be more correctly appreciated by parents and teachers, for whose assistance they have been specially prepared. In the "Outlines of Sacred History," we have a judicious selection of incidents from materials of great variety and extent. The narratives are comprehensive, well arranged, concise, and at the same time lucid: numerous striking poetical quotations, and well designed engravings interspersed throughout the volume serve to enliven and embellish it, and not the least valuable parts are the Chronological Index, and the Questions at the end. The "History of the Deluge" is more elaborate than the former, though sufficiently simple in its style and general execution to render it intelligible to children, with the aid of an occasional explanation from the teacher. The author has selected for his subject one of those grand events in the history of the past, which is not less intimately connected with science than it is with religion. It is well known how much has been done by some sciolists in geology to bring the record of Moses into discredit by representing it as irreconcilable with certain phenomena in nature. In this work of Mr. Fellowes, sufficient notice is taken of these attempts of the skeptical, to make it manifest that they are maintained more by assumptions, than by arguments; "that Philosophy and revealed Religion, when they come upon common ground, go hand in hand." The book, though small, evinces much research, and an acquaintance with the works of the learned, some of which are scarce, and most of them inaccessible to the majority of readers, for whose use this was designed. It is hardly possible for the enlightened Christian student to read the fables of heathenism without recognising beneath a veil of fiction many of the sublime truths of the "Inspired Scriptures." In the "Sacred History of the Deluge," we have a happy exemplification of the use to which these fragments of Revelation, disfigured, mutilated, and disguised as they have been by tradition, can be applied for the purpose of defending and illustrating the truth. As furnishing to children and youth an agreeable, and at the same time, profitable occupation for a Sabbath evening's exercise, these Sacred Histories will be found of great utility; nor can I doubt that books so well adapted to meet the exigencies of the times, will fail of a liberal patronage.

S. JONES,

*Philadelphia, March 1, 1886.*

No. 17 South Seventh-street.

*From J. G. De Soter, A.M., Professor of French, Spanish, and Italian*

Messrs. Key & Biddle,

*Gentlemen,*—An attentive perusal of the "Scientific Class-book" has convinced me of its sterling merit. No elementary work, hitherto published, is better calculated to familiarize the young student with some of the most attractive and useful branches of human knowledge; and it is to be hoped that many a trifling and dull work, now read in schools, will be entirely superseded by the use of the Scientific Class-book.

Goldsmith's Histories of "England, Greece, and Rome," lately published by you, cannot fail to meet with universal approbation: indeed, it would be considered as a waste of time to prove the merits of works which have already received the sanction of the public; yet the considerable improvements therein introduced by Pinnock, and the great accuracy and neatness

of the typographical execution, add a new value to these volumes, and authorize me conscientiously to recommend them to the patronage of parents and conductors of schools.

I have also examined, with much pleasure, the two little works, entitled, "Outlines of Sacred History," and "Sacred History of the Deluge." These cheap and neat volumes, professedly intended for school-books, are certainly well adapted for that purpose. They are executed with great clearness and precision; and present, in a condensed form, the narration of facts and events with which every Christian ought to be conversant.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1836.

J. G. DE SOTER,

*Classical and Mathematical Institute.*

*From John Collins, Teacher, No. 400 Market-street.*

I have examined the "Scientific Class-book," edited by Walter R. Johnson, "Pinnock's Abridgement of Goldsmith's Rome," and the "Outlines of Sacred History," and think them well calculated to be introduced into our public schools and seminaries.

*From Wm. Russell, M.A., Editor of the first series of the American Journal of Education, and Teacher of a Select Female School, Philadelphia.*

"The Outlines of Sacred History," of which you have published a new edition, I have found a useful and pleasing book for young pupils, and am gratified to learn that its circulation, as a family book, is also extensive. Used in conjunction with any of the recent maps of Palestine, it seems well adapted to impart clear and accurate ideas of the contents of the sacred volume.

The "Scientific Class-book," by Professor Walter R. Johnson, seems to furnish a series of manuals such as have long been wanted in all places of education in which instruction in physical science is imparted. The First Part of this work I have found so well adapted to its objects, that I take much pleasure in the opportunity of making use of the Second. The same judicious selection of subjects, and the same appropriate style seems to characterize this part of the work, which impart so peculiar a value to the First.

I am happy to observe that you have been induced to publish Pinnock's improved form of "Goldsmith's History of Greece." This work possesses the same recommendations as the corresponding volume of Roman history. The style has the pleasing and attractive character of the original writer, without his peculiar blemishes; and the matter has been modified, in adaptation to the present state of knowledge, as regards the history and literature of Greece.

The judicious manner in which this and the other volumes of Mr. Pinnock have been compiled, renders them, as far as I can judge, the best adapted to their respective purposes. I give them the preference, accordingly, as class-books, in my own school, and am happy to learn that they are so extensively introduced in others.

WILLIAM RUSSELL,

92 South Eighth-street.

*From N. S. Dodge, Principal of Young Ladies' Seminary, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.*

I am well pleased with your editions of "Goldsmith's England and Rome." The accuracy and attractive style of these works have always rendered them the most popular of histories, and with the improvements of Doctor Pinnock, they deserve all the popularity in schools that they have had with the reading public. The questions and chronological tables at the ends of the several chapters, and the historical notes and references interspersed throughout the works, add greatly to their value as school books.

*From Rev. Professor Dewey.*

To those acquainted with "Bridge's Algebra," it is not necessary that any recommendation should be given. So far as it has gained access to the

C

schools in this section of the country, it is highly approved; and, for many things, is decidedly preferred to any of its predecessors. It is certainly an excellent system of Algebra.

C. DEWEY.

I fully concur in Professor Dewey's opinion,

N. S. DODGE.

*From Rev. C. Dewey, A.M., Professor, Berkshire Gymnasium.*

"Guy on Astronomy" and "Keith on the Globes," have deservedly a high reputation as text-books, on those subjects, in academies and higher schools.

The "Scientific Class-book," by Professor W. R. Johnson, contains a great amount of knowledge on the principles of Physical Science, and their application to the arts of life, and is well adapted to give instruction on these subjects to the older scholars in the higher schools.

C. DEWEY.

I have examined the "Scientific Class-book," and shall give it to an advanced class in my school.

N. S. DODGE.

*Pittsfield, Mass., February 26, 1836.*

*From Samuel Jones, A.M., Principal of Mathematical and Classical Institute.*

The excellent reputation of Dr. Goldsmith's histories is well known. Few books for schools have been received by the community, with greater favour; and yet to every discriminating teacher, it has long been manifest that they were susceptible of being greatly improved by any hand possessed of requisite skill to undertake it. With what success this desirable work has been done by the present editor, may be inferred from the significant fact, that one of his revised histories has passed to the twelfth edition in England, and another has already reached the twenty-third. In the History of Greece, the reputation of the distinguished editor is fully sustained. A mere glance at the new edition of Pinnock, in connexion with the original Goldsmith, is sufficient to exhibit the great superiority of the former. Beside the correction of material errors, and the supplying of important omissions, in the present work we have the instructive introductory chapter from Professor Heeren, and the sketch of modern history at the end, by which its value is greatly enhanced. I cannot doubt that Pinnock's "History of Greece" will receive a similar welcome with its predecessors from the same improving pen, and that the publishers will have increasing evidence that, in "bringing out" this work, they have not less consulted the public taste, than the public exigencies.

S. JONES,

*February, 1836.*

No. 17 South Seventh-street.

*From Farrand N. Benedict, A.M., Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, University of Vermont.*

Gentlemen,—I have examined your edition of "Bridge's Algebra," and am pleased with its lucid arrangement and well selected examples. In these respects, particularly important to the young student, I think it will be found a valuable introduction to that department of mathematics.

FARRAND N. BENEDICT.

*Burlington, March 2, 1836.*

*From D. D. Whedon, A.M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct.*

"Pinnock's Goldsmith's England" I consider to be an improved edition of a standard little work.

"Pinnock's Goldsmith's Rome" appears to me to be admirably calculated for its intended purposes. Uniting the results of the researches of Niebuhr with the production of the classic pen of Goldsmith, it furnishes, perhaps, the best manual extant for the popular reader and junior student of Roman history.

*From Isaac Webb, Esq., A.M., Principal of a Select Boarding-school for Boys.*

I esteem your edition of "Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England" as entirely worthy of a liberal public patronage. I have hardly an expectation of ever meeting with a better history of England in the same compass; and your part of its execution deserves commendation.

Middletown, Conn., 1836.

*From Augustus W. Smith, A.M., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.*

An examination of the "Scientific Class-book, Part I." published by you, has left a very favourable impression. Of the excellencies of this work, there is one which establishes its claim to public favour, and will most certainly secure for it a speedy triumph over works of similar grade and pretensions. I allude to the introduction of many scientific facts and principles which have hitherto been buried in the voluminous and inaccessible records of learned societies, or are of too recent developement to have been earlier embodied in any popular work. It appears to me to be one of the very few popular scientific works which are not dignified by their title, and one of the still smaller class which possess the merits of a public benefaction.

March 17, 1835.

AUGUSTUS W. SMITH.

*From Isaac Webb, Esq., A.M.*

I fully concur in the opinion of the "Scientific Class-book, Part I." as expressed by Professor Smith.

ISAAC WEBB.

I have, from an examination, formed a high estimate of the value of your edition of "Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome." The introductory portion, enriched as it is with the results of modern investigations, especially Niebuhr's, I consider an important improvement of Goldsmith's original work.

Accept my cordial wishes that you may be liberally rewarded for your laudable efforts to furnish the community with proper school-books, properly executed.

ISAAC WEBB.

"Guy's Astronomy" is a work of known and established merit; and your edition of it, embracing also an abridgement of "Keith on the Globes," is superior to any popular work on the subject of Astronomy with which I am acquainted. The style and finish of the numerous plates, too, are especially worthy of note. Those instructors who shall make a faithful trial of it, will, I am confident, award to it their strong approbation.

ISAAC WEBB.

"OUTLINES OF SACRED HISTORY."—A very interesting work, well adapted to answer the end designed. Illustrated with numerous wood cuts, and enriched with poetic description, its arrangement seems admirably calculated to impress upon the rising generation the interesting facts of sacred history. In this little volume, kings, warriors, judges, shepherds, and tribes pass before us in succession; and while we read their history, we almost seem to groan under their bondage, or exult in their liberty. Sir Isaac Newton said, "There is no philosophy like that taught in the Bible;" and truly we may say, there is no history of any nation or of any age that will bear comparison with that recorded on its sacred page: and I deem every effort to bring it before our families and the rising generation as worthy of praise; and when done with the taste and order exhibited in these Outlines, as deserving extensive patronage.

WILLIAM SUDDARDS,

Rector of Grace Church, Philad.

*From J. McIntyre, Teacher, Philadelphia.*

In facts, well authenticated and well selected, the "Scientific Class-book" is very rich. Hypothesis and fact are often, and with manifest intention, preserved distinct. Data are stated, conclusions drawn, and theories weighed, with much accuracy and ability. As a popular introduction to the

sciences of which it treats, it is well fitted. I certainly have seen no work of the kind so good.

Pinnock's edition of Goldsmith's Roman History is a very valuable work. The introduction may be selected as a part wisely designed and skilfully executed. The topographical descriptions are faithful; the most prominent features are chosen, and correctly portrayed. The style is pure, perspicuous, and pleasing, without much figurative decoration. The history may be justly commended.

J. M'INTYRE.

*Pine-street, March 16, 1836.*

*Extract from a Report made to the Lyceum of Teachers, of Philadelphia.*

Your Committee are of opinion that the book (Scientific Class-book) in question is, in almost every respect, superior to the books now in use, on the subjects it embraces. They submit the following reasons as the ground of their preference:—1. The different subjects are presented to the student in such a manner, that, without some effort on his part, he cannot understand them; but with that effort, he is richly rewarded with an ample fund of valuable facts, arranged, explained, and classed in accordance with the recent improvements in physical science. 2. At the foot of each page the editor has introduced a few questions so judiciously, as to induce the important habit of attention and reflection, without which, to answer them would be impossible; thus affording one of the best tests of the actual amount of acquirement which the student has made. 3. The work never seems to lose sight of the great importance of making all science subservient to the happiness of man. This, it appears to your Committee, it has done in a high degree, by showing to what a great extent the successful prosecution of the arts depends on science. 4. The editor appears to have spared no pains in the effort not only to render the work in a high degree instructive, but at the same time to introduce such interesting (because practical) illustrations, as to make it a very pleasant book for those for whom it was designed. In conclusion, your Committee have seldom seen a work, intended for such a conclusion, in which there is so little to regret and so much to approve, as that submitted as the subject of this report.

After a cursory examination of the "Outlines of Sacred History," I can cheerfully recommend it as admirably adapted to the wants of those families who have long desired an elementary work, literary and religious, which might be studied on the Sabbath-day with propriety and interest, as preparatory to the recitations of the following morning. While it should be regarded as a valuable Sabbath-school book, it will be found to be specially useful in common schools, and even interesting and edifying to persons of mature age, as a book of reference.

J. LYBRAND.

*From N. Dodge, A.M., Member of the Examining Committee of the American Association for supply of Teachers.*

I have examined with as much care as my leisure would permit your "Scientific Class-book, Part II.," and shall introduce it into my seminary as a text-book, for the subjects of science which it embraces. I am fully convinced, that the scientific course presented in these volumes, is decidedly superior in systematic form, as well as compass, to any extant in the English language.

The "Sacred History of the Deluge" will doubtless be perused by those who have not access to any thing more complete, with profit.

N. DODGE,

*Principal of Harmony Hall Female Seminary.*

*From Bartram Kaighn.*

I have examined Pinnock's "Goldsmith's Rome," "Greece and England," the "Scientific Class-book," "Bridge's Algebra," and the "Sacred History;" and I confidently say that they are admirably calculated to afford the student a rich store of knowledge, and arranged in such a manner as to render those studies interesting to the learner.

*Philadelphia, 2d mo., 25th, 1836.*

# SACRED HISTORY OF THE DELUGE;

ILLUSTRATED AND CORROBORATED BY

TRADITION, MYTHOLOGY AND GEOLOGY,

ADAPTED

TO COURSES OF SCRIPTURE STUDY IN COLLEGES AND HIGHER  
SEMINARIES, AND TO GENERAL USE.

BY FRANCIS FELLOWES, A.M.

With an Introductory Letter,

BY REV. CHAUNCEY COLTON, D.D.,

PRESIDENT OF BRISTOL COLLEGE.

Messrs. KEY & BIDDLE,—

March 25, 1836.

It is with pleasure I bear testimony to the merits of the "Sacred History of the Deluge," by Francis Fellowes, A.M. To the Christian teacher, and Christian parent, it will be valuable as an auxiliary to the study of the Bible. President Colton's essay should be attentively read by all who have charge of our own institutions of learning.

Respectfully yours,

J. H. BROWN,

*Columbia Academy, No. 52 Cherry-street, Philadelphia.*

The "Sacred History of the Deluge," by Mr. Fellowes, is a work containing a great many useful and appropriate remarks, on that most curious and interesting catastrophe.

Its value is also enhanced by the very clear and able introduction of the Rev. Dr. Colton, on the study of Biblical literature. His views are well adapted to excite and increase the taste for the study of the sacred Scriptures, both in our own and the original languages. With these sentiments, I can cordially recommend the work.

JNO. M. KEAGY.

March 25, 1836.

We concur in the above.

JOHN STEEL,  
BENJ. C. TUCKER,  
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, A.M.  
Rev. SAM'L W. CRAWFORD,  
A.M., Principal of the Acad.  
Dept. of the University of  
Pennsylvania.

THOS. M'ADAM,  
ARCHIBALD MITCHELL,  
WM. MANN,  
L. W. BURNET,  
WILLIAM M'NAIR,  
THOS. T. AZPELL,  
BARTHAM KAIGNH,  
M. SEMPLE, Jr.  
EDWARD H. HUBBARD,  
H. REEVES,  
HENRY BILL,  
HENRY LONGSTRETH, A.M.  
C. K. FROST,  
JOHN STOCKDALE,  
THOS. COLLINS,  
JNO SIMMONS,  
JAMES CROWELL,  
SETH SMITH,

THOMAS EUSTACE,  
N. DODGE,  
J. B. WALKER,  
V. VALUE,  
JOHN EUSTACE,  
AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON,  
SAMUEL CLENDENIN,  
M. L. HURLBURT,  
J. W. ROBERTS,  
WILLIAM MARRIOTT,  
THOMAS CONARD,  
R. W. CUSHMAN,  
BENJAMIN MAYO,  
WM. A. GARRIGUES,  
M. SOULE,  
U. KITCHIN,  
DANIEL MAGENIS, Teacher of  
Elocution.  
ANDREW STEVENSON,  
DANIEL FULLER,  
T. M. LUBBREN,  
JAMES E. SLACK,  
WM. ROBERTS,  
E. NEVILLE,  
RICH. O. R. LOVETT.

*From Professor E. A. Andrews, A.M., Principal of Mount Vernon Institute for Young Ladies, Boston, Mass., Author of a Latin Grammar, &c.*

Your editions of Pinnock's Goldsmith's "England and Rome," are decidedly the very best editions that I have seen of those very popular school books. The first part of the "Scientific Class-book" (the only part which I have yet seen) appears to me well adapted to the wants of schools, and higher seminaries; and in regard to "Bridge's Algebra," I cannot better express my views, than by saying, that I should cheerfully subscribe to the opinion given of it by Professor Adrain.

*From Col. James M. Porter, President of Board of Trustees, Lafayette College, Easton, Northampton Co., Pennsylvania.*

I have examined and partially read the "Outlines of Sacred History," intended for the use of schools, and the "Sacred History of the Deluge" illustrated, and have regretted that my other avocations have heretofore prevented a critical and closer perusal of them. As far as I have examined them, I am much pleased both with the manner and matter of them, and think the former well adapted to promote a correct knowledge of the historical part of the Bible in continuous order, and the latter an excellent illustration of the truth of the Scripture History of the Deluge, and of its causes and consequences. The introductory essay to the latter work on the study of the Scriptures as a part of liberal education, is worthy of the attention of all connected with the business of education. Both the works in question are important in the points of view in which he places the subject.

I have examined Pinnock's Goldsmith's "Greece," his "Rome," and his "England," and have much pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the numerous gentlemen who have testified to their excellence and usefulness. I esteem them as most valuable works for instructing youth in the histories of those countries, and as volumes to which older persons may turn with pleasure and with profit. I know of no other historical works equal to them for the use of schools.

In this age wherein *utility* is the true test of value of publications, "the Scientific Class-book" must meet with public favour, because it so fully deserves it. I would recommend it for use in schools, as admirably adapted for the purpose of instructing youth in the principles of the physical sciences; and master mechanics would advance their own interests and promote the knowledge of their apprentices, and consequently the value of their services, by placing the work in their hands for perusal; for "every mechanic art is the reduction to practice of scientific principles," and the better the principles are understood, the more perfect will be that reduction to practice.

J. M. PORTER.

*Easton, Pa., April 6, 1836.*

*From Rev. Jno. Forsyth, Pastor of Reformed Presbyterian Church.*

The cursory examination which I have been able to give to your "Outlines of Sacred History," has led me to form a favourable opinion of the work.

With the *design* of it I am particularly well pleased; a well executed work of the kind has been long needed for our common schools, and it would afford me much pleasure to learn that these Outlines have been introduced into them. The desideratum is in a good degree supplied by this publication.

I can only say, in conclusion, that I trust the patronage you will receive may be such as to induce you speedily to emit a second revised and enlarged edition.

*Philadelphia, March 13, 1836.*

*From Mr. Cleanthes Felt, M.A.*

I have carefully examined the second part of "the Scientific Class-book," and it appears to me to deserve the patronage of those concerned in the education of youth. It is, indeed, in my opinion, the very book so long needed; I, therefore, cheerfully recommend it to parents, guardians, and teachers throughout the United States.

Your Pinnock's Goldsmith's "History of Greece," is, I think, an excellent work to be placed in the hands of youth.

Your "Sacred History" also, I consider a choice book, and well worth the perusal both of the old and the young. It contains a concise account of all the principal facts recorded in sacred writ; a knowledge of which must prove useful to the rising generation. C. FELT.

Gentlemen,—I state with pleasure, that I have introduced into my seminary for young ladies, your improved edition of Pinnock's Goldsmith's "Greece, Rome, and England," and do not hesitate to recommend them as admirably calculated to promote the object of the author.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1836.

MRS. R. BRYANT.

From B. Mayo, Teacher, Philadelphia.

I have perused pretty generally, with much satisfaction, Pinnock's Goldsmith's Histories of "Greece and Rome." I consider them a decided improvement in the department for which they are intended, and as fully embracing the principal objects of solicitude, in the selection of class reading-books, viz. correctness and intelligence. For correctness, they may, with confidence, be introduced to the English reader; and their intelligence is well imbodied through the work, free from that worst of all plagues, circumlocution. Too much care cannot be taken in the selection of reading books for classes, as by early impressions the style of reading and speaking is generally formed. There is no danger of forming a bad style from the works in question. B. M.

From Rev. Geo. Duffield, Pastor of Fifth Presbyterian Church, Arch-street.

At your request, gentlemen, I have examined the "Outlines of Sacred History," recently published by you, and think it well adapted for the use of schools and families. As a class-book, in the former, or for familiar instruction in the latter, it will prove a valuable addition to the numerous works already printed, designed to facilitate the religious education of youth. The engravings give it an attractiveness to the youngest, while the interesting facts and perspicuous style, render it worthy the notice of persons of maturer years. To hear that it finds favour with teachers, and is generally introduced into primary schools as a book for exercises in reading, will be pleasing to

Yours, &c.

GEORGE DUFFIELD.

Philadelphia, March 14, 1836.

From Charles Dexter Cleveland, M.A., Principal of Female Seminary.

After a careful examination of the "Outlines of Sacred History," recently published by you, I have introduced it into my school, which I should not do, of course, did it not meet with my entire approbation.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1836.

C. D. CLEVELAND.

MESSRS. KEY & BIDDLE,—

The little volume entitled "Outlines of Sacred History," lately published by you on the same liberal plan as the many excellent books which have been published by the American Sunday-school Union, is a valuable production in this important kind of literature. The comprehensive brevity of the work, its division into short chapters, the plain and simple style in which it is written, the short comments and arguments occasionally interspersed through the narrative, and the excellency of the subject-matter, all combine to render it worthy of a place in every library designed for the use of children.

Very respectfully yours,

Philadelphia, March 19, 1836.

T. G. POTTS.

MESSRS. KEY & BIDDLE,—

The "Sacred History of the Deluge, illustrated and corroborated by tradition, mythology, and geology," lately published by you, must, I think, commend itself to all Christian parents and teachers of youth, as a treatise of no little merit. While it is free from vain speculation, it is full of undeniable truth; it imbodifies a wide range of thought, and presents a most instructive and impressive lesson in morality. The mind that can read it through without advantage must indeed either be well endued with morals, or in very great need of improvement.

May 6, 1836.

Very respectfully yours,

T. G. POTTS.



# AN ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

ON A PLAN ENTIRELY NEW.

BY JOHN OSWALD,

*Author of the "Etymological Manual of English Language," and "Outlines of English Grammar."*

REVISED AND IMPROVED, AND ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE PURPOSE OF  
TEACHING ENGLISH COMPOSITION IN SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

BY J. M. KEAGY.

Messrs. Key & Biddle,—

*Gentlemen:*—In republishing "Oswald's Etymological Dictionary," enriched as it is by the sensible and well written "Introduction" of Dr. Keagy, you have done a real service to the cause of *sound education*. It is the best work of the kind (designed for schools) that I have yet seen, and it must have an extensive circulation. For in every well regulated school taught by competent masters, etymology will form a prominent branch of study as long as there is an inseparable connexion between clearness of thought, and a correct use of language.

Yours respectfully,

C. D. CLEVELAND.

We fully concur in the above.

J. MINTYRE,  
JAMES B. ESPY,  
JNO. SIMMONS,  
B. W. BLACKWOOD,  
E. H. HUBBARD,  
E. NEVILLE,  
F. M. LUBBREN,  
WM. A. GARRIGUES,  
WILLIAM MARRIOTT,  
RIAL LAKE,  
THOS. T. AZPELL,  
A. MITCHELL,  
CHARLES MEAD,  
WM. MANN,  
WILLIAM McNAIR,  
JOHN STEEL,  
BENJAMIN MAYO,  
JOHN HASLAM,  
CHAS. HENRY ALDEN,  
THOMAS EUSTACE,  
W. CURRAN,  
BENJAMIN TUCKER,  
M. L. HURLBUT,  
T. G. POTTS,  
CHARLES ATHERTON,  
HENRY LONGSTRETH, A.M.

SAMUEL CLENDENIN,  
E. FOUSE,  
THOMAS CONARD,  
HENRY BILL,  
THOMAS BALDWIN,  
U. KITCHEN,  
DANIEL MAGINIS,  
JOHN EVANS,  
JOSEPH P. ENGLIS,  
J. W. ROBERTS,  
BARTRAM KAIGN,  
JNO. D. GRISCOM,  
ARCHIBALD O. R. LOVETT,  
AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON,  
WM. B. ROSE,  
NICHOLAS DONNELLY,  
C. R. FROST,  
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, A.M.  
M. SOULE,  
J. KAPP,  
JOHN STOCKDALE,  
REV. SAML. W. CRAWFORD, A.M.  
Principal of the Acad. Dept. of the  
University of Pennsylvania.  
THOMAS H. WILSON,  
THOMAS M'ADAM.

From Mr. William Russell, A.M., author of an *Abridgment of Adams' Latin Grammar, Teacher, &c.*

Oswald's "Etymological Dictionary," revised by Dr. Keagy, is a work which will be found invaluable in all schools in which attention is paid to the systematic study of the English language. The plan and arrangement of this manual are such as to bring under a single glance the etymology of all cognate terms, in addition to that of the particular word which happens to occur in any instance; and the extent to which this classification

AN  
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY  
OF THE  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

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AUTHOR OF "AN ETYMOLOGICAL MANUAL OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,"  
"OUTLINES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR."

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REVISED AND IMPROVED,

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ADAPTED TO THE PURPOSE OF TEACHING ENGLISH COMPOSITION  
IN SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES,

BY J. M. KEAGY.

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Philadelphia:

EDWARD C. BIDDLE, 23 MINOR STREET.

.....  
1836.  
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ENTERED according to the act of Congress, in the year 1836, by  
KEY & BIDDLE, in the clerk's office of the district court for the  
eastern district of Pennsylvania.

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FOR M LENOX.

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STEREOTYPED BY JOHN FAGAN,  
PHILADELPHIA.

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## PREFACE

### TO THE ENGLISH EDITION.

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THE compiler of the following work proposed to himself chiefly to meet the difficulty under which those unacquainted with the learned languages necessarily labour, in ascertaining with clearness and precision, the true and radical signification of words derived from foreign tongues. In consulting our popular dictionaries, the young and unlettered find themselves much embarrassed, at one time, by numerous and philosophical definitions given in explanation of some simple vocable; at another, by finding a word defined by another equally difficult to understand, and which, on being turned up, refers them again to that, the meaning of which they are in quest of. It is needless to state that such embarrassments must greatly tend to cool the ardor, and repress the aspiring efforts of the young mind in the pursuit of knowledge.

He also conceived that, by presenting the words of the language arranged according to their *genera*, and under their respective *roots*, he would abridge and facilitate the labours both of teacher and pupil.

The principle on which the work has been constructed, brings into full operation the pupil's powers of discrimination and judgment; and while it awakens interest, and excites curiosity, he unconsciously acquires those elementary ideas of *vocables*, which will guide him in the proper and legitimate application of them.

The languages from which by far the greater proportion of English words now in use originally come, are Greek and Latin. The compiler has intentionally ab-

stained from introducing words of Saxon origin. These properly constitute our mother tongue; and as they in general express simple ideas, and are familiar to us from our infancy, it appeared to him that their admission would have swelled the work to an inconvenient size. With the exception, therefore, of the prefixes and postfixes, they are omitted. Words borrowed from the French, Spanish, and modern Italian, being derived chiefly from Latin roots,—though much altered, both in orthography and inflection,—are in general inserted under the Latin primitives.

When the usual acceptation of a word differs from its literal, the peculiarity is generally explained in the notes, in which the interpretations of Johnson and Webster are generally adopted; and in every word of extensive use, it was judged requisite to mark the progress of its meaning, and show by what gradations it has passed from its primitive to its remote and accidental signification. “In most cases,” says Webster, “this change consists in a slight deflection, or difference of application, which has obtained among different families of the same stock. In some cases, the literal sense is lost or obscured, and the figurative only is retained. The first object, in such cases, is to find the primary or literal sense, from which the various particular applications may be easily deduced.” These nicer shades of the common meaning, which distinguish the different periods in the history of language, are discoverable only by a careful attention to the general scope of the passage.

Many scientific and technical terms now in use, have been traced to their source, and defined in their restricted or appropriate application.

Obsolete words have also been admitted, when they are found in standard works, or when they possess such

a degree of force and beauty as may render them deserving of revival.

As the prepositions or prefixes in all languages constitute an important class of vocables, being used in composition to vary the sense of other parts of speech to an unlimited extent, it was deemed useful to give them a particular consideration. The first forty pages are occupied in illustrating and arranging them according to their respective languages. Every word, or one of each class in which the prefixes occur, has been given. Another important *genus* of vocables are the affixes or terminations. Accordingly, particular care has been taken, and a new plan adopted, to determine their precise import. They have been alphabetically classified and arranged according to the modification of noun, adjective, verb, and adverb. By means of an accurate knowledge of the prefix and postfix, together with the root, the primary or radical signification of the word may be easily ascertained, as well as the elements of the figurative meaning detected.

This method must greatly facilitate the acquisition of our vernacular tongue to foreigners, as well as to our own countrymen, and may in some degree rescue it from the mischievous influence of sciolists, and from that overweening spirit of innovation, which is perpetually disturbing its settled usages, and filling it with anomalies.

As the plan on which the following dictionary is compiled, differs materially from that of every preceding one, a few explanatory examples may be necessary to illustrate its principle, and exhibit the manner in which it may be used in tuition. Suppose the word '*attraction*' should occur, the pupil may be asked, What is the literal meaning of the word '*attraction*?' He will answer, '*a drawing to,*' or '*the act or power of drawing to.*' From

what is it derived? '*Attract.*'—What does the first syllable or prefix '*at,*' of that word signify? '*To.*' (See '*at,*' page 35.)—Give some other example of that prefix. '*Attain, attend, attribute,*' &c.—What was its original form? '*Ad.*' (See '*ad*' and its forms, p. 34.) Here the pupil may be called upon to give the other forms of '*ad,*' viz.—*a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as,*—with an example of each; such as *aspire, accede, affix, aggravate, alleviate, annihilate, append, arrogate, assimilate.*—What does the last syllable or postfix '*ion,*' of that word denote? '*The act of,*' or '*ing.*' (See '*ion,*' p. 48.)—Give some other examples of that affix having the same signification. '*Contribution, collision, dissolution, commotion,*' &c. (See these and other examples, p. 48.)—What is the root or theme of that word '*attraction?*' '*Tract.*'—What does it signify? '*Draw.*' (See '*tractum,*' to *draw,* p. 469, which refers to '*traho,*' p. 469, where the word '*attraction*' is to be found. See also note under '*gravitation,*' p. 170.) Here, in alphabetical order or otherwise, the other words derived from '*tract*' may be elicited. Some such interrogatories as the following may be put by the teacher. Give a word signifying to *draw* from. The pupil will answer, '*Abstract.*' (See '*abs,*' p. 34)—Having power to *draw* to? '*Attractive.*' ('*at,*' p. 35, and '*ive,*' p. 55.)—To *draw* together? '*Contract.*' ('*con,*' p. 35.)—To *draw* from or down? '*Distract.*' ('*dis,*' p. 37.)—To *draw* out? '*Extract.*' ('*ex,*' p. 37.)—That cannot be *drawn* or managed? '*Intractable.*' ('*in,*' p. 38, and '*ble,*' p. 53.)—To *draw* forth, or to prolong? '*Protract.*' ('*pro,*' p. 40.)—To *draw* back? '*Retract.*' ('*re,*' p. 40.)—To *draw* under or from? '*Subtract.*' ('*sub,*' p. 40.)—A mark left by something *passing*, or a vestige? '*Trace.*' (p. 471.)—A beaten path? '*Track.*'—A portion of land, also a treatise? '*Tract.*'—That may be *drawn* out in length?

‘*Tractile.*’ (‘ile,’ p. 54.)—A *trailing* vehicle, or sledge? ‘*Traineau.*’—The other words derived from, or connected with these, may also be asked. The preceding process might, with advantage, be varied or reversed; the teacher giving the word, and requesting the pupil to state its meaning, or the pupil may be called upon to mention some or all the words derived from that *root*.

Interrogated in this manner, the pupil would soon acquire an accurate knowledge of any *genus* or class of *vocables*.

Suppose, again, the word ‘*animate*’ should occur. What does that word signify? ‘To give *life*.’—Has it any other meaning? ‘Having *life*.’—What part of that word denotes *to give*? ‘*Ate.*’ (‘ate,’ p. 57.)—Has the affix ‘*ate,*’ when annexed to verbs, any other meaning? ‘*To make.*’ (p. 57.)—Give some examples of that termination having this signification. ‘*Abbreviate, antiquate, frustrate, renovate, &c.*—When ‘*ate*’ is subjoined to adjectives, what does it denote? ‘*Having*’ or ‘*being*.’ (‘*ate,*’ p. 53.)—Give examples. ‘*Inanimate, affectionate, adequate, situate, &c.*—When ‘*ate*’ is affixed to nouns, what does it denote? ‘*One who,*’ or ‘*the person who.*’ (‘*ate,*’ p. 45.)—State some examples. ‘*Advocate, associate, potentate, primate, &c.*—What part of the word ‘*animate*’ signifies *life*? ‘*Anim.*’ (‘*anima,*’ p. 65.)—State another example. ‘*Inanimate.*’—What does ‘*inanimate*’ imply? ‘Not having *life*.’ (‘in,’ p. 38, and ‘ate,’ p. 53.)—Proceeding farther in the investigation, some such questions as the following may be put. A *living* creature? ‘*Animal.*’—A little *animal*? ‘*Animalcule.*’ (‘cle,’ p. 47.)—The state of being *lively*, or *life*? ‘*Animation.*’ (‘ion,’ p. 48.)—Mention another word of a similar import. ‘*Vitality.*’ (‘vivo,’ p. 515).—Here the words under ‘vivo,’ being of similar meaning, may also be given. Being out of *life*,



or *lifeless*? ‘*Exanimate.*’ (p. 37 & 53.)—To give *life* again? ‘*Reanimate.*’ (p. 40 & 57.)—Does the root ‘*anim*’ bear any other import? ‘*Mind.*’ (‘*animus,*’ p. 65.)—Give an example. ‘*Animadvert.*’—What does *animadvert* signify? ‘To turn the *mind* to, to criticise.’ What part of that word denotes ‘*to*?’ ‘*Ad.*’ (p. 34.)—What part imports ‘*turn*?’ ‘*Vert.*’ (‘*verto,*’ p. 602.)—Here an opportunity is afforded of exercising the pupil on the derivatives of ‘*verto.*’ A strong active feeling of the *mind*, or hatred? ‘*Animosity.*’—The being of equal *mind*, or equalness of *mind*? ‘*Equanimity.*’ (‘*equus*’ for ‘*æquus,*’ p. 124, & ‘*ty,*’ p. 49.)—The being of great *mind*, or greatness of *mind*? ‘*Magnanimity.*’ (‘*magnus,*’ p. 222.)—The being of little *mind*, or littleness of *mind*? ‘*Pusillanimity.*’ (‘*pusillus,*’ p. 353.)—The being of one *mind*, or oneness of *mind*? ‘*Unanimity.*’ (‘*unus,*’ p. 484.)

One example more may be taken. Suppose the word ‘*geography*’ should occur. What is the literal meaning of that word? ‘A *description* of the *earth* or world.’—Whether is it simple or compound?—‘Compound.’—Of what is it compounded? ‘*Ge,*’ the *earth*, (p. 158,) and ‘*Grapho,*’ to *describe*, (p. 167.) It may be proper to state that the letter ‘*o,*’ which intervenes between the ‘*ge,*’ and ‘*graphy,*’ is euphonic, and is usually inserted between the two component or radical parts, of which words derived from Greek are compounded.—One who describes the *earth* or *world*? ‘*Geographer.*’ (‘*er,*’ p. 45.)—Pertaining to *geography*? ‘*Geographical.*’ (‘*al,*’ and ‘*ical,*’ p. 52.)—The other words from ‘*Ge,*’ (p. 158) may be asked, as well as those derived from *Terra*, (p. 455,) being the corresponding term in Latin, denoting *earth*. A few also of those derived from ‘*Grapho*’ may be taken.

THE accent is the more forcible utterance of a particular syllable of a word. And on the final letter of that syllable, the accent is uniformly placed. In the word *collisi'on*, for example, the accent is marked on the terminating letter 'i' of the accented syllable '*lisi*,' which is pronounced *lizh*; and the whole word, *kol-lizh'-un*.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

<i>a</i> or <i>ab</i>	stands for	<i>from</i> .
<i>a.</i>	_____	<i>adjective</i> .
<i>ad.</i>	_____	<i>adverb</i> .
<i>comp.</i>	_____	<i>compound</i> .
<i>f.</i>	_____	<i>feminine</i> .
<i>m.</i>	_____	<i>masculine</i> .
<i>n.</i>	_____	<i>neuter</i> , after Latin, and
	_____	<i>noun</i> , after English words.
<i>p. p.</i>	_____	<i>perfect participle</i> .
<i>pr.</i>	_____	<i>preposition</i> .
<i>sup.</i>	_____	<i>supine</i> .
<i>Eng.</i>	_____	<i>English</i> .
<i>Fr.</i>	_____	<i>French</i> .
<i>Heb.</i>	_____	<i>Hebrew</i> .

The figures indicate the Declension and Conjugation.

## GREEK ALPHABET.

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A α . . . . .	Alpha . . . . .	a
B β ε . . . . .	Beta . . . . .	b
Γ γ . . . . .	Gamma . . . . .	g
Δ δ . . . . .	Delta . . . . .	d
E ε . . . . .	Epsilon . . . . .	ē short
Z ζ . . . . .	Zeta . . . . .	z
H η . . . . .	Eta . . . . .	ē long
Θ θ . . . . .	Theta . . . . .	th
I ι . . . . .	Iota . . . . .	i
K κ . . . . .	Kappa . . . . .	k* or c
Λ λ . . . . .	Lambda . . . . .	l
M μ . . . . .	Mu . . . . .	m
N ν . . . . .	Nu . . . . .	n
Ξ ξ . . . . .	Xi . . . . .	x
O ο . . . . .	Omicron . . . . .	ō short
Π π . . . . .	Pi . . . . .	p
Ρ ρ . . . . .	Rho . . . . .	r
Σ σ, final ς . . . . .	Sigma . . . . .	s
Τ τ . . . . .	Tau . . . . .	t
Υ υ . . . . .	Upsilon . . . . .	u or y
Φ φ . . . . .	Phi . . . . .	ph
Χ χ . . . . .	Chi . . . . .	ch
Ψ ψ . . . . .	Psi . . . . .	ps
Ω ω . . . . .	Omega . . . . .	ō long

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\* Kappa and upsilon are much more frequently changed into *c* and *y* in English, than into *k* and *u*: the latter is of very rare occurrence.

## INTRODUCTION

BY THE AMERICAN EDITOR

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In the business of Practical Education, *mind* is the constant subject upon which we operate. In a book, then, like the present, intended for the purpose of teaching the English Language by analysing the structure of our words, it seems at least reasonable, if not indispensable, that some observations on the powers of the mind, and the mode of their developement by language, with the application of those principles in the practice of instruction, should form an introductory department to the work.

With these views we shall present, with as much brevity as may be appropriate to our design, some elementary notices of the operations of the mind, infer some practical principles, examine the relation of these principles to language, and then proceed to offer a practical method of using this work in accordance with the doctrines laid down.

When we examine the nature of our thoughts, we find that they consist of a recurrence to our minds of *what we have seen, heard, tasted, smelled, or felt*, and *mental combinations and judgments concerning those things*. Of the truth of this position every one must be convinced, who has paid only a slight attention to the operations of his own mind.

An idea, then, is nothing more than a mental perception of an absent object, its qualities or actions; or it is the mental repetition of our sensations.

If our ideas are derived from our sensations, the primary business of Intellectual Education should be the cultivation and strengthening of the senses, and the perceptive power through them. This would lay the foundation for subsequent acquirements.

By the perceptive power we mean the faculty by which the mind is conscious of the various sensations communicated through the organs of sense. By the faculty of attention we give direction to our percipient power, and are capable of

holding an object before our mind, so as to examine it minutely. The faculty of attention becomes, from this circumstance, the medium of furnishing our memory, judgment, and reasoning power with the materials upon which they may operate. If we are capable of fixing our attention vigorously, our memory and judgment will necessarily possess similar vigour. If, on the contrary, we possess but little power to direct and fix our attention, our memory and judgment will exhibit the same debility. To acquire a habit, therefore, of fixing our attention steadily and undividedly on any object of thought, so as to trace out all its attributes and relations, is a matter of the greatest moment in a good system of intellectual discipline.

The cultivation of our senses by a course of suitable exercises invigorates the power of attention. The senses that should be particularly exercised are those of *sight* and *touch*. The reason why these two senses should receive the greatest cultivation, is, that the sensations acquired by them form the pivot upon which all the other sensations revolve. It is through *touch* that we receive our ideas of *space* and *location*; and these ideas of space and location as they exist in the perceptive faculty, constitute the substratum on which all our sensations rest. They perform the part of the canvas, on which our imagination paints all her pictures and scenes. And it is in this way that space and location become the great foundation for memory; for, without the aid of those elementary ideas, it would be the next thing to impossible to improve, or even to retain our faculty of reminiscence.

But although our ideas of space and location are *originated* by the sense of *touch*, they are very soon transferred by association to the sense of *seeing*, in every human being who has the use of his eyes. The infinite variety and pleasing appearance of colours, may have a great influence in giving sight such a predominant superiority over the sense of touch. Whatever may be the cause, it is, nevertheless, an undoubted fact, that sight is the overwhelming sense, and that it bears off with it all the other sensations of *taste*, *smell*, *hearing*, and even *touch* itself.

From what has been said, we may venture the position, that *we think in pictures and scenes*. That this is true, is evident from the terms used in all languages to express our

intellectual operations, as well as from the simple reflections of our own minds. To exemplify the correctness of our views with regard to the influence of ocular perception and location in arresting attention and securing mental retention, we need only refer to the art of Mnemonics; an art whose sole dependence is upon the visible imagery and symbols which it calls to its assistance. The surprising instances which some teachers of this art give us of persons remembering long and difficult series of events, can all be explained on this principle. In our every-day experience also we perceive the great tenaciousness of our memory whenever we associate visible scenes, or symbols and places, with ideas of any kind.

The method of teaching the deaf and dumb may likewise be brought forward as evidence in proof of the effect of visual sensation and location on the memory. In teaching these persons, every thing must be pictorial, scenic, and pantomimic; and this is the reason why they learn so fast and remember so well.

The more we reduce all our knowledge to this form, the more perfectly will it be remembered. This truth should, therefore, be made a *leading principle* in the education of the intellectual faculties. So far as it has been applied, it has displayed the most valuable results. Every teacher is acquainted with the importance of counters in teaching Arithmetic, of maps in teaching Geography, and of charts on the plan of Le Sage and Priestley in giving an accurate knowledge of History and Biography. Historical paintings, also, become the nuclei for concentrating and fixing thousands of ideas, which, without their aid, would be as evanescent as a wasting cloud. In Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, also, the experiments, apparatus and associations of the lecture-room, form the scenery in which our scientific ideas permanently reside. The same may be said of all the Natural Sciences; and the view may be extended even to Ethics, and the most abstruse of what are called the *Abstract Sciences*. For we can have no distinct idea of the meaning of the terms *good, bad, honest, fraudulent, benevolent, &c.*, without identifying these words with scenic actions exhibiting those attributes of moral character.

Following out these views in a course of practical education, we ought to make *all nature a tablet of Mnemonic Symbols*, with which we might naturally associate their appropriate ideas. All the scenic ideas thus located would form a world of experimental facts to supply us with funds in our generalization of principles; or in other words, in the construction of our systems of science.

There are two intellectual operations which should be continually kept in exercise in a course of mental training. These are generalization and analysis. By generalization we mean the classification of objects by some resemblance in some of their parts or attributes. By analysis is meant the examination of an individual object, for the purpose of separating it into its different parts, and noticing its various properties and actions. Correct and minute analysis becomes the source of accurate generalization; and generalization is the origin of all the sciences. These two processes constitute, in the hands of a skilful teacher, a most important means of exercising the pupil's mind and increasing his store of knowledge. Analysis cultivates the faculty of attention, and renders the memory tenacious. Generalization has a similar effect on our powers of recollection by connecting to one point or principle a vast variety of useful facts existing in different subjects.

In conducting a series of Analyses and Classifications with a pupil, we shall derive much advantage from questions. Interrogatories fix the attention, and by that means strengthen it. It is in this way that the interrogatory system lately brought into use in Europe and this country, has been attended with such valuable results. This is properly the method of the ancients revived. Their most efficient instructors taught on this plan: and the categories of Aristotle can be considered useful in no other light, than as they are the means of investigating a subject by a course of interrogatories, and thus arresting the attention and securing knowledge.

As language is the medium through which knowledge is communicated, it may be proper to examine the office of words with reference to the theory we have given of the thinking process.

Words stand either for whole objects or for parts; for

whole scenes, or for some portion or action in a scene. Thus, the word *body* represents a whole consisting of many parts, as, *the head, trunk, extremities*; and the term *head* includes in it the ideas represented by *face, forehead, eyes, ears, nose, mouth, &c.* So *journey, voyage, vintage, harvest*, represent scenes, or rather series of scenic actions, as portions of the whole, which can be expressed by subordinate terms. And as language would be imperfect if we had only words for objects and scenes, it was found necessary to be more minute, and hence we have a vocabulary furnishing the means of describing specific actions and qualities.

Words then, being used not only as signs for whole objects and their parts, but also for their qualities, actions and uses, become, as Condillac observes, our most useful instruments of analysis. They are, from the same circumstance, equally the instrument of generalization. The minute appropriation of terms concentrates attention by limiting the range of mental vision, and thus insures accuracy of thought.

When we look at words in this light, as the means by which we communicate our thoughts to one another, we may compare them to the pencil of the painter. Each word traces out in the imagination of the hearer, either the whole of an object, or some part, or quality, or action. All the elementary images and scenes exist in a latent state, in the mind of the hearer; and the speaker by a successive analysis of his pictures and scenes, by means of words, raises the same in the mind of the hearer. If the hearer or reader can readily realize or embody the scenery presented by words, he is said to understand the speaker or author; and if not, the language is said to be unintelligible.

It is this ability to excite in the minds of others, by means of words, a train of ideas *similar* to what is passing in our own minds, that peculiarly distinguishes man from the brute creation, and enables him to improve his condition and become a social and civilized being. The state and progress of civilization in any nation, is uniformly indicated by the number of their terms and the correctness of their application. Schlegel, in his History of Literature, remarks, that "there is no implety in saying, that it was scarcely in the power of the Deity to confer on man a more glorious present than lan-



guage, by which He himself is revealed to us, and which at once affords the strongest bond of union and the best instrument of communication." "So inseparable indeed," continues he, "are mind and speech, so identically one are thought and language, that although we must always hold reason as the greatest characteristic and peculiar attribute of man; yet language, when we regard its original object and intrinsic dignity, is well entitled to be considered as a component part of the intellectual structure of our being."

We shall now notice briefly the beneficial effects of words on the human understanding, as evinced in the manner in which they improve the powers of *attention*, *memory*, *judgment*, and *reasoning*.

We have before taken notice of some circumstances influencing the faculty of *attention*, and observed that its perfection consists in our ability to fix it steadily on any point of inquiry. It is imperfect also in proportion as it is unsteady, and this unsteadiness is one of the greatest obstacles to our progress in knowledge. A child, before it can speak or understand well what is said to it, is a striking example of this want of fixity. Its attention is ever veering, and its knowledge is then extremely limited. But so soon as it is able to use words, it acquires such a power of directing its attention to its own ideas, and the objects represented by words, that it surprises us by the acquirements it makes during the first year after it begins to talk.

Words oblige the mind to fix itself and to proceed more regularly and slowly than it could without them; and this regularity insures the soundest progress. Language in this sense may be called a bridle to the roving mind; and on this account, it may be useful to man as a solitary being as well as a member of society. We can thus readily perceive how the use of words trains the faculty of attention.

The memory is that power of the mind by which we are capable of retaining our perceptions, or of resuscitating them at will. This faculty is stronger or weaker in proportion as it is capable of bringing forward many or few ideas, or as these are correct or incorrect, distinct or confused. It is dependent on the power of attention as well for its accuracy as for its vigor. The memory can be improved to a surpris-

ing extent, and this chiefly by the effect which repetition has in commanding renewed attention to the same idea, and thus making a more permanent impression. Here words begin to assume their true office, and become in reality the instruments by which the mind carries on its thinking process. We would not, with some metaphysicians, go so far as to say, that we can not think without words; but we feel ourselves authorised in asserting, that they are the memorandums of our ideas, and are absolutely necessary to us for retaining the greater portion of our thoughts. By means of language we can tie down to a word, an idea, which can at any time be recalled, and which would otherwise be as evanescent as our breath. When we refer to our own experience, we shall soon perceive how many ideas lie dormant in the mind until brought into active existence by words! How often does a traveller, in passing through a country abounding with all the beauties of nature, and art, find that his reminiscences are very faint until he has clothed them in language! Immediately, they assume a permanence of which he was not before aware. How frequently also does the poet, in describing the most familiar scenes in the natural and moral world, please and surprise us by simply individualising and identifying all our previous ideas by words! It cannot be said that he gives a single new image, but he really presents us with another sight of the same pleasing objects. The attention is directed to them, and the remembrance of them becomes more perfect and agreeable.

By our judging faculty we perceive the resemblances and differences among our thoughts. In order to judge rightly of things which are subjected to our senses, we need only possess a proper command of attention. But to form correct judgments on subjects which are not under our immediate observation, we need accuracy of memory as well as fixity of attention. Here is seen the great value of these two fundamental faculties of the mind. We have already seen that they are very much improved by language, and our judgment must necessarily be improved by the same means. Words being the representatives of our ideas, precision and propriety in the use of them, must necessarily imply a similar precision and discrimination among our thoughts. An attention,

therefore, to the true meaning of words must tend to improve our judgment. In examining, for instance, the difference or similarity of signification of two words, we are obliged to attach certain ideas to the one, or to separate certain ideas from the other. This is an exercise implying the exertion of both attention and memory. Thus, language, as we advance in a knowledge of it, affords one of the best means of strengthening this most valuable power of the human understanding, and its acquisition may be made, by a rational mode of teaching, one of the best introductions to the study of the science of Logic.

Reasoning may be said to be a train of judgments; the subsequent ones depending on their antecedents for their correctness and value. They are the links of which reasoning is the chain—a chain which, considered either as a whole or in its various parts, owes its strength to the mysterious agency of words. The capability to reason well, must depend on the number and accuracy of the discriminations we make among our ideas. Precision, then, in the definition of our terms, is a prerequisite to good reasoning. This is exemplified in the correctness of mathematical demonstrations; for here every word has a definite meaning, and by this means prevents misapprehension or prevarication. In speaking on precision in the use of words, Condillac justly observes, “that a correct language and good reasoning are inseparably connected;” and a proper study of it, by leading us to examine into the true meaning and right application of words, will furnish a fund, from which we may draw, as occasion may require, for conducting all the various investigations in which we may be engaged.

Having thus briefly stated the manner in which we conceive that words invigorate the mental powers, we shall next present several subdivisions of the subject of Language, and add a few remarks of a practical nature on them.

One division of language may be into Oral and Written, and another into Common Language and Terminology, or the terms employed in the arrangements and reasonings of the different sciences.

*Oral Language* is of every day use, and indispensable to man as a social being. By its means, the infant mind is trained

to order and thinking. It is peculiarly adapted to early education; and children until they are six years of age should be taught entirely by oral instruction.

But, however valuable oral language may be, we find that nations who have advanced no farther than the use of *audible* signs of ideas, have never made any great progress in civilization. Hence the art of representing our thoughts by *visible* signs, may indeed be called "the greatest and most important discovery of human ingenuity." The art of writing has this great advantage over oral language, that it is not confined by time nor space. By its instrumentality, the experience and wisdom of past ages can be rendered subservient to the improvement of all succeeding time. Spoken language serves the present purpose and the present time, and "perishes in the using;" but written language gives to the airy beings of our minds, not only "a name, but a local habitation."

But to give these views a truly practical bearing, we would observe, that the acquisition of the habit of committing our thoughts to paper, is a matter of the greatest importance to civilized man, and ought to be the paramount object of a school education. The pen has a still greater influence in regulating the mental powers than speech, by the slowness and order which it obliges us to pursue in combining our ideas. Our conclusions will be the result of a longer attention to the objects under consideration, and, consequently, will be more likely to be true. Beside the regularity which the practice of *composition* introduces into the mind, there is an additional reason for making it an early part of a scholastic course; and that is, if it is not commenced before the age of twelve or fifteen, it will be much more difficult to acquire the art of readily penning our thoughts afterwards. The reason of this will be obvious, when we reflect that no two actions can be performed at one and the same time, unless they have been long rendered easy by previously established *habit*. The habit of *thinking and speaking at once*, commences in the first efforts of a child to lisp its words. But the habit of *thinking and writing at the same time*, is acquired by very few indeed, so as to be performed with a desirable facility or freedom from constraint. The only reason that we can assign for this deficiency, which obtains so generally, is that children are not

early taught to put their ideas on paper, so as to establish as perfectly the association of the process of *thinking* and *writing*, as that of *thinking* and *talking*; and in after-life, they are scarcely ever able to form the habit.

We frequently meet with persons who can dictate a letter to another with ease, but the moment they attempt to combine the *motion of their pen* with the exercise of their thoughts, all their arrangements become confused, and they are incapable of effecting their intentions at all to their satisfaction.

May we not hence explain how it has happened that many men of great natural genius and inventive powers, have not left behind them any *written* traces of their superiority to the common mass of mankind? They may have laboured under the magic spell of this incurable embarrassment. We, likewise, sometimes see a man who, in the pulpit, or at the bar, shall bear his willing hearers' feelings with him; who shall please, as well by the propriety of his arguments, as by the elegance of his diction, and the beauty of his figures; and yet, this man shall not be able to *pen* any one of his fine extemporary efforts, so as to please either himself or his most flattering admirers.

When we view the practice of composition in the light in which these circumstances place it, it assumes an importance, as a school exercise, second to none in the whole course of Intellectual Education. It is much to be regretted that written compositions are so generally neglected in our schools for younger pupils, and not commenced until they have nearly passed the age at which new habits are easily formed. By this neglect, much of their usefulness to society and themselves may be forever prevented.

Our other division of language, was, into *Common* and *Technical*. By the Common Language may be understood, the words in daily use on the miscellaneous topics which occupy the attention of mankind. This portion of language is most used, and, therefore, most necessary; but its frequent use need not lessen the high estimate which we should set on *Terminology*, or the nomenclature adopted in the different sciences. Terminology has been the result of the advance of science from vagueness to accuracy, and from the poverty of its infancy, to the riches and abundance of its mature age.

It is the bond which gives scientific research its stability and consistency, and preserves in their proper places the various additions of successive ages.

With respect to Technical Language, we have considerable advantage over the ancients. Ours is more definite, as well as more extensive. The rapid progress of science is constantly enlarging the range of its vocabulary. To enter upon the investigations of science, or keep up with its improvements, we must know its terms; and since it has fortunately become fashionable to make its researches tributary to the comfort of common life, and the happiness of our race, Terminology should be as generally taught as Common Language. By this means, a key will be afforded to the youthful mind by which it can have access to the varied treasures of knowledge.

On the subject of Terminology our English dictionaries have been extremely defective. We shall in vain look even in Johnson's quarto work for some of the most common scientific terms. And in those that have been compiled since his time, with the exception of Webster's, there will not be found the terms used in the improved state of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and the other natural sciences; while obsolete words, that may not be met with more than once in a lifetime, are carefully given. Lexicographers object to the introduction of technical nomenclatures into their dictionaries, on account of their liability to be changed by new discoveries, theories, and systems. This may be a reason for excluding them for a time, sufficient to test their stability, but not for debarring them from the companionship of their associates, in a dictionary, when they have been daily in honourable use for half a century or even a century.

The English Language, like all other languages of civilized nations, is capable of being divided into Common and Technical, but with one striking peculiarity, which has an important bearing on its acquisition in a course of school instruction. In regard to the materials of which it is composed, it may be said to possess the most *mixed character* of any language in Europe. While the languages that are of Latin and Teutonic origin have their own scientific terminology, they retain also the advantage of having, to a very great extent,

the etymological radicals of this terminology in use, in the familiar speech of the people, so that the phraseology of Literature and Science does not differ much from that of the community in general. This is very much the case with the French, Spanish, and Italian, but especially so with the German, which can boast that it is not under the necessity of borrowing a single term from the Latin or Greek. Such are its Etymological powers, that, however the field of science may enlarge, so as to make new words indispensable, it is able to meet every want from its own resources. The English, though its original and constructive basis is Saxon or German, has lost this power in the changes it has undergone, and from the circumstance of the English nation first learning the sciences through the medium of the Latin and Greek. Hence it exhibits in its words, the features of three distinct languages. The conversation of children and illiterate persons, is almost exclusively made up of words of *Saxon* origin. The language of literary persons, and of our authors in general literature, is composed of *Saxon and Latin* derivatives; the monosyllabic portion being from the former source, and the polysyllabic from the latter. While our men of science use a phraseology consisting of *Saxon, Latin and Greek* terms.

For the Saxon portion of our tongue we rarely find it necessary to apply to a dictionary, but for the words whose roots are to be found in the Latin and Greek, we must either have learned those languages, or be obliged constantly to refer to some expositor of their meaning. This has caused the publication of a great number of selections of words for the use of schools, some containing a very small part of the difficulties of our language, and others presenting a pretty full collection of them. In these works, however, the pupil does not see any systematic arrangement, such as will make him acquainted with the *science of words*. We mean to say, that there is no etymological system, and, as a consequence, the task of studying this knotty portion of our language becomes extremely irksome to those who are never conducted through a course of Latin and Greek. As the great majority of our youthful population are denied this advantage, a work that shall present these difficulties in an easy, scientific, and attractive form, has become truly a desideratum. This can

be effected in no other way so well as by making Etymology the basis of the exposition of our polysyllabic terms. This has been done in the present work, by Mr. Oswald, in a manner which exhibits a synoptical view of the Latin and Greek derivatives in our language, more copious and better arranged than any thing of the kind that has yet been published.

Etymology is a most important branch of the science of Philology. It offers to our view a series of generalizations, which afford the means of obtaining a knowledge of a vast range of words with very little labor when compared with the process that is usually gone through. By prosecuting with perseverance, the judicious study of the relations of derivative words from their primitives, the pupil will acquire a philosophical acquaintance with our language. This can be rendered still more interesting by combining with it a course of exercises founded on the principles which we have endeavoured to establish in this introduction. These exercises we shall present in succession, and offer them as a practical mode of using this book. They will have reference to three divisions, which, in acquiring language, with correctness and facility, we consider as extremely useful. These are, Ideology, Etymology, and Phraseology.

The term Ideology, we use to express the connexion of ideas with words. As all our ideas of quality, action, and relation, are intimately associated with objects and scenes, it must follow that the words denoting objects are the principal words in a language. These we may call ideological radicals, and they should be the subjects of the analytical lessons we have alluded to. The terms that represent qualities, actions and relations, will form the subjects for generalization. Etymology is properly, only a branch of Ideology, but as it presents us with large families of words, retaining the orthographical features and meaning of their primitives, it becomes so valuable as to merit special attention. It has, hence, been made the guiding element in our course. By phraseology, we mean an analytical exhibition in words of some scene; and here it may be stated that we think in *whole phrases* as well as in single words, just as we think in *whole scenes*, as well as in *individual pictures*, or parts of a scene.



This is a fact so serviceable in its practical bearing on the learning of languages, that we may venture to say, that a language can never be speedily taught without making it a primary point in our exercises.

In order to bring into practice the principles we have laid down, it is indispensable that the pupil or class who are conducted through this book, should write phrases exemplifying the practical use of each word. When the prescribed lesson has been written and examined, an *oral review* of it ought to be made, in order to notice the different ideological relations of every word; as,—

1st. What sensible properties are or may be included in the meaning of the word under consideration; and by which of the senses do we become acquainted with its existence? If we take the word *table*, we find that it possesses visible and tactile properties; and we are made acquainted with its presence by our *sight* and our *touch*; and we may be also by our *hearing*. A *flower* may be known to us by *sight*, *touch*, *smell*, and *taste*; *sugar* by *touch*, *taste*, *smell*, *sight*, and even by *hearing*.—This is a fundamental exercise, and should never be omitted, as it strengthens the faculty of attention, and leads to many novel and striking observations and comparisons.

2dly. Does the word express an *object*, a *quality*, or an *action*? For instance, *orange* expresses an object, *tepid*, a quality, *flow*, an action.

3dly. Does it express an *intellectual perception*, or a *moral feeling*? e. g. *Green* represents an intellectual perception, *good* a moral feeling; so also *amiable* and *hateful*; while *hard* usually expresses an intellectual perception, but may likewise be used to indicate a moral feeling, as in the phrase, A *hara* man.

The same remark with regard to utility, is applicable to these two praxes as to the first.

4th. If the word is the name of an object, let the pupil give an ideological analysis by naming all its parts. Suppose *flower* is the word on which a phrase has been written; we find the parts to be the *calyx* or flower-cup, the *corolla*, the *stamens*, and the *pistil*. This exercise should be invariably prosecuted, since it becomes the most economical mode of

acquiring the correct definition of terms. The most common object of nature or art, as *pump*, *eye*, *shoe*, by this mode of examination, will add to the store of useful terms. In the *pump*, we find the parts to be the *stock*, the *bore*, the *handle* or *lever*, the *piston*, the *box*, the *valve*, &c.; in the *eye*, the *cornea*, the *iris*, the *pupil*, the *sclerotic coat*, the *lens*, the *vitreous* and *aqueous humours*, &c.; and in the *shoe*, the *vamp*, the *quarters*, the *sole*, &c. Another very valuable result that must follow from this exercise, is that it will necessarily produce the habit of ready arrangement in composition. The ability to classify our ideas, and reduce them to a certain order, so as promptly to present a good outline of our views on any subject, is acknowledged by all to be a great acquirement. If, however, we direct the attention of the pupil to the uses of things, and of their parts, we shall extend still further the utility of this praxis. Thus the words *leaf*, *liver*, *heart*, *lungs*, would afford an opportunity for remarking, that the *leaf* performs the functions of a respiratory organ to the *plant*, as the *lungs* do to an animal; that the *liver* secretes *bile*, and that the *heart* is a muscular machine, which forces the blood by means of the *arteries* to all parts of the body. The pupil, by this means, will gain a great number of elementary truths in natural science, which will prepare him for farther advances.

5th. If the word is the name of a part of some object, a list of those objects which possess the part mentioned, should be made out. The same process of generalizing should be used with words expressing *qualities* and *actions*. This may also be done to advantage wherever a general term is brought forward; thus, when *insect*, *bird*, *quadruped*, are the subjects, the forming of a catalogue of each, will be a useful lesson in thinking.

6th. Classifying objects as natural or artificial, and as belonging to the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdom, though simple enough in itself, has, nevertheless, a useful tendency.

7th. Another very valuable praxis is, to require the scholar to refer every word that is capable of it, to the science to which it may appertain, or in which we may find a description of it, either as an article or a process. Before, however, we state the mode of proceeding in this exercise, it may

be proper to premise, that our language exhibits the singular anomaly of having common English or Saxon words for its *nouns* that are the names of familiar natural objects, while the *adjectives* that are used to distinguish the genus or species, are almost uniformly of Latin and Greek origin. This will be evident by the following promiscuous list, viz.

<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Adjectives.</i>
eye.....	ocular, ophthalmic.	dog .....	canine.
lip .....	labial.	cat .....	feline.
nose .....	nasal.	goose.....	aserine.
tongue.....	lingual.	lungs.....	pulmonary.
tooth .....	dental.	bone ... ..	osseous.
sea .....	marine.	glass .....	vitreous.
river.....	fluvial.	joint ... ..	articular.
sun .....	solar.	lime .....	calcareous.
moon.....	lunar.	earth .....	terrestrial.
star .....	stellar, astral.	egg .....	oval, &c.

This list might be enlarged indefinitely, but these instances will suffice to show the extensive prevalence of the fact above noticed.—But as the common words which are of Saxon origin are not to be found in this dictionary, and will not of themselves become the subjects of the lessons suggested, we would recommend that either the Latin or Greek radicals that may be in the lessons should be classified by their sciences, or else the English noun to which the Latin adjectives relate. Thus, either *canis*, or *dog*, may be taken when we come to the word *canine*; so *oculus*, or *eye*, when *ocular* comes under review. The same remark will extend to all this class of designating adjectives; and by thus reverting to the Saxon-English name of the object, we carry our plan of scientific appropriation through the whole language. In this way the words *horse*, *dog*, *cat*, though not in this dictionary, as well as *elephant* and *rhinoceros*, which are, may be brought forward and assigned to that branch of Zoology denominated Mazology or Mammalia; *eagle*, *crow*, *crane*, *wren*, &c. to Ornithology; *gnat*, *bee*, *wasp*, *larva*, *chrysalis*, &c. to Entomology; *tench*, *minnow*, *shark*, *mackerel*, to Ichthyology; *oyster*, *limpet*, *muscle*, *cyprea*, &c. to Conchology; *oak*, *poplar*, *rose*, *mushroom*, &c. would be placed under Botany; *flint*, *gypsum*, *quartz*, *talc*, *sapphire*, *diamond*, under Mineralogy, as the science which exhibits their classification; and to

Chemistry, for an analysis of their properties. To the latter science we also transfer the terms *oxygen, oxidizement, combustion, fermentation, &c.* as constituting a part of its nomenclature. *Mountain, river, rock, quarry, mine, pebble, &c.* belong to Geology, which theorises on their formation, arrangement, &c. *Bone, brain, heart, lungs, &c.* will come under Anatomy for a description of them, and under Physiology for an account of their functions. By pursuing these hints, the various divisions of Physical, Mathematical, and Metaphysical science may have their subjects and their terms identified. We might perhaps as well add a few more instances, for the sake of those to whom this exercise is not familiar; thus, we refer

*Fever, consumption, palsy, epilepsy, &c.* to Medicine;

*Fracture, phlegmon, abscess, gangrene, &c.* to Surgery;

The medicinal properties of *calomel, quinine, opium, &c.* to Materia Medica;

*Cloud, rain, hail, snow, &c.* to Meteorology;

*Line, angle, triangle, square, circle, &c.* to Geometry;

*Sine, tangent, secant, &c.* to Trigonometry;

*Sun, moon, star, eclipse, occultation, transit, &c.* to Astronomy;

*Lever, wheel, plane, screw, wedge, &c.* to Mechanics;

*Barometer, air-pump, vacuum, siphon, &c.* to Pneumatics;

*Light, vision, microscope, telescope, reflection, refraction, &c.* to Optics;

*To think, to judge, to reason, idea, memory, &c.* to Intellectual Philosophy;

*Proposition, syllogism, enthymeme, sophism, &c.* to Logic;

*Agriculture, commerce, manufactures, wages, pauperism, &c.* to Political Economy;

*Moral terms,* to Ethics or Moral Philosophy.

One advantage accruing from this mode of parsing words into their sciences, will be, that the pupil will be able to tell in what science he may look for the investigation of any subject of inquiry. But this is not all; the plan admits of such an extension as to become an excellent means of ascertaining the generic and specific divisions of every branch of human knowledge. By making out lists under general and specific

terms as recommended in a previous exercise, it cannot fail in accomplishing beneficial results.

It may be stated that the knowledge gained in this way would not be deep nor extensive. This is in some measure true, as it is not expected that our scholar should possess as profound views of a subject as the adept who has made it for years his study. But he will have the keys of knowledge ; and will have fully come up to Locke's opinion of this matter, where he says "that youth should *early* be afforded a *general* view of all the divisions of human knowledge, as well that they may apply themselves to that which may hereafter suit their turn best, as that they may see the connexion and harmony of all the sciences." But no objection can exist on this score, when it is understood, that, in most cases, it is supposed that this course in the English shall be either accompanied or succeeded by the study of the Physical, Mathematical, and other sciences.

8th. Keeping up all the previous exercises, another may be added, which is, to notice the *synonymous* words of our language, and determine the various shades of difference in their meaning. Their use in affording variety of expression, and how the sentence must be changed in its arrangement in order to effect this, should also be attended to. Vagueness in the application of synonymes cannot be permitted, lest the very copiousness which they give to the language become a serious injury by exciting misunderstandings among those who use them incorrectly. Locke, in speaking of the necessity of understanding the full force of words, remarks that "the want of a precise signification in their words when men come to reason, especially on moral matters, is the cause of very obscure and uncertain notions. They use their undetermined words confidently, without much troubling their heads with a fixed meaning ; whereby, besides the ease of it, they obtain this advantage, that as in such discourses they are seldom in the right, so they are as seldom to be convinced that they are in the wrong : it being just the same, to go about to draw these persons out of their mistakes, who have no settled notions, as to dispossess a vagrant of his habitation, who has no settled abode. The chief end of language being to be understood, words serve not for that end when they excite not,

in the mind of the hearer, the same idea which they stand for in the mind of the speaker."

The examination of synonymous words affords a good opportunity for the exercise of discrimination and taste. The practice of separating from each word the ideas of which it is not properly the representative, as well as noticing which is the most perspicuous mode of expressing a sentiment, must tend to cultivate the taste and refine the style of the pupil. The etymological course contained in this dictionary presents the best elements for pursuing these investigations. For, however much words may in many instances vary from their radical meaning, and exhibit *paronymous* deviations from their etymon, still the etymology of words is, generally speaking, the true basis on which to settle their definitions. Hence, in all works on synonymy, the derivation is made the elementary part of the examination.

After observing the derivation of two or more words of similar meaning, the pupil may be led to perceive their difference, by noticing which is most *general*, and which most *specific* in its applications. In the words *give*, *grant*, *bestow*, it is easily seen that *give* has a more general meaning than *grant*; and *grant* a more general meaning than *bestow*. So, in *way*, *road*, *route*, *course*, the same differences in their general and specific application will readily decide the true sense which correct usage has attached to each word.

The mixed character of our language, before alluded to, is an abundant source of our synonymous words. Thus the Latin and the Saxon terms run a parallel course through the language, e. g.

Saxon.	Latin.	Saxon.	Latin.
happiness .....	felicity.	swiftness .....	velocity.
unhappy .....	miserable.	fleetness .....	celerity.
dreadful .....	terrible.	brink .....	margin.
footstep .....	vestige.	beseech .....	supplicate, &c.

These examples might be extended to hundreds; but those presented are sufficient to show how much the copiousness of the English is dependent on terms adopted from the Latin. We still see the same mode of ascertaining the shades of meaning applicable to these as to other synonymous words; that is, their more *general* or more *specific* acceptation.

Sometimes the true shades of difference in the meaning of synonymes may be ascertained by examining their opposites, or words of a contrary meaning. They may also in many cases be known by observing whether one word is not more usually applied to *mental* objects, while the other is used to designate those that are *material*.

By a constant reference to these few principles, the investigations connected with synonymous words will become both easy and interesting.

9th. We may now add another exercise to the foregoing; namely, the examination of *equivocal* and *paronymous* words. These constitute a large class, and assume a special importance in the study of language, from the circumstance that they give rise to many misunderstandings and disputes; and are a fruitful source of fallacies in our reasoning. This arises from the word having several meanings, if a primitive word; or from its deviating from the signification of its radical, if a *derivative*. To take as an instance of the former sort, the word "*fit*," we see that it means "*proper, suitable, a paroxysm, to suit*;" or *mast* of a ship, and *mast*, the fruit of oak or beech. As an instance exemplifying the latter, Dr. Whately, in his *Logic*, speaking of fallacies founded on Etymology, observes, "Perhaps no example of this can be found that is more extensively and mischievously employed than in the case of the word *representative*: assuming that its right meaning must correspond exactly with the strict and original sense of the word *represent*, the sophist persuades the multitude that a member of the House of Commons is bound to be guided in all points by the opinions of his constituents; and, in short, to be merely their *spokesman*: whereas law and custom, which, in this, may be considered as fixing the meaning of the term, require no such thing, but enjoin the representative to act according to the best of his *own* judgment, and on his own responsibility." It may be stated that ambiguity in an *equivocal* word can only obtain while it is used as the *same part* of speech, grammatically speaking; for so soon as the word assumes a meaning which constitutes it another part of speech, it is not difficult to determine its true signification. The reverse of this, however, takes place with most of those which may be classed as *paronymous* words.

By watching closely those paronymous deviations in derivative words, we shall give the science of Etymology its true value, and shield it from the ridicule by which it has sometimes been assailed by such men as Swift; whose wit and whose ignorance of philological laws, form the only palliation for their fooleries. At the same time we shall be preserved from the opposite error of Horne Tooke, Dr. Murray, Damm, &c. who, by attaching an inordinate and exclusive importance to researches into the origin of words, have exposed the subject to unmerited obloquy.

The etymological course contained in this work presents a grand synoptical view of the difficulties of our language. But although all the primary meanings are given from which most of the rest may readily be known, yet it is not intended to set aside the use of a common dictionary on the usual alphabetic arrangement. As a book of reference, it will be necessary to resort to another dictionary, more particularly in the case of these equivocal or paronymous terms.

10th. In the study of language, there are few exercises more interesting or useful than an attention to *comparisons*, and the *figurative* meanings of words; and the *epithets* that may be applied to nouns representing either material or immaterial objects. Thus the *sun* is compared to a *king*, *life* to a *lamp*, *wisdom* to *light*, *hope* to an *anchor*, &c. &c. Whenever words are presented in the lessons that represent or allude to natural objects, an opportunity is afforded for directing the mind of the pupil to figurative uses and comparisons. Epithets, as descriptive adjectives, will result from these comparisons. It forms an excellent lesson in *thinking* and in *language* for the pupil to apply all the epithets he can find, which can in any way describe or distinguish the word under consideration. Thus, to take the word *lion* as an example, he is figuratively called the *king of beasts*, the *monarch of the forests*, &c.; and the adjective epithets that describe him are *tawny*, *yellow*, *roaring*, *raging*, *fierce*, *bold*, *courageous*, *noble*, *majestic*, *proud*, *stately*, *bounding*, *shaggy*, *long-maned*, *bloody*, *cruel*, *ravenous*, &c. These instances may answer to exemplify our views on this point; their utility is so evident as to need no argument to enforce them.



11th. Another attempt at a wakening interest might be made by endeavouring to ascertain what is tacitly implied in any word as some way connected or co-existent with it; e. g. the word *thunder* necessarily associates with its meaning the additional ideas of *lightning*, *clouds*, and *warm weather*.—In the word *pump*, we find that the probable associations are; that it is in a *well*, and near a *house*: but neither of these may be true, and the degree of truth must be measured by what is the most usual condition of things. Our ideas of association thus divide themselves into *necessary* and *contingent*. When we mention the word *roof*, the imagination immediately sets a building under it, yet the term may be applied to the same object entirely separated from any building. Still, where there is no direct proof to the contrary, the mind rests, satisfied with the highest probability, resulting from the most common connexion of things. So, *to see*, *to hear*, *to eat*, &c. *necessarily* imply some being that sees, hears, eats, and something seen, heard, or eaten, as well as a time and place where these actions were performed. A number of *contingent* associations arise with these words, which it is also well to bring under review as *possibilities*.

To some persons these exercises may appear trivial; but they certainly cannot know how much the imagination is strengthened by them, at the same time that it is brought under the control of the judgment. This mental process is in fact the course of investigation pursued in all those cases where we cannot arrive at mathematical certainty, and forms by far the greatest portion of our exercises in reasoning. We read, for instance, that Noah built an ark of gopher-wood, of great dimensions; our imagination, guided by judgment, may draw a great many curious and highly probable inferences respecting the state of the arts among the antediluvians. Metallic tools were necessary for the construction of such a building, and the knowledge of various chemical processes is presupposed in order to bring any of the metals into a state in which they may be used as instruments.

In reference to the reasonings of common life, this praxis is of such value as not to yield in utility to mathematical researches; and though it does not arrive at the same certainty, yet it gives equal exercise to the powers of *memory*,

*judgment*, and *reasoning*, with the most accurate course of geometrical or algebraical analysis.

12th. Our last exercise in this series will be, to embody as much as possible all the preceding ones in a practical effort at forming scenery, by all the natural associations of which the subject is capable. Here the imagination may have full scope, and vary her scenes by every appropriate change. E. g. take the word *arbour*: here its location would immediately be determined to be *a garden*; let its relations to surrounding objects be realized, and also its relations to more distant objects: place it in imagination on a southern slope of ground, overlooking a river; let the time be the month of June; let the weather be pleasant, the plants and trees flourishing, the birds singing, with all the circumstances of rural scenery that may give interest. Then notice its occupants, and the moral feelings and contemplations awakened by the scene. When this is realized and described, change the season and the place, and so proceed until a sufficient exercise is given to the mind for one subject.

In this way the imagination may be cultivated to an extent commensurate with the *natural* strength of that faculty. Composition would become an easy and a simple process, and the capability of making the *written* phrases on succeeding lessons would be constantly increasing. To make good phrases on an individual word is not an easy matter; but its importance is so great, that the mode of using this dictionary rests for its greatest utility on the persevering adherence to this part of the plan. *Etymology* is very valuable, *ideological analysis* and intellectual combination extremely useful; but it is only *Phraseology* and *written composition* that give our knowledge a *living* and an *active* form. We have so much *passive* education at present, that it is to be feared that the course which has been prescribed may not be followed out as extensively as it should be; but if teachers will only see the subject in its true bearing, they will not think that too much stress has been laid upon its constant practice. The habits of ready composition possessed by the pupils of the deaf and dumb institutions, will convince any one who is sceptical of the efficiency of this course. *Their* intellectual education is founded very much on the principles and prac-

tice which we have developed and endeavoured to bring into active existence among those who have the use of all their senses. And if *they*, deprived of one of the most ready inlets of instruction, learn so much and so well, by this means, what may not those do, who shall use the same method, without these obstacles and disadvantages? The facility with which they bring all their learning into a practical condition on the spur of the moment, has been a frequent theme of remark and wonder; and the great usefulness of this ability is manifest to the illiterate as well as the learned. Dugald Stewart remarks, that "when theoretical knowledge and practical skill are happily combined in the same person, the intellectual power of man appears in its full perfection, and fits him equally to conduct with a masterly hand the details of ordinary business, and the untried difficulties of new and hazardous situations." This view is applicable to every branch of human knowledge where abstract principles can have a practical exhibition.

This work will be especially useful to those pupils in our male and female seminaries who do not learn Latin and Greek; as they will, by its aid, be able to acquire, in a simple and philosophical manner, all the difficult terms of the English language, including most of the terminology of science. They will thus be prepared to enter on a course of scientific or literary studies with much greater advantages than they would otherwise possess. But it is not only to the mere English scholar that this book may be useful; it will also offer great facilities to those who are going through a course of Latin and Greek, by showing them the practical bearing of their studies on our language: and as this is a subject that is not enough attended to in our schools, it is believed that *half an hour or more* each day could not be more profitably employed than by consecutive lessons on the plan we have recommended. The great English philologist, Dr. J. Jones, observes, in his *Analogiæ Latinæ*, "If the custom prevailed in all the schools, (which assuredly ought to be the case,) of tracing the English to the Latin language, the utility of this last would be more generally and permanently felt; nor would it be so readily forgotten in manhood, after the long and fruitless pains that have been taken to acquire it in

youth." This book presents the means of tracing these connexions to a greater extent than any work in our language. From the synoptical tables which it contains of the Greek and Latin derivatives, it will also become a useful family book of reference, for those who have long since finished their lessons in "hic, hæc, hoc," and "ὅ, ἡ, το;" but are still disposed to revive in their minds some of the relations that connect our language of science and literature to those of Greece and Rome.

With regard to a series of lessons in compositions, they may be very usefully pursued, combined with these dictionary exercises. They may be divided into two kinds: 1st. The writing out from memory, after a single reading, all that can be remembered of any subject upon which the pupil has read. This will cultivate ready memory, increase the stock of words, and improve the style. The second is, to write an original composition on some specific theme. Neither of these will be difficult exercises if our whole plan is carried out, as matter and manner will both be familiar. We therefore deem it unnecessary to add any thing further by way of directing the mode; but cannot leave it without pressing the paramount importance of frequent, yea, daily, set compositions on some easy subject, whether it be the description of some *country, animal, plant, mineral, habit, virtue, or vice*. Pope says, "True ease in writing comes from art, not chance;" this is strictly true, particularly when we unite with it the principle of Horace, "*Scribendi, rectè sapere est principium et fons*." While Pope's "art" or practice and Horace's "*rectè sapere*" are faithfully combined, as we believe they are, in the plan of using this dictionary, a judicious teacher cannot fail to teach his pupils the art of composition.

There is only one objection which we anticipate against the use of this book for phrase-making; viz. that it does not give the definitions of the derivative words, except in a few instances of peculiar meanings, or for the exemplification of the primitive word, and leaves the signification to be discovered by the scholar, who is furnished with all the elements which form the term. This, so far from being an objection, presents an advantage of great value. It offers an opportunity for more of that exertion of mind which constitutes *act-*

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ive education, than could possibly be effected by giving the definition; just as it is better to require a pupil to give the boundaries of a country from a map, than to learn and merely recite them by rote from a book. The latter is a *passive* business, while the former is *active*. By the one, he gains *ideas*; by the other, *words only*. Where, however, words occur whose correct signification cannot be made out by their etymology, he should apply to the common dictionaries, such as Webster's, &c. for them: but this should be done only *after* he has made a proper use of his etymological means.

In conclusion, we hope that our endeavours to render an excellent book more practically useful may be candidly examined, and thoroughly tested by experiment; upon the result of which we are willing to rest whatever claims our opinions may have to the adoption of the public.

J. M. KEAGY.

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NOTE.—The reader unacquainted with Latin and Greck will please to observe that *a* and *e*, of the primitives, are frequently changed into *i* in the derivatives and compounds. In verbs, also, the root often appears under two forms. The two forms in the Latin verb from which our words are derived, are the present tense of the indicative mood, and a form called the *supine*. The *present indicative*, therefore, and the *supine*, are usually given, which are sufficient as a guide in nearly every case.

J. M. K.

PREFIXES, AFFIXES,  
AND  
LATIN, GREEK, AND OTHER ROOTS  
OF THE  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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I. PREFIXES.\*

1. OF ENGLISH OR SAXON ORIGIN.

**A,†** signifies *on, in, to, or at*: as, *afoot'*, *on foot*; *abed'*, *in bed*; *afield'*, *to the field*; *afar*, *at a great distance*.

<i>abed'</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>aground'</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>ashore'</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>aboard'</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>ahead'</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>aside'</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>adrift'</i> , <i>ad. &amp; a.</i>	<i>aloft'</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>asleep'</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>afloat'</i> , <i>ad.</i>		

**BE,‡** signifies *to make*: as, *becalm'*, *to make calm*; *befoul'*, *to make foul*; *bedeck'* *to deck*.

<i>bedaub'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>belie'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>bespeak'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>bedim'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>belong'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>betide'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>besit'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>beset'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>beto'ken</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>behave'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>besiege'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>betray'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>behead'</i> , <i>v.</i>		

**EN,§-EM**, signifies *in, into, or on*; *to make*: as, *encamp'*, *to form into a camp*; *enthroned'*, *to place on a throne*; *enable'*, *to make able*.

<i>enact'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>encir'cle</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>encum'ber</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>enchain'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>encom'pass</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>endear'</i> , <i>v.</i>

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\* It is understood that the *Prefixes* and *Affixes*, with a few *Examples*, shall be committed to memory.

† It appears proper, in the outset, to mention that some of the *Prefixes* and *Affixes* in certain words, seem redundant, or at least retain very little of their general signification.

‡ *Be*, in *because, before, beset, bedeck, besiege, &c.* is the same word as *by*. It denotes *near, close, about, on, at*, from some root signifying *to pass* or *to press*.

§ *En* coincides with *Fr. en*, *Lat. in*, and *Gr. εν*, and some English words are written indifferently with *en* or *in*. When the word is borrowed from the French, *en* is more proper than *in*.

endeav'our, v.	engrave', v.	entomb', v.
endure', v.	engross', v.	entrap', v.
enfee'ble, v.	enlarge', v.	envel'op, v.
enforce', v.	enrobe', v.	

**EM**, for **EN**, signifies *to make*: as, *embellish*, to make beautiful; *empow'er*, to give power to.

embalm', v.	embar'ass, v.	embrace', v.
embark', v.	embla'zon, v.	empale', v.
embar'go, n. & v.	embow'el, v.	

**FORE**, signifies *before*: as, *forerun'ner*, one who runs before; *foresee*, to see before.

foreappoint', v.	foredoom', v.	forerun'ner, n.
forebode', v.	fore'ground, n.	foresee', v.
fore'castle, n.	fore'head, n.	fore'sight, n.
foreclose', v.	foreordain', v.	foretell', v.

**IM**, for **IN**, signifies *to make*: as, *imbit'ter*, to make bitter; *impov'erish*, to make poor.

imbank', v.	imbue', v.	impris'on, v.
imbow'er, v.		

**MIS**, signifies *ill, error, or defect*, marking an *ill, false, or wrong* sense: as, *miscon'duct*, ill conduct; *misbelie'ver*, one who holds a false religion, or believes *wrongly*; *misapply*, to apply to a *wrong* purpose.

misapprehend', v.	misconcep'tion, n.	misguide', v.
misbehave', v.	misdeed', n.	misinform', v.
miscal'culate, v.	misdeemean', v.	misno'mer, n.
miscal', v.	misfor'tune, n.	misspend', v.

**OUT**, signifies *beyond*, denoting *excess* or *superiority*: as, *outlive*, to live *beyond*.

outbal'ance, v.	outland'ish, a.	out'rage, v. & n.
outbid', v.	out'line, n.	outride', v.
out'bound, a.	outnum'ber, v.	out'side, n.
outdo', v.	outmarch', v.	outwear', v.

**OVER**, signifies *above* or *over, too high* or *much*, implying *eminence* or *superiority, more than enough*: as, *overflow*, to flow *over* or *above*; *overcharge*, to charge *too high* or *too much*.

over-awe', v.	o'ver-board, ad.	overcome', v.
over-bal'ance, v.	overcast', v.	overhang', v.

*overleap'*, v.  
*overpow'er*, v.

*overreach'*, v.  
*overset'*, v.

*overtake'*, v.  
*overthrow'*, v.

**UN**, before a *verb*, signifies *to take off, deprive of*, implying *undoing* or *destroying*: as, *undress'*, *to take off clothes*; *uncrown'*, *to deprive of a crown*.

*unbar'*, v.  
*unbind'*, v.  
*unbo'som*, v.  
*unbur'then*, v.

*undeceive'*, v.  
*unfit'*, v.  
*unfold'*, v.  
*unfurl'*, v.

*unhinge'*, v.  
*unhorse'*, v.  
*unseal'*, v.  
*unstop'*, v.

**UN**,\* before an *adjective*, signifies *not*, implying *negation* or *privation*: as, *una'ble*, *not able*; *unblem'ished*, *not blemished*, or *free from reproach*.

*una'ble*, a.  
*unaccom'plished*, a.  
*unapt'*, a.  
*unbecom'ing*, a.  
*unblem'ished*, a.

*unbound'ed*, a.  
*unbrid'led*, a.  
*uncer'tain*, a.  
*unclean'*, a.  
*unfair'*, a.

*ungrace'ful*, a.  
*unjust'*, a.  
*unpop'ular*, a.  
*unri'ghteous*, a.

**UNDER**, signifies *beneath* or *under*, denoting *subordination* or *inferiority*: as, *un'der-clerk*, *beneath, or subordinate to, the principal clerk*.

*underbid'*, v.  
*undergo'*, v.  
*un'derling*, n.

*undermine'*, v.  
*un'derplot*, n.  
*underrate'*, v.

*understand'*, v.  
*undertake'*, v.  
*underval'ue*, v. & n.

**WITH**, signifies *from* or *against*: as, *withdraw'*, *to draw from*.

## 2. OF LATIN ORIGIN.

**A**, signifies *from* or *away*: as, *avert'*, *to turn from*.

**AB**, signifies *from* or *away*: as, *abbre'viate*, *to make short from*; *absolve'*, *to loose from*.

*ab'dicate*, v.  
*aberra'tion*, n.

*ab'ject*, a.  
*ablu'tion*, n.

*abrade'*, v.  
*absolve'*, v.

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\* This *negative* or *privative* particle, answers to *in* of the *Latins*, and *a* of the *Greeks*: it is placed almost at will before *adjectives* and *adverbs*.



**ABS**, signifies *from* or *away*: as, *abstain'*, to hold *from*.

**AD**, and the *forms* it assumes,—a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at, signifies *to*: as, *adhere'*, to stick *to*.

<i>add</i> , v.	<i>adhere'</i> , v.	<i>admit'</i> , v.
<i>adduce'</i> , v.	<i>adjoin'</i> , v.	<i>advert'</i> , v.
<i>ad'equate</i> , a.	<i>adjust'</i> , v.	

**A**, for **AD**, signifies *to*: as, *aspire'*, for *adspire'*, to breathe *to*; *ascribe'*, for *adscribe'*, to give *to*.

<i>ascend'</i> , v.	<i>as'pect</i> , n.	<i>aspire'</i> , v.
<i>ascribe'</i> , v.	<i>asperse'</i> , v.	<i>avenger'</i> , v.

**AC**, for **AD**, signifies *to*: as, *accede'*, for *adcede'*, to yield *to*, to come *to*, to agree or *assent*.

<i>accept'</i> , v.	<i>accord'</i> , v. & n.	<i>acknowl'dge</i> , v.
<i>ac'cident</i> , n.	<i>accrue'</i> , v.	<i>acquiesce'</i> , v.
<i>accliv'ity</i> , n.	<i>accuse'</i> , v.	<i>acquire'</i> , v.

**AF**, for **AD**, signifies *to*: as, *affix'*, for *adfix'*, to fix *to*.

<i>affect'</i> , v.	<i>affirm'</i> , v.	<i>af'flux</i> , n.
<i>affin'ity</i> , v.	<i>affla'tus</i> , n.	<i>affuse'</i> , v.

**AG**, for **AD**, signifies *to*: as, *ag'gravate*, for *ad'gravate*, to make heavy *to*, (to make worse.)

**AL**, for **AD**, signifies *to*: as, *alle'viate*, for *adle'viate*, to make light *to*, (to ease or soften.)

<i>allege'</i> , v.	<i>allot'</i> , v.	<i>allu'vial</i> , a.
<i>allitera'tion</i> , n.	<i>allude'</i> , v.	<i>ally'</i> , v. & n.

**AN**, for **AD**, signifies *to*: as, *anni'hilate*, for *adni'hilate*, to make *to* nothing.

<i>annex'</i> , v.	<i>announce'</i> , v.	<i>annul'</i> , v.
<i>an'notate</i> , v.	<i>annoy'</i> , v.	<i>annu'merate</i> , v.

**AP**, for **AD**, signifies *to*: as, *append'*, for *adpend'*, to hang *to*; *appertain'*, to reach *to*, to belong *to*.

<i>appal'</i> , v.	<i>appertain'</i> , v.	<i>appre'ciate</i> , v.
<i>appara'tus</i> , n.	<i>ap'petite</i> , n.	<i>approach'</i> , v.
<i>appeal'</i> , v. & n.	<i>apportion'</i> , v.	<i>appro'priate</i> , v. & a.

**AR**, for **AD**, signifies *to*: as, *ar'rogate*, for *ad'rogate*, to ask *for*, or assume *to*, one's self.

As, for AD, signifies *to*: as, *assim'ilate*, for *ad*sim'ilate, to make like *to*.

<i>ascertain', v.</i>	<i>assess', v.</i>	<i>asso'ciate, v. a. &amp; n.</i>
<i>assail', v.</i>	<i>assign', v.</i>	<i>assort', v.</i>
<i>assert', v.</i>	<i>assim'ilate, v.</i>	<i>assume', v.</i>

AT, for AD, signifies *to*: as, *attract'*, for *ad*tract', to draw *to*: *attest'*, to bear witness *to*.

<i>attach', v.</i>	<i>attend', v.</i>	<i>attrib'ute, v.</i>
<i>attain', v.</i>	<i>attest', v.</i>	<i>attriti'on, n.</i>

AM, signifies *round* or *about*: as, *ambiti'on*, a going *about*, (seeking honour or preferment.)

<i>ambiti'on, n.</i>	<i>anhela'tion, n.</i>	<i>ambus'tion, n.</i>
<i>ambigu'ity, n.</i>	<i>am'putate, v.</i>	<i>circumam'bient, a.</i>

ANTE, signifies *before*: as, *antece'dent*, going *before*.

<i>an'techamber, n.</i>	<i>antedilu'vian, n. &amp; a.</i>	<i>antemundane, a.</i>
<i>antedate', v.</i>	<i>antemerid'ian, a.</i>	<i>antepenult', n.</i>

CIRCUM, signifies *about* or *round*: as, *circumvent'*, to come *round about*, (to cheat.)

<i>cir'cuit, n. &amp; v.</i>	<i>circumfuse', v.</i>	<i>circumscribe', v.</i>
<i>circumam'bient, a.</i>	<i>circumja'cent, a.</i>	<i>cir'cumspect, a.</i>
<i>circum'ference, n.</i>	<i>circumnav'igate, v.</i>	<i>cir'cumstance, n. &amp; v.</i>

CIS, signifies *on this side*: as, *cis'alpine*, *on this side* of the Alps.

CON, (CUM), and the *shapes* it takes,—co, cog, col, com, cor, signifies *together* or *with*: as, *concussi'on*, a shaking *together*; *conform'*, to comply *with*.

<i>concatenate, v.</i>	<i>conduce', v.</i>	<i>disconcert', v.</i>
<i>con'cave, a.</i>	<i>conglom'erate, v. &amp; a.</i>	<i>discontent', n. a. &amp; v.</i>
<i>concen'trate, v.</i>	<i>con'gress, n.</i>	<i>inconclu'sive, a.</i>
<i>con'clave, n.</i>	<i>connect', v.</i>	<i>inconsid'erate, a.</i>
<i>concrete', v. &amp; a.</i>	<i>contain', v.</i>	<i>mal'content, a. &amp; n.</i>
<i>concur', v.</i>	<i>contract', v.</i>	<i>miscon'strive, v.</i>

Co, for CON, signifies *together* or *with*: as, *coop'erate*, for *con-op'erate*, to work *with* or *together*.

<i>coacer'vate, v.</i>	<i>coheir', n.</i>	<i>cotan'gent, n.</i>
<i>coadju'tor, n.</i>	<i>cohere', v.</i>	<i>cotem'porary, a. &amp; n.</i>
<i>coag'ulate, v.</i>	<i>co-op'erate, v.</i>	<i>incohe'rent, a.</i>
<i>coe'qual, a.</i>		

**COG**, for **CON**, signifies *together* or *with* : as, *cog'nate*, for *con'nate*, born *together*, or *with* another.

**COL**, for **CON**, signifies *together* or *with* : as, *collect'*, for *conlect'*, to gather *together*.

**COM**, for **CON**, signifies *together* or *with* : as, *commo'tion*, for *conmo'tion*, a moving *together* ; *compassi'on*, for *conpassi'on*, suffering or feeling *with* (another.)

<i>combine'</i> , v.	<i>com'pact</i> , n.	<i>compress'</i> , v.
<i>commen'surate</i> , v.	<i>compare'</i> , v. & n.	<i>decompose'</i> , v.
& a.	<i>compa'triot</i> , n.	<i>encom'pass</i> , v.
<i>comming'le</i> , v.	<i>compeer'</i> , n. & v.	<i>incomplete'</i> , a.
<i>commix'</i> , v.	<i>compo'nent</i> , a.	

**COR**, for **CON**, signifies *together* or *with* : as, *corrob'orate*, for *conrob'orate*, to make strong *together* ; *correl'ative*, for *conrel'ative*, relative *with*.

<i>correct'</i> , v. & a.	<i>corrode'</i> , v.	<i>incorrect'</i> , a.
<i>correspond'</i> , v.	<i>cor'rugate</i> , v.	<i>incor'rigible</i> , a.

**CONTRA**, signifies *against* : as, *contradict'*, to say or speak *against*.

**COUNTER**, for **CONTRA**, signifies *against* : as, *counterbal'ance*, to balance *against*.

<i>counterbal'ance</i> , v.	<i>countermand'</i> , v.	<i>counterpoise'</i> , v.
<i>countercheck'</i> , v. [& n.	<i>countermarch'</i> , v.	<i>counterpres'sure</i> , n.
<i>coun'terfeit</i> , v. a.	<i>coun'terpart</i> , n.	<i>countersign'</i> , v.

**DE**, signifies *down* or *from* : as, *deject'*, to cast *down* ; *depart'*, to part or go *from*.

<i>debar'</i> , v.	<i>depend'</i> , v.	<i>descend'</i> , v.
<i>decant'</i> , v.	<i>depict'</i> , v.	<i>devolve'</i> , v.
<i>deduct'</i> , v.	<i>depose'</i> , v.	<i>indef'inite</i> , a.
<i>defend'</i> , v.	<i>depre'ciate</i> , v.	<i>indel'ible</i> , a.
<i>deject'</i> , v.		

**DIS**, signifies *take from*, *away*, *off*, or *out* ; *not*, implying *privation*, *negation*, or *undoing* : as, *disarm'*, to *take arms from* ; *disor'der*, to *take away* order ; *discov'er*, to *take off* the cover ; *disinter'*, to *take out* of the earth or grave ; *disbelieve'*, *not* to believe.

<i>disa'ble</i> , v.	<i>disagree'</i> , v.	<i>disappear'</i> , v.
<i>disadvanta'geous</i> , a.	<i>disallow'</i> , v.	<i>discharge'</i> , v. & n.

*disconcert'*, v.  
*disengage'*, v.

*aisin'ter*, v.  
*dismem'ber*, v.

*displace'*, v.  
*disregard'*, n. & v.

**DIS**, signifies *asunder*: as, *dispel'*, to drive *asunder* (by scattering); *dissolve'*, to loose *asunder*.

*discern'*, v.  
*dissent'*, v. & n.

*\*dissever'*, v.  
*dissolve'*, v.

*dissuade'*, v.  
*distend'*, v.

**DI**, for **DIS**, signifies *asunder*: as, *disperse'*, to scatter *asunder*.

*dishev'elled*, p.  
*disperse'*, v.

*diverge'*, v.  
*divide'*, v.

*di'gest*, n.  
*digress'*, v.

**DIF**, for **DIS**, signifies *asunder*: as, *differ*, to bear *asunder*, (to vary.)

**EX** (εξ), signifies *out, out of*: as, *exclude'*, to shut out; *extend'*, to stretch out.

*coexist'*, v.  
*coextend'*, v.  
*exceed'*, v.  
*except'*, v. & pr.

*exclaim'*, v.  
*exclude'*, v.  
*expand'*, v.  
*expectorate*, v.

*expert'*, a.  
*extend'*, v.  
*extol'*, v.  
*extort'*, v.

**E**, contracted for **EX**, signifies *out, out of*: as, *emit'*, to send out; *educe'*, to bring out.

*ebulliti'on*, n.  
*e'dict*, n.  
*educe'*, v.  
*e'gress*, n.

*eject'*, v.  
*elect'*, v. a. & n.  
*el'oquent*, a.  
*emit'*, v.

*ener'vate*, v.  
*erad'icate*, v.  
*erup'tion*, n.  
*evap'orate*, v.

**EC** (εκ), for **EX**, signifies *out, out of*: as, *ecs'tasy*, a standing out of (one's mind for joy, or an excess of joy.)

**EF**, for **EX**, signifies *out, out of*: as, *inef'fable*, that cannot be spoken out.

*efface'*, v.  
*effect'*, n. & v.

*ef'flux*, n.  
*ef'fort*, n.

*effuse'*, v.  
*ellip'sis*, n.

**EXTRA**, signifies *beyond*: as, *extraor'dinary*, *beyond* ordinary.

**IN**, and the forms it assumes,—il, im, ir, before a verb, signifies *in or into, on or upon*: as, *inject'*, to throw in or into; *inoc'ulate*, to make an eye on or upon.

*in'born*, a.  
*incase'*, v.

*incisi'on*, n.  
*incite'*, v.

*in'cubate*, v.  
*incur'*, v.

\* The prefix in this word *dissever* alters not the meaning of its primitive *sever*.

induce', v.  
infuse', v.

in'gress, n.  
inhume', v.

in'sect, n.  
invest', v.

**IL**, for **IN**, signifies *in* or *on* : as, *illu'minate*, to make or put light *in*, (to enlighten.)

**IM**, for **IN**, signifies *in* or *into*, *on* or *upon* : as, *import'*, to carry *in* or *into* ; *impose'*, to place *on* or *upon*.

immerse', v.  
im'minent, a.  
immure', v.  
impede', v.

impel', v.  
impinge', v.  
implant', v.  
implicate', v.

im'precate, v.  
imprint', v.  
impugn', v.  
impute', v.

**IR**, for **IN**, signifies *in* or *on* : as, *irra'diate*, to make rays *on* or *upon*, (to illu'minate.)

**IN**, and the forms it assumes,—*ig*, *il*, *im*, *ir*, before an *adjective*, signifies *not*, implying *negation*, *privation*, or *want* : as, *in'finite*, *not finite*, (or *without bounds*.)

inabil'ity, n.  
inac'tive, a.  
inan'imate, a.  
inar'able, a.

inau'dible, a.  
incohe'rent, a.  
incom'petent, a.  
incomplete', a.

incor'rect, a.  
incul'pable, a.  
independ'ent, a. & n.  
indiscreet', a.

**IG**, for **IN**, signifies *not* : as, *igno'ble*, *not noble*.

**IL**, for **IN**, signifies *not* : as, *ille'gal*, *not legal*.

ille'gal, a.  
illeg'ible, a.

illegit'imate, a.  
illic'it, a.

illit'erate, a.  
illog'ical, a.

**IM**, for **IN**, signifies *not*, implying *negation*, *privation*, or *want* : as, *immor'tal*, *not mortal*, (or *not liable to death*.)

immac'ulate, a.  
immate'rial, a.  
immature', a.  
imme'diate, a.

immense', a.  
immor'al, a.  
impar'tial, a.  
impa'tient, a.

imper'vious, a.  
impolite', a.  
improp'er, a.  
impru'dent, a.

**IR**, for **IN**, signifies *not* : as, *irrat'i'onal*, *not rational*.

irrat'i'onal, a.  
irrecov'erable, a.  
irreg'ular, a.

irreligi'on, n.  
irreme'diable, a.  
irreproach'able, a.

irresis'tible, a.  
irres'olute, a.  
irrev'ocable, a.

**INTER**, signifies *between* or *among* : as, *interpose'*, to place *between* ; *intermix'*, to mix *among* or *between*.

intellec'tual, a.  
intel'ligent, a.

intercede', v.  
interchange', v.

interclude', v.  
intercos'tal, a.

*interjec'tion*, *n.*  
*interline'*, *v.*  
*in'terlude*, *n.*

*interme'diate*, *a.*  
*interpose'*, *v.*

*interreg'num*, *n.*  
*intersect'*, *v.*

**INTRO**, signifies *within*: as, *introduce'*, to lead or bring *within*.

**JUXTA**, signifies *near to*: as, *juxtaposi'tion*, the being placed *near to* (any thing.)

**OB**, and the *shapes* it takes,—*oc*, *of*, *op*, signifies *in the way, against, out*: as, *object'*, to cast *in the way*, or *against*; *ob'solete*, grown *out* (of use.)

*ob'durate*, *a.*  
*obey'*, *v.*  
*obe'dient*, *a.*  
*object'*, *v.*

*oblige'*, *v.*  
*obnox'ious*, *a.*  
*observe'*, *v.*  
*ob'stacle*, *n.*

*obstruct'*, *v.*  
*obtrude'*, *v.*  
*obtuse'*, *a.*  
*ob'viate*, *v.*

**OC**, for **OB**, signifies *in the way, up, down*: as, *occa'sion*, a falling *in the way* or *down*; *oc'cupy*, to take *up* or *in the way*.

**OF**, for **OB**, signifies *in the way, against*: as, *of'fer*, to bring *in the way*; *offend'*, to strike *against*.

**OP**, for **OB**, signifies *in the way, against*: as, *oppose'*, to place *in the way*, or *against*.

**PER**, signifies *through* or *thoroughly*: as, *pervade'*, to go *through*; *peren'nial*, (lasting) *through* the year; *per'fect*, *thoroughly* done.

*impercep'tible*, *a.*  
*pellu'cid*, *a.*  
*percussi'on*, *n.*  
*perpet'uate*, *v.*

*persevere'*, *v.*  
*perspec'tive*, *n. & a.*  
*perspic'uous*, *a.*  
*perspire'*, *v.*

*pertain'*, *v.*  
*pervade'*, *v.*  
*pervert'*, *v.*  
*peruse'*, *v.*

**POST**, signifies *after*: as, *post'script*, a thing written *after*.

**PRÆ (PRÆ)**, signifies *before*: as, *predict'*, to say or tell *before*; *prefix'*, to fix *before*; *precur'sor*, one who runs *before*.

*precede'*, *v.*  
*prec'ipice*, *n.*  
*preclude'*, *v.*  
*predes'tinate*, *v.*

*predict'*, *v.*  
*predispose'*, *v.*  
*pre-engage'*, *v.*  
*prejudge'*, *v.*

*prel'ude*, *n.*  
*premature'*, *a.*  
*prepare'*, *v.*  
*prepos'terous*, *a.*

**PRÆTER (PRÆTER)**, signifies *beyond* or *past*: as, *preter'nat'ural*, *beyond* the course of nature; *pre'terite*, *past*.

**PRO** ( $\pi\rho\omicron$ ), signifies *for, forward, forth, or out*: as, *prox'y*,\* an agent *for* another, (or one who acts *for* another); *proceed'*, to go *forward*; *provoke'*, to call *forth*; *proclaim'*, to cry *out*.

<i>proceed'</i> , v.	<i>profit</i> , n. & v	<i>proph'et</i> , n.
<i>proclaim'</i> , v.	<i>prol'ogue</i> , n.	<i>proscribe'</i> , v.
<i>procure'</i> , v.	<i>prolong'</i> , v.	<i>prospect</i> , n.
<i>produce'</i> , v.	<i>propel'</i> , v.	<i>provide'</i> , v.

**RE**, signifies *back or again, anew*: as, *recall'*, to call *back*; *rean'imate*, to give life *again*; *remorse'*, a biting *back*; *redeem'*, to buy *back*, (by paying a price); *recommence'*, to begin *anew*.

<i>readmit'</i> , v.	<i>recapit'ulate</i> , v.	<i>refit'</i> , v.
<i>reascend'</i> , v.	<i>recline'</i> , v.	<i>reflect'</i> , v.
<i>rebuild'</i> , v.	<i>reconq'uer</i> , v.	<i>remove'</i> , v.
<i>recant'</i> , v.	<i>reduce'</i> , v.	<i>ren'ovate</i> , v.

**RETRO**, signifies *backwards*: as, *ret'rograde*, going *backwards* step by step.

**SE**, signifies *aside, apart, or without*: as, *secede'*, to go *aside* or *apart*; *seduce'*, to lead *aside*.

**SINE**, signifies *without*: as, *sincere'*, *without* wax or mixture, (honest); *sim'ple*, *without* a fold.

**SUB**, and the forms it assumes,—*suc*, *suf*, *sug*, *sup*, signifies *under or after*, implying a *subordinate degree*: as, *subscribe'*, to write *under*; *sub'sequent*, following *under or after*; *subbea'dle*, *under* beadle.

<i>subac'id</i> , a.	<i>subdue'</i> , v.	<i>submarine'</i> , a.
<i>sub'altern</i> , a. & n.	<i>subja'cent</i> , a.	<i>subscribe'</i> , v.
<i>subcuta'neous</i> , a.	<i>subject'</i> , v.	<i>sub'stance</i> , n.
<i>subdivide'</i> , v.	<i>sub'jugate</i> , v.	<i>subvert'</i> , v.

**SUC**, for **SUB**, signifies *under, up*: as, *succeed'*, to go or come *under or after*, (also to prosper); *suc'cour*, to run *up*, (to help.)

**SUF**, for **SUB**, signifies *under*: as, *insuf'ferable*, that cannot be borne *under or with*.

**SUG**, for **SUB**, signifies *under*: as, *suggest'*, to carry or bring *under*, (to hint.)

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\* See under *Cura*.

**SUP**, for **SUB**, signifies *under, up*: as, *suppress'*, to press under; *support'*, to bear up.

**SUBTER**, signifies *under* or *beneath*: as, *sub'terfuge*, a flying under or beneath, (a shift.)

**SUPER**, signifies *above* or *over, more than enough*: as, *superadd'*, to add over or above; *supervi'sor*, one who looks over, (an overseer); *super'fluous*, flowing more than enough, (unnecessary.)

<i>superabound'</i> , v.	<i>superincum'bent</i> , a.	<i>superna'tant</i> , a.
<i>superex'cellent</i> , a.	<i>superinduce'</i> , v.	<i>supernat'ural</i> , a.
<i>superfine'</i> , a.	<i>supe'rior</i> , a. & n.	<i>supersede'</i> , v.

**SUPRA**, signifies *above*: as, *supralapsa'rian*, above, or antecedent to, the fall (of man.)

**SUR** (Fr. cont. of *super*), signifies *above, over, upon*: as, *surmount'*, to rise above; *survive'*, to live above or after.

<i>surcharge'</i> , v.	<i>sur'name</i> , n.	<i>surtout'</i> , n.
<i>sur'face</i> , n.	<i>sur'plus</i> , n.	<i>survey'</i> , v.
<i>sur'feit</i> , v. & n.	<i>surround'</i> , v.	

**SUS** for **SUB** or **SURSUM**, signifies *under, up, upwards*: as, *suspect'*, to look up (with jealousy); *sustain'*, to hold up.

**TRANS**, signifies *across, over, or beyond, through, change, from one place to another*: as, *transgress'*, to go over or beyond; *transpa'rent*, appearing through, (clear); *trans-form'*, to change the form.

<i>traject'</i> , v.	<i>translu'cent</i> , a.	<i>transplant'</i> , v.
<i>transatlant'ic</i> , a.	<i>trans'migrate</i> , v.	<i>transport'</i> , v.
<i>transcend'</i> , v.	<i>transmit'</i> , v.	<i>transpose'</i> , v. [n.
<i>transcribe'</i> , v.	<i>transpa'rent</i> , a.	<i>transubstantia'tion</i> ,

**ULTRA**, signifies *beyond*: as, *ultramon'tane*, beyond the mountain.

### 3. OF GREEK ORIGIN.

**A, -AN** (a privative), signifies *want of, not, or without*: as, *ap'athy*, want of, or without feeling; *an'ecdote*, (something) not given out, (a biographical incident.)

<i>abyss'</i> , n.	<i>achromat'ic</i> , a.	<i>amorph'ous</i> , a.
<i>aceph'alous</i> , a.	<i>ad'amant</i> , n.	<i>an'archy</i> , n.



anom'aly, *n.*  
ap'athy, *n.*

apet'alous, *a.*  
at'om, *n.*

a'theist, *n.*  
azo'te, *n.*

**AMPHI,—AMBI** (ἀμφί & ἄμβο, Lat. *both*), signifies *both* or *double*: as, *amphib'ious*, (capable of) living *both* on land and in water.

**ANA** (ἀνα), signifies *through*, *up*, *back* or *again*: as, *anat'omy*, a cutting *through* or *up*, (dissecting animal bodies.)

anabap'tist, *n.*

anach'orite, *n.*

anach'ronism, *n.*

anad'romous, *a.*

an'agram, *n.*

anal'ogy, *n.*

anal'ysis, *n.*

anath'ema, *n.*

anat'omy, *n.*

**ANTI,—ANT** (ἀντί), signifies *opposite to*, *against*: as, *anti-chris'tian*, *opposite to* Christianity; *antarc'tic*, *against*, or *opposite to*, the north, (southern.)

antag'onist, *n.*

antarc'tic, *a.*

antiac'id, *a.*

antichris'tian, *a.*

antibil'ious, *a.*

an'tidote, *n.*

antife'brile, *a.*

antimonar'chical, *a.*

antip'athy, *n.*

antip'odes, *n.*

antispasmod'ic, *a.*

an'titype, *n.*

**APO,—APH** (ἀπο), signifies *from* or *away*: as, *apos'tacy*, a standing or departure *from* religion.

aphæ'r'esis, *n.*

aphe'lion, *n.*

apoc'alyptse, *n.*

apol'ogy, *n.*

ap'oplexy, *n.*

apos'tate, *n.*

apos'tle, *n.*

apoth'ecary, *n.*

apoth'e'osis, *n.*

**CATA,—CAT** (κατα), signifies *down*, *from side to side*: as, *catarrh'*, a flowing *down*; *cat'echise*, to make sounds *from side to side*, (to teach orally.)

cat'alogue, *n.*

cat'aract, *n.*

catas'trophe, *n.*

cathe'dral, *n.*

cath'olic, *a.*

catop'trics, *n.*

**DIA,—DI** (δια), signifies *through*, *asunder*: as, *diaph'anous*, appearing *through*, (or transparent); *diæ'r'esis*, a taking *asunder*, (separation.)

diabol'ic, *a.*

diagnos'tic, *n.*

diag'onal, *a. & n.*

di'agram, *n.*

di'alogue, *n.*

diam'eter, *n.*

diarrhœ'a, *n.*

diop'trics, *n.*

diora'ma, *n.*

**EN,—EM** (ἐν), signifies *in* or *on*: as, *paren'thesis*, a word or sentence put *in* beside, or between others, (explanatory of something going before.)

**EM**, for **EN** (έν), signifies *in* or *on* : as, *em'phasis*, a particular force or stress of the voice laid *on* (any word or sentence.)

**EPI** (ἐπ), signifies *upon* : as, *epidem'ic*, (falling) *upon* the people, (general.)

*ep'icycle, n.*

*epiglot'tis, n.*

*ep'itaph, n.*

*ep'ilepsy, n.*

*epis'copacy, n.*

*ep'ithet, n.*

*ep'ilogue, n.*

*epis'tle, n.*

*epit'ome, n.*

**HYPER** (ὑπερ), signifies *above*, *over* or *beyond* : as, *hyper-crit'ic*, a critic exact *over* or *beyond*, (use or reason.)

**HYP** (ὑπο), signifies *under* : as, *hypoth'esis*, a placing *under*, (a system formed *under* some principle not proved.)

**META** (μετα), signifies *beyond*, *after*, *according to*; as, *met'aphor*, transferring or carrying *beyond*, (or using a word in a sense *beyond*, or different from its original or ordinary import); *meth'od*, *according to* a way or path.

**PARA**,—**PAR** (παρά), signifies *side by side*, *beside*, *near to*, *like* or *similar* : as, *par'able*, a putting a thing *side by side*, or *beside* another, (to make a *comparison* or *similitude*, or *likening* spiritual things to temporal or external objects.)

*par'adigm, n.*

*par'allel, n.*

*par'asite, n.*

*par'adox, n.*

*par'alyze, v.*

*parhe'lion, n.*

*par'agraph, n.*

*par'aphrase, n.*

*par'ody, n. & v.*

**PERI** (περι), signifies *round*, *about* : as, *peripatet'ic*,\* *walking about*, (a sect of philosophers who discoursed *walking*.)

**SYN** (συν), and the forms it assumes,—*sy*, *syl*, *sym*, signifies *together*, *with* : as, *syn'agogue*, a place where the Jews assembled *together* to worship, (a Jewish church.)

**SY**, for **SYN** (συν), signifies *together*, *with* : as, *system*, standing *together*, (so as to form a consistent whole.)

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\* A sect of philosophers so called from Aristotle their founder, who, at Athens in Attica, in the Lyceum grove, or shaded walk, taught those who attended him, walking-up and down.

**SYL**, for **SYN** (συν), signifies *together, with*: as, *syllable*, taking *together with* the lips, (the letters taken *together* in a single emission of the voice.)

**SYM**, for **SYN** (συν), signifies *together, with*: as, *sympathy*, feeling *with, or together*, (fellow-feeling.)

## II. AFFIXES.

### 1. To Nouns.

#### THE SUBSTANTIVE OF THE PERSON.

**AN**, or **IAN**, denotes *one who, or the person that*: as, *Chris'tian, one who follows Christ*; *pa'gan, one who, or the person that, dwells in a village or country, (a heathen\*.)*

academici'an, n.	disciplina'rian, n.	politici'an, n.
antedilu'vian, n. & a.	histo'rian, n.	postdilu'vian, n. & a.
artisan', n.	metropol'itan, n. & a.	presbyte'rian, n. & a.
civil'ian, n.	optici'an, n.	theolo'gian, n.
come'dian, n.	physici'an, n.	vet'eran, n. & a.

**ANT**, denotes *one who, or the person that*: as, *assist'ant, one who, or the person that assists*; *va'grant, one who wanders.*

account'ant, n.	com'batant, n.	inhab'itant, n.
annu'itant, n.	commu'nicant, n.	ped'ant, n.
appel'lant, n.	confidant', n.	prot'estant, n. & a.
assail'ant, n. & a.	dis'putant, n.	ten'ant, n. & v.

**AR**, signifies *one who*: as, *beg'gar, one who begs.*

**ARD**, denotes *one who*: as, *drunk'ard, one who is drunken.*

**ARY**, denotes *one who, or the person that*: as, *em'issary, one who is sent out (secretly)*; *vo'tary, one devoted, or the person that is devoted (to any thing.)*

ad'versary, n.	an'tiquary, n.	lap'idary, n.
apoth'eary, n.	incen'diary, n.	mis'sionary, n. & a.

\* The word *Pagan* obtained this meaning, when Constantine the Roman Emperor, having publicly established Christianity in the empire, (about the year 320,) prohibited in cities the profane worship of the gods, those attached to the old superstition fled to the country, and secretly performed their former sacred rites in the villages; hence the term *Pagan, heathen, or not Christian.*

not'ary, n.  
pla'giary, n.

stat'uary, n.  
supernu'merary, n. & a.

vo'tary, n. & a.

**ATE**, denotes *one who*, or *the person that*: as, grad'uate, *one who* obtains a degree (at college); ad'vocate, *one who*, or *the person that* pleads (the cause of another.)

ad'vocate, n.

cu'rate, n.

licen'tiate, n. & v.

asso'ciate, n. & a.

del'egate, n. & a.

mag'istrate, n.

can'didate, n.

leg'ate, n.

rep'robate, n. a. & v.

**EE**, denotes *one who*: as, absentee', *one who* is absent; patentee', *one who* has a patent.

assignee', n.

legatee', n.

referee', n.

commit'tee, n.

lessee', n.

refugee', n.

devotee', n.

patentee', n.

trustee', n.

**EER**, signifies *one who*, or *the person that*: as, moun'taineer', *one who* dwells on or amid mountains, (a Highlander.)

auctioneer', n.

gazetteer', n.

pamphleteer', n.

charioteer', n.

moun'taineer', n.

pioneer', n.

engineer', n.

mutineer', n.

privateer', n.

**ENT**, denotes *one who*, or *the person that*: as, depo'nent, *one who* puts or lays down (evidence); pa'tient, *one who*, or *the person that* suffers.

accip'ient, n.

correspond'ent, a. & n.

re'gent, n.

adhe'rent, n. & a.

delin'quent, n.

respond'ent, n.

a'gent, n.

oppo'nent, n. & a.

stu'dent, n.

cli'ent, n.

pres'ident, n.

vice'ge'rent, n.

**ER**, denotes *one who*, or *the person that*: as, ba'ker, *one who* bakes; vis'iter, *one who*, or *the person that* visits; wid'ower, *one who*, or *the person that* has lost his wife.

arch'er, n.

but'ler, n.

convey'ancer, n.

artificer, n.

car'rier, n.

cot'tager, n.

ba'ker, n.

cashier', n.

geog'rapher, n.

bar'ber, n.

cav'iller, n.

gla'zier, n.

biog'rapher, n.

col'lier, n.

philos'opher, n.

**IST**,\* denotes *one who*, or *the person that*: as, bot'anist, *one who* studies botany or plants; the'orist, *one who* or

\* This affix or termination is of Greek origin.

*the person that theorizes or speculates; oc'ulist, one who cures eyes.*

al'gebraist, *n.*

anat'omist, *n.*

art'ist, *n.*

bot'anist, *n.*

chem'ist, *n.*

dram'atist, *n.*

eg'otist, *n.*

evan'gelist, *n.*

flo'rist, *n.*

hu'morist, *n.*

mineral'ogist, *n.*

oc'ulist, *n.*

physiol'ogist, *n.*

**ITE**, denotes *one who*, or *the person that*: as, Le'vite, *one who* is descended from Levi; fa'vourite, *one who* or *the person that* is favoured.

**IVE**, denotes *one who*, or *the person that*: as, cap'tive, *one who* or *the person that* is taken (in war.)

**LING**, (sometimes **LIN**), denotes *little*, *young*: gos'ling, a *young* goose.

change'ling, *n.*

dar'ling, *n.*

duck'ling, *n.*

fat'ling, *n.*

first'ling, *n.*

gos'ling, *n.*

lord'ling, *n.*

nurs'ling, *n.*

sap'ling, *n.*

seed'ling, *n.*

strip'ling, *n.*

year'ling, *n.*

**OR**, denotes *one who*, or *the person that*: as doc'tor, *one who* or *the person that* is learned; interces'sor, *one who* intercedes or goes between.

abet'tor, *n.*

aggres'sor, *n.*

an'cestor, *n.*

ambas'sador, *n.*

asses'sor, *n.*

benefac'tor, *n.*

coadju'tor, *n.*

compet'itor, *n.*

conspir'ator, *n.*

crea'tor, *n.*

em'peror, *n.*

exec'utor, *n.*

**STER**, denotes *one who*: as, song'ster, *one who* sings.

### *The Substantive of the Thing.*

(FROM THE LATIN.)

**ACY**, denotes *being*, or *state of being*: as, ac'curacy, a *being* accurate; cel'ibacy, *the state of being* single.

ab'bacy, *n.*

ac'curacy, *n.*

cel'ibacy, *n.*

confed'eracy, *n.*

cu'racy, *n.*

effem'inacy, *n.*

ef'ficacy, *n.*

in'timacy, *n.*

lu'nacy, *n.*

ob'stinacy, *n.*

pa'pacy, *n.*

suprem'acy, *n.*

**AGE**,\* denotes *the thing or being collectively, the state of being, an allowance for*: as, fo'liage, leaves (*collectively*); peer'age, *the state of being a peer*; car'riage, *an allowance for the thing carried*.

advan'tage, n.	coin'age, n.	non'age, n.
ap'panage, n.	do'tage, n.	par'entage, n.
av'erage, n.	lin'eage, n.	peer'age, n.
bond'age, n.	mar'riage, n.	plu'mage, n.

**ANCE**, denotes *being or state of being, or (simply,) 'ing'*: as, vig'ilance, *state of being vigilant, or watching*; sub'stance, *standing under, or state of being substantial*.

abun'dance, n.	compli'ance, n.	ra'diance, n.
allow'ance, n.	deliv'erance, n.	sem'blance, n.
annoy'ance, n.	guid'ance, n.	ven'geance, n.
assu'rance, n.	ig'norance, n.	vig'ilance, n.

**ANCY**, denotes *being or state of being, or 'ing'*: as, oc'cupancy, *state of being occupied, or occupying*: brill'iancy, *shining, or state of being brilliant*.

ar'rogancy, n.	fla'grancy, n.	oc'cupancy, n.
buoy'ancy, n.	fra'grancy, n.	poi'gnancy, n.
con'stancy, n.	lieuten'ancy, n.	va'grancy, n.

**ARY**, denotes *the place where, or the thing that*: as, li'brary, *the place where books are kept*; a'viary, *the place where birds are kept, (or the thing that keeps birds in.)*

a'piary, n.	†com'mentary, n.	li'brary, n.
a'viary, n.	†di'ary, n.	lu'minary, n.
bal'neary, n.	†dic'tionary, n.	o'vary, n.
†bre'viary, n.	infirm'ary, n.	sem'inary, n.

**CLE**, denotes *little or small*: as, can'ticle, *a little song*; cor'puscle, *a small body*.

animal'cule, n.	glob'ule, n.	ret'icule, n.
ar'buscle, n.	i'cicle, n.	spher'ule, n.
au'ricle, n.	ped'icle, n.	ven'tricle, n.
cu'ticle, n.	pus'tule, n.	ves'icle, n.

\* This affix or termination is derived from the French.

† *Ary*, in the words *bre'viary, com'mentary, di'ary, dic'tionary*, denotes *a book of*: as, di'ary, *a book of daily accounts, (a journal.)*

**ENCE**, denotes *being* or *state of being*, or '*ing*': as, *abhor'rence*, *state of being* abhorrent, or *abhorring*; *adhe'rence*, *sticking to*, or *state of being* adherent.

ab'stinence, n.	concur'ence, n.	el'oquence, n.
antece'dence, n.	con'fluence, n.	omnipres'ence, n.
au'dience, n.	con'sequence, n.	pa'tience, n.
beneficence, n.	correspond'ence, n.	prov'idence, n.
coin'cidence, n.	dil'igence, n.	sci'ence, n.

**ENCY**, denotes *being* or *state of being*, or '*ing*': as, *cur'rency*, *a running*, or *being current*; *defici'ency*, *a wanting* or *being deficient*; *consist'ency*, *state of being* consistent, or *standing together*.

a'gency, n.	compla'cency, n.	defici'ency, n.
ascend'ency, n.	cur'rency, n.	emer'gency, n.
astrin'gency, n.	de'cency, n.	tend'ency, n.

**ESCENCE**, denotes *state of growing* or *becoming*: as, *putres'cence*, *state of growing* or *becoming* rotten.

acquies'cence, n.	convales'cence, n.	erubes'cence, n.
adoles'cence, n.	efferves'cence, n.	excre's'cence, n.
coales'cence, n.	efflores'cence, n.	reminis'cence, n.

**ICE**, denotes *the thing done*, or *thing that*: as, *ser'vice*, *the thing served*.

accom'plice, n.	device', n.	poul'tice, n.
advice', n.	mal'ice, n.	prac'tice, n.
cow'ardice, n.	no'tice, n.	prej'udice, n. & v.

**ICS**, (Gr.) denotes *the doctrine*, *science*, or *art of*: as, *eth'ics*, *the doctrine* or *science of* morality; *œconom'ics*, *art of* managing household affairs.

hydrau'lics, n.	mechan'ics, n.	phys'ics, n.
hydrostat'ics, n.	metaphys'ics, n.	pneumat'ics, n.
mathemat'ics, n.	op'tics, n.	pol'itics, n.

**ION**, denotes *act of*, *state of being*, or '*ing*': as, *contribu'tion*, *the act of* contributing or *giving together*; *colli'sion*, *the act of* striking together; *subordina'tion*, *state of being* subordinate or inferior; *dissolu'tion*, *a dissolving*, (a *loosing asunder*); *cohe'sion*, *a sticking together*; *commo'tion*, *a moving together*, (a *tumult*.)

ac'tion, n.	adop'tion, n.	approba'tion, n.
additi'on, n.	apprehen'sion, n.	ascen'sion, n.

benefac'tion, n.	conver'sion, n.	erup'tion, n.
collec'tion, n.	descrip'tion, n.	expan'sion, n.
compul'sion, n.	ebulliti'on, n.	rebel'lion, n.

**ISM**, (*Gr.*) denotes *state of being, an idiom, or doctrine of*: as, par'allelism, *state of being parallel*; Lat'inism, *a Latin idiom*; Cal'vinism, *doctrine of Calvin*.

ar'chaism, n.	cathol'icism, n.	fanat'icism, n.
armin'ianism, n.	crit'icism, n.	gal'licism, n.
bap'tism, n.	des'potism, n.	heb'raism, n.
bar'barism, n.	enthu'siasm, n.	phan'tasm, n.

**MENT**, denotes *being or state of being, act of, the thing that*: as, abase'ment, *being abased, or state of being abased*; conceal'ment, *act of concealing*; refresh'ment, *the thing that refreshes*.

abate'ment, n.	arrange'ment, n.	det'riment, n.
abridge'ment, n.	aston'ishment, n.	doc'ument, n.
achieve'ment, n.	ban'ishment, n.	equip'ment, n.
acknowl'dgement, n.	commence'ment, n.	exper'iment, n.

**MONY**, denotes *the state of being, or thing that*: as, ac'rimony, *state of being sharp*.

**ORY**, denotes *the place where, or thing that*: as, depos'itory, *the place where any thing is deposited or lodged*; mem'ory, *the thing or power that calls to mind*; dor'mitory, *a place to sleep in*.

ar'mory, n.	fac'tory, n.	prom'ontory, n.
consis'tory, n.	lab'oratory, n.	ter'ritory, n.
direc'tory, n.	obser'vatory, n.	vic'tory, n.

**TUDE**, or **UDE**, denotes *being or state of being*: as, mul'titude, *being many*; solic'itude, *state of being anxious*.

al'titude, n.	disqui'etude, n.	las'situde, n.
am'plitude, n.	for'titude, n.	lat'itude, n.
at'titude, n.	grat'itude, n.	lon'gitude, n.

**TY**, denotes *being or state of being*: as, brev'ity, *a being short or concise*; lax'ity, *a being loose*; nov'elty, *state of being new, (or unknown before)*; probab'il'ity, *state of being probable*.

abil'ity, n.	calam'ity, n.	credu'lity, n.
animos'ity, n.	capac'ity, n.	den'sity, n.
antiq'uity, n.	cas'ualty, n.	fertil'ity, n.



grav'ity, *n.*  
infirm'ity, *n.*

longev'ity, *n.*  
pi'ety, *n.*

pu'berly, *n.*  
vari'ety, *n.*

URE, denotes *the thing, state, power, or art of*: as, scrip'ture, *the thing* written; crea'ture, *the thing* created; leg'islature, *the power* that makes laws; ag'riculture, *the art of* cultivating fields.

arch'itecture, *n.*  
compo'sure, *n.*  
cul'ture, *n.*  
depar'ture, *n.*

expo'sure, *n.*  
frac'ture, *n.*  
fur'niture, *n.*  
hor'ticulture, *n.*

lec'ture, *n. & v.*  
leg'islature, *n.*  
pos'ture, *n.*  
superstruc'ture, *n.*

Y,\* denotes *the being, state of being, or 'ing'*: as, har'mony, *the being* harmonious; jeal'ousy, *the being* jeal'ous, or *state of being* jealous; con'stancy, a standing together, or *state of being* constant.

ag'ony, *n.*  
an'archy, *n.*  
anat'omy, *n.*  
ap'athy, *n.*

bot'any, *n.*  
des'tiny, *n.*  
econ'omy, *n.*  
en'ergy, *n.*

mas'tery, *n.*  
mem'ory, *n.*  
mod'esty, *n.*  
tyr'anny, *n.*

### *The Substantive of the Thing.*

(FROM THE SAXON.)

DOM, (*domus*, *f.* a house), signifies *the place where, or rank of*: as, kingdom, *the place where* a king reigns; duke'dom, *the rank of* a duke, (or possession of a duke.)

HOOD, denotes *the state of*: as, boy'hood, *the state of* a boy.

NESS, denotes *a being or state of being, or quality of being*: as, bar'renness, *a being* barren; bles'sedness, *state of being* blessed; soft'ness, *the quality of being* soft.

acute'ness, *n.*  
base'ness, *n.*  
bold'ness, *n.*  
bus'iness, *n.*

cheap'ness, *n.*  
deaf'ness, *n.*  
diz'ziness, *n.*  
drunk'enness, *n.*

firm'ness, *n.*  
no'bleness, *n.*  
profane'ness, *n.*  
remote'ness, *n.*

\*The words in which this termination is found, are chiefly of Greek and Latin origin.

**Ry,\*** denotes *a being, the art of, the place where, or property of*, as, bra'very, *a being brave*; cas'uistry, *the art or science of a casuist*; nur'sery, *the place where young children or trees are reared*.

artil'ery, *n.*

big'otry, *n.*

bra'very, *n.*

cav'alry, *n.*

chica'nery, *n.*

chem'istry, *n.*

dra'pery, *n.*

fish'ery, *n.*

im'agery, *n.*

kna'very, *n.*

po'pery, *n.*

rail'lery, *n.*

**SHIP**, denotes *office of, state of*: as, rec'torship, *office of a rector*; copart'nership, *state of having equal shares*.

appren'ticeship, *n.*

cen'sorship, *n.*

clerk'ship, *n.*

court'ship, *n.*

dicta'torship, *n.*

fel'lowship, *n.*

friend'ship, *n.*

hard'ship, *n.*

part'nership, *n.*

schol'arship, *n.*

town'ship, *n.*

work'manship, *n.*

**T,†** denotes *a thing, a being*: as, gift, *a thing given*; height, *a being high*.

assault', *n. & v.*

cleft, *p. & n.*

complaint', *n.*

conceit', *n.*

constraint', *n.*

deceit', *n.*

draft, *n.*

fault, *n.*

gift, *n.*

joint, *n.*

thrift, *n.*

weft, *n.*

**TH,‡** denotes *a being*: as, length, *a being long*; youth, *a being young*; growth, *a being grown*.

birth, *n.*

breadth, *n.*

dearth, *n.*

health, *n.*

sloth, *n.*

stealth, *n.*

strength, *n.*

truth, *n.*

warmth, *n.*

## 2. To Adjectives.

**Ac**, signifies *of or belonging to*: as, demo'niac, *belonging to the devil*.

**ACEOUS**, denotes *of or consisting of, like or resembling*:

\* In the examples of *ry*, some are of *Saxon*, some *Greek*, some of *Latin*, and some of *French* origin.

† The termination *t*, is a contraction of *ed*, the sign of the *past participle*: as, assault, *assailed*; bereft, *bereaved*; bought, *bought*; brought, *bringed*; built, *buildd*; gift, *gived*.

‡ *Th* is perhaps another form of the *past participle*, the *h* being a euphonic letter: as, birth is born, breadth is broaded, dearth is deared, death is died or dead, depth is deeped.

as, ceta'ceous, of the whale kind; coria'ceous, consisting of, or resembling leather.

arena'ceous, a.  
argilla'ceous, a.  
butyra'ceous, a.

ceta'ceous, a.  
coria'ceous, a.  
creta'ceous, a.

crusta'ceous, a.  
farina'ceous, a.  
sapon'a'ceous, a.

AL,-ICAL, denotes of, belonging, relating or pertaining to, befitting or becoming: as, fil'ial, belonging to, or befitting a son; ver'nal, relating to the spring; botan'ical, relating to botany or herbs; naut'ical, pertaining to sailors or ships; pater'nal, befitting or becoming a father.

academ'ical, a.  
aë'rial, a.  
an'nual, a.  
as'tral, a.  
botan'ical, a.

bru'mal, a.  
celes'tial, a.  
diur'nal, a.  
dogmat'ical, a.  
ethe'real, a.

flo'ral, a.  
lat'eral, a.  
man'ual, a. & n.  
na'sal, a.  
pec'toral, a.

AN, signifies belonging, relating, or pertaining to, as, hu'man, belonging to man; merid'ian, relating to noon or mid-day.

agra'rian, a.  
antedilu'vian, a.  
antemerid'ian, a.  
barba'rian, a.

dilu'vian, a.  
episcopa'lian, a. & n.  
gre'cian, a.  
postdilu'vian, a.

repub'lican, a. & n.  
satur'nian, a.  
syl'van, a.  
subterra'nean, a.

ANT,\* signifies being, or 'ing': as, abun'dant, abounding; dor'mant, sleeping; pleas'ant, plea'sing.

abun'dant, a.  
bril'liant, a. & n.  
buoy'ant, a.  
corrob'orant, a.

dis'tant, a.  
extrav'agant, a.  
fluc'tuant, a.  
mil'itant, a.

ru'minant, a.  
stag'nant, a.  
triumph'ant, a.  
vig'ilant, a.

AR, signifies belonging, relating, or pertaining to, as, reg'ular, belonging or relating to rule; sec'ular, relating or pertaining to the world.

an'gular, a.  
an'nular, a.

bival'vular, a.  
con'sular, a.

glob'ular, a.  
in'sular, a.

\* The termination 'ant,' is merely the sign of the *Latin present participle* of the first conjugation, as 'ent' is as evidently of the second or third. The corresponding affixes of the substantive of the thing,—ance, ancy; ence, ency,—are clearly of the same origin, the t being changed into c.

All these terminations are therefore best explained by the *English participle* in 'ing', from which several nouns and adjectives are formed: such as, bleeding, fishing, pleading, reading, watching, &c.; diverging, healing, leading, obliging, striking &c.

lu'nar, a.  
oc'ular, a.

perpendic'ular, a.  
po'lar, a.

so'lar, a.  
trian'gular, a.

**ARY**, signifies *belonging, relating, or pertaining to, befitting*: as, ar'borary, *belonging to trees*; lit'erary, *relating to literature, or letters*; parliamen'tary, *pertaining to parliament*.

alimen'tary, a.  
auxil'iary, a.  
com'etary, a.  
epist'olary, a.

hered'itary, a.  
lit'erary, a.  
med'ullary, a.  
or'dinary, a.

plan'etary, a.  
plen'ary, a.  
ro'tary, a.  
sub'lunary, a.

**ATE**, denotes *having, being*: as, inan'imate, *having no life*; affec'tionate, *having affection*; ad'equate, *being equal to*; sit'uate, *being placed (on)*.

ac'curate, a.  
ad'equate, a.  
consid'erate, a.  
discon'solate, a.

illit'erate, a.  
immac'ulate, a.  
indiscrim'inate, a.  
insa'tiate, a.

intem'perate, a.  
ob'stinate, a.  
tem'perate, a.  
unfor'tunate, a.

**BLE**, denotes *may be or can be, worthy of, fit to be*: as, invis'ible, *that cannot be seen*; por'table, *that may be carried*; lau'dable, *worthy of praise*; el'igible, *fit to be chosen*.

acces'sible, a.  
ar'able, a.  
au'dible, a.  
combust'ible, a.

contemp'tible, a.  
detes'table, a.  
exhaus'tible, a.  
her'itable, a.

inev'itable, a.  
insol'uble, a.  
iras'cible, a.  
por'table, a.

**EN**, denotes *made of*: as, wood'en, *made of wood*; bra'-zen, *made of brass*.

ash'en, a.  
beech'en, a.  
earth'en, a.

flax'en, a.  
gold'en, a.  
oak'en, a.

silk'en, a.  
wax'en, a.  
wood'en, a.

**ENT**, denotes *being, or 'ing'*: as, incohe'rent, *not sticking together*; bellig'erent, *carrying on, or waging war*; ab'sent, *being away or from*.

ab'stinent, a.  
absorb'ent, a.  
adja'cent, a.  
am'bient, a.

appa'rent, a.  
benev'olent, a.  
bellig'erent, a.  
co'gent, a.

compo'nent, a.  
incohe'rent, a.  
insol'vent, a.  
la'tent, a.

**ESCENT**, denotes *growing or becoming*: as, *putres'cent*, *growing rotten*; *petres'cent*, *becoming stone*.

<i>aces'cent</i> , n.	<i>efferves'cent</i> , a.	<i>liques'cent</i> , a.
<i>convales'cent</i> , n.	<i>erubes'cent</i> , a.	<i>putres'cent</i> , a.
<i>cres'cent</i> , a.	<i>evanes'cent</i> , a.	<i>quies'cent</i> , a.

**FUL**, denotes *full of*: as, *hope'ful*, *full of hope*; *aw'ful*, *full of awe*; *plen'tiful*, *full of plenty*.

<i>bane'ful</i> , a.	<i>du'tiful</i> , a.	<i>pain'ful</i> , a.
<i>boun'tiful</i> , a.	<i>faith'ful</i> , a.	<i>scorn'ful</i> , a.
<i>care'ful</i> , a.	<i>health'ful</i> , a.	<i>skil'ful</i> , a.
<i>dire'ful</i> , a.	<i>joy'ful</i> , a.	<i>tune'ful</i> , a.

**IC**, denotes *of, belonging, relating, or pertaining to*: as, *academ'ic*, *of or belonging to an academy*; *angel'ic*, *relating to angels*; *ocean'ic*, *pertaining to the ocean*.

<i>angel'ic</i> , a.	<i>cyn'ic</i> , a. & n.	<i>hero'ic</i> , a.
<i>apostol'ic</i> , a.	<i>despot'ic</i> , a.	<i>majes'tic</i> , a.
<i>arc'tic</i> , a.	<i>emphat'ic</i> , a.	<i>pol'itic</i> , a.
<i>cath'olic</i> , a.	<i>enthusias'tic</i> , a.	<i>sympathet'ic</i> , a.

**ID**, denotes *of or belonging to, 'ing'*: as, *tim'id*, *of or belonging to fear, (fearful)*; *pellu'cid*, *shining through, (clear)*; *tor'rid*, *burning*.

<i>ac'id</i> , a. & n.	<i>frig'id</i> , a.	<i>mor'bid</i> , a.
<i>ac'rid</i> , a.	<i>hy'mid</i> , a.	<i>sol'id</i> , a.
<i>can'did</i> , a.	<i>lim'pid</i> , a.	<i>tep'id</i> , a.
<i>flor'id</i> , a.	<i>lu'cid</i> , a.	<i>val'id</i> , a.

**ILE**, denotes *belonging to, may or can be, easily*: as, *pu'erile*, *belonging to a boy*; *flex'ile*, *that may or can be bent, or easily bent*.

<i>ag'ile</i> , a.	<i>fer'tile</i> , a.	<i>juv'enile</i> , a.
<i>doc'ile</i> , a.	<i>fis'sile</i> , a.	<i>mercan'tile</i> , a.
<i>duc'tile</i> , a.	<i>frag'ile</i> , a.	<i>pu'erile</i> , a.
<i>fe'brile</i> , a.	<i>imbecile'</i> , a.	<i>ver'satile</i> , a.

**INE**, denotes *of or belonging to*: as, *ma'rine*, *of or belonging to the sea*; *ca'nine*, *belonging to dogs*; *fem'inine*, *of or belonging to the female*.

<i>adaman'tine</i> , a.	<i>crys'talline</i> , a.	<i>saline'</i> , a.
<i>al'kaline</i> , a.	<i>gen'uine</i> , a.	<i>san'guine</i> , a.
<i>aqu'iline</i> , a.	<i>marine'</i> , a. & n.	<i>ser'pentine</i> , a.
<i>ca'nine</i> , a.	<i>mar'itime</i> , a.	<i>submarine'</i> , a.

**ISH**, denotes *belonging to, like or resembling, little of or somewhat*: as, Eng'lish, *belonging to England*; child'ish, *like or resembling a child*; green'ish, *little of or somewhat green*.

beau'ish, a.

black'ish, a.

book'ish, a.

boy'ish, a.

clown'ish, a.

fe'verish, a.

green'ish, a.

huff'ish, a.

self'ish, a.

wasp'ish, a.

**IVE**, denotes *having power, that can, or 'ing', implying power, ability, or activity*: as, persua'sive, *having power to persuade*; correct'ive, *that can correct*; progres'sive, *going forward*.

abu'sive, a.

ac'tive, a.

adhe'sive, a.

amu'sive, a.

atten'tive, a.

commu'nicative, a.

convul'sive, a.

deci'sive, a.

exclu'sive, a.

explo'sive, a.

imper'ative, a.

instruc'tive, a.

lo'comotive, a.

lu'crative, a.

nu'tritive, a.

**LESS**, denotes *without, having no or wanting*: as, art'less, *without art*; fath'erless, *without a father*; help'less, *having no power, or wanting power*.

art'less, a.

beard'less, a.

breath'less, a.

care'less, a.

cloud'less, a.

fear'less, a.

harm'less, a.

joy'less, a.

leaf'less, a.

pen'nyless, a.

pit'iless, a.

spot'less, a.

**LIKE**, denotes *like or resembling*: as, man'like, *like or resembling man*.

chris'tianlike, a.

court'like, a.

gi'antlike, a.

god'like, a.

saint'like, a.

war'like, a.

**LY**, (contraction for **LIKE**), postfixed to *nouns*, denotes *like or resembling*: as, broth'erly, *like or resembling a brother*; earth'ly, *like or resembling earth*; win'terly, *like winter*.

beast'ly, a.

broth'erly, a.

earth'ly, a.

friend'ly, a. & ad.

heav'enly, a. & ad.

lone'ly, a.

lord'ly, a.

prince'ly, a.

unman'ly, a.

**ORY**, denotes *of, belonging, relating, or pertaining to, 'ing'*: as, pref'atory, *of or belonging to a preface*; pis'catory, *relating to fish*; consol'atory, *pertaining to con-*

solation, (tending to give comfort); ad'ulatory, flatter-  
ing.

admon'itory, a.	cur'sory, a.	olfac'tory, a.
au'ditory, a. & n.	des'ultory, a.	satisfac'tory, a.
consol'atory, a. & n.	explan'atory, a.	tran'sitory, a.
contradic'tory, a.	inflam'matory, a.	

OSE, denotes *full of*: as, operose', *full of* labour; verbose',  
*full of* words.

OUS, denotes *full of, having, consisting of, of or belonging to, given to, 'ing'*: as, dan'gerous, *full of* danger; pop'u-  
lous, *full of* people; longim'anous, *having* long hands;  
cartilag'inous, *consisting of* gristles; bil'ious, *consisting of* bile;  
co-eta'neous, *of the same age*; conten'tious, *given to* contention;  
lanig'erous, *bearing* wool; gra-miniv'orous, *eating* grass.

advanta'geous, a.	capa'cious, a.	fab'ulous, a.
amphib'ious, a.	conta'gious, a.	gra'cious, a.
auda'cious, a.	coura'geous, a.	lig'neous, a.
bil'ious, a.	cuta'neous, a.	sono'rous, a.

SOME, denotes *somewhat, full of*: as, glad'some, *somewhat*  
glad; frolic'some, *full of* frolics or pranks.

blithe'some, a.	hand'some, a.	quar'relsome, a.
bur'densome, a.	hu'moursome, a.	troub'lesome, a.
frol'icsome, a.	noi'some, a.	whole'some, a.

WARD, denotes *in the direction of, or looking toward*: as,  
down'ward, *in the direction of, or looking* down; in'-  
ward, *looking toward* the inside.

awk'ward, a.	fro'ward, a.	to'ward, a.
back'ward, a.	out'ward, a. & ad.	way'ward, a.

Y, denotes *full of, covered with, made of*: as, knot'ty, *full of* knots;  
flow'ery, *full of, or covered with* flowers;  
horn'y, *made of* horn.

Almight'y, a. & n.	dew'y, a.	mud'dy, a.
balm'y, a.	earth'y, a.	pitch'y, a.
blood'y, a.	grass'y, a.	spon'gy, a.
bog'gy, v.	gum'my, a.	thorn'y, a.
brin'y, a.	horn'y, a.	wat'ery, a.

3. *To Verbs.*

**ATE,\*** denotes *to make, to give, to put, or to take*: as, *ren'ovate, to make new again*; *frus'trate, to make vain*; *an'imate, to give life*; *invig'orate, to put vigour in or into*; *exon'erate, to take the burden from or out*.

abbe'viate, v.

ac'tuate, v.

ag'itate, v.

alle'viate, v.

antic'ipate, v.

assim'ilate, v.

commu'nicate, v.

corrob'orate, v.

delin'eate, v.

dis locate, v.

el'euate, v.

em'igrate, v.

erad'icate, v.

fab'ricate, v.

nav'igate, v.

**EN,** denotes *to make*: as, *leng'then, to make long*; *quick'en, to make quick or alive*; *glad'den, to make glad*.

blac'ken, v.

bri'ghten, v.

deaf'en, v.

embol'den, v.

fat'ten, v.

leng'then, v.

ri'pen, v.

soft'en, v.

wea'ken, v.

**FY,** denotes *to make*: as, *mag'nify, to make great*; *sanc'tify, to make holy*; *pu'rify, to make pure*.

am'plify, v.

bean'tify, v.

clar'ify, v.

cru'cify, v.

for'tify, v.

jus'tify, v.

nul'lify, v.

pu'rify, v.

stu'pify, v.

**ISH,** denotes *to make*: as, *fin'ish, to make an end*; *pub'lish, to make public*; *flour'ish, to make flowery*; *stab'lish, to make stable or firm*.

aston'ish, v.

dimin'ish, v.

empov'erish, v.

fin'ish, v.

nour'ish, v.

pol'ish, v.

pub'lish, v.

stab'lish, v.

van'ish, v.

**IZE, -ISE,** denotes *to make, to give*: as, *civ'ilize, to make civil*; *fer'tilize, to make fruitful*; *char'acterize, to give a character*; *au'thorise, to give authority*.

advertise', v.

ag'onize, v.

apol'ogize, v.

bru'talize, v.

chas'tise, v.

civ'ilize, v.

evan'gelize, v.

har'monize, v.

i'dolize, v.

monop'olize, v.

or'ganize, v.

pul'verize, v.

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\* This *affix or termination*, in some cases, adds nothing to the meaning of its verb.



## 4. To Adverbs.

**LY**, denotes *like, in a — manner or way*: as, joy'fully, like joyful, or *in a joyful manner*; affec'tedly, *in an affected way or manner*.

abrupt'ly, ad.	distinct'ly, ad.	meek'ly, ad.
abun'dantly, ad.	fierce'ly, ad.	philosoph'ically, ad.
bold'ly, ad.	grace'fully, ad.	religi'ously, ad.
del'icately, ad.	humane'ly, ad.	wor'thily, ad.

**WARD**, denotes *in the direction of, or looking toward*: as, west'ward, *in the direction of, or looking to the west*; heav'enward, *in the direction of, or looking toward heaven*.

aft'erward, ad.	home'ward, ad.	on'ward, ad.
east'ward, ad.	lee'ward, ad.	south'ward, ad.
heav'enward, ad.	north'ward, ad.	wind'ward, ad.

## III. OF LATIN, GREEK, AND OTHER ROOTS.

**ABORIGINES**, *m.* 3. *original inhabitants of a country*: as, aborig'inal, *belonging to aborigines*.

aborig'ines, *n.*      aborig'inal, *a.*

**ACADEM-IA** (ἀκαδημία), *a grove near Athens, where Plato taught philosophy*; hence acad'emy, *a school*: as, academ'ic, *relating to a school or university*.

acad'emy, <i>n.</i>	academ'ical, <i>a.</i>	academici'an, <i>n.</i>
academ'ic, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	acade'mian, <i>n.</i>	acad'emist, <i>n.</i>

**ACE-o**, *v.* 2. *to be sour or acid*: as, aces'cent, *becoming sour or acid*.

aces'cent, *a.*      acetose', *a.*      ace'tous, *a.*

**ACERB-US**, *a.* *bitter, sour, severe*: as, acer'bity, *a being sour or severe*.

acer'bate, *v.*      exac'erbate, *v.*      exacerba'tion, *n.*  
acer'bity, *n.*

**ACERV-US**, *m.* 2. *a heap, a mass or pile*: as, coacer'vate, *to heap up together*.

acer'vate, *v.*      coacer'vate, *v.*      exacerva'tion, *n.*  
acerva'tion *n.*      coacerva'tion *n.*

**ACH-os** (ἀχος), *pain*: as, tooth'*ach*, pain in the teeth.

*ache*, or  
*ake*, *v.*

head'*ache*, *n.*  
tooth'*ache*, *n.*

*ache*, *n.*  
heart'*ache*, *n.*

**ACID-us** (ab aceo), *tart, sour, sharp*: as, acid'*ity*, a being sharp or sour.

acid'*id*, *a.*  
acid'*ity*, *n.*  
acid'*idness*, *n.*

acid'*ulæ*, *n.*  
acid'*ulate*, *v.*  
antiac'*id*, *a.*

salsoac'*id*, *a.*  
subac'*id*, *a.*

**ACME** (ἀκμή), a *summit* or *point*: as, ac'*me*, the *summit* or *height* (of any thing).

**ACOUCO** (ἀκουω), to *hear*: as, acou'*stics*, the doctrine of *sounds*, (also, medicines to help the *hearing*.)

acou'*stics*, *n.*  
diacou'*stics*, *n.*

otacou'*stic*, *n.*

polyacou'*stic*, *n.*

**ACR-is**, *a. sharp*: as, ac'*rimony*, a being *sharp*.

ac'*rid*, *a.*  
ac'*ritude*, *n.*

ac'*rimony*, *n.*

acrimo'*nious*, *a.*

**ACR-on** (ἀκρον of ἀκρος), *extremity, end, summit*: as, ac'*ro*spire, (a sprout from) the *end* of seeds.

Acrop'*olis*, *n.*  
ac'*ro*spire, *n.*

ac'*ro*spired, *a.*

acros'*tic*, *n.*

**ACU-o**, **ACU-tum**, *v. 3. (ab acus, f. 4. a needle), to sharpen*: as, acute'*ness*, the state of being *acute* or *sharp*.

acu'*uate*, *v.*  
acu'*leate*, *a.*  
acu'*mèn*, *n.*

acu'*minated*, *a.*  
acute', *a.*

acute'*ly*, *ad.*  
acute'*ness*, *n.*

\***ADELPH-os** (ἀδελφος), a *brother*—philadel'*phia*, *n.*

**ADEN** (ἀδην), a *gland*—adenog'*raphy*, *n.* adenol'*ogy*, *n.*

**ADULAT-um**, *sup. (of adulator, to fawn), to flatter*: as, adula'*tor*, one who *flatters*.

adula'*tor*, *n.*

ad'*ulatory*, *a.*

adula'*tion*, *n.*

**AER** (ἀήρ), *m. 3. the air*: as, aerom'*etry*, the art of measuring the *air*.

a'*eriform*, *a.*  
aerolite, *n.*

aerol'*ogy*, *n.*  
a'*eromancy*, *n.*

aerom'*etry*, *n.*  
a'*eronaut*, *n.*

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\* Much used in the formation of botanical terms.

*aeros'copy, n.**ae'rial, a.**air, n. & v.**air'y, a.**air'iness, n.**air'bladder, n.**air'built, a.**air'drawn, a.**air'hole, n.**air'ing, n.**air'less, a.**air'ling, n.**air'pump, n.**air'shaft, n.**ae'rie, n.\****AERESIS** (*ἀίρεσις* *ab* *ἀίρω*), *a taking.* (See *Heresis*.)*aphær'esis, n.**diær'esis, n.***AGGER**, *m.* 3. (*ad et gero*), *a heap, aggerate.**exag'gerate, v.**exaggera'tion, n.***AGIL-IS**, *a.* *nimble, active*: as, *agil'ity*, *a being swift or active.**ag'ile, a.**ag'ileness, n.**agil'ity, n.***AGIT-o**, *v.* (*ab ago*), *to drive, to move or stir, to think of or meditate*: as, *ag'itate*, *to put in motion*; *cogita'tion* for *conagita'tion*, *the act of thinking.**ag'itate, v.**ag'itable, a.**agita'tion, n.**agita'tor, n.**cog'itate, v.**cog'itative, a.**cogita'tion, n.**exag'itate, v.**excog'itate, v.**incog'itative, a.**incog'itancy, n.***AGMEN**, *n.* 3. (*ab ago*), *an army on march, a troop.**ag'minal, a.***AG-o**, **ACTUM**, *v.* 3. *to do, to act, to lead, to guide*, as, *a'gent*, *one who does or acts* (for another); *ambig'uous*, *acting round about*, (*doubtful*), *to navigate, to guide a ship, to sail.**act, n. & v.**ac'tive, a.**ac'tively, ad.**ac'tiveness, n.**ac'tivity, n.**ac'tor, n.**ac'tress, n.**ac'tion, n.**ac'tionable, a.**ac'tual, a.**ac'tually, ad.**ac'tualness, n.**ac'tuary, n.**ac'tuate, v. & a.**adac'ted, a.**a'gent, n.**a'gency, n.**amba'ges, n.**ambig'uity, n.**ambig'uous, a.**ambig'uously, ad.**ambig'uousness, n.**an'teact, n.**circumnav'igable, a.**circumnav'igate, v.**circumnaviga'tion, n.**circumnav'igator, n.**coact', v.**coac'tion, n.**coac'tive, a.**co'gent, a.**co'gently, ad.**counteract', v.**enact', v.**engc'tor, n.**exact', a. & v.**exact'ly, ad.**exac'tor, n.**exact'ness, n.**exac'tion, n.**ex'igence, n.**ex'igency, n.**ex'igent, a.**exigu'ity, n.**exig'uous, a.*

\* A nest for birds of prey, which always build high.

inac'tion, *n.*  
 inac'tive, *a.*  
 inac'tively, *ad.*  
 inac'tiveness, *n.*  
 inactiv'ity, *n.*  
 in'digence, *n.*  
 in'digency, *n.*  
 in'digent, *a.*  
 nav'igable, *a.*  
 nav'igableness, *n.*

nav'igate, *v.*  
 naviga'tion, *n.*  
 nav'igator, *n.*  
 outact', *v.*  
 overact', *v.*  
 prod'igal, *a. & n.*  
 prod'igally, *ad.*  
 prodigal'ity, *n.*  
 react', *v.*  
 reac'tion, *n.*

re-enact', *v.*  
 subac'tion, *n.*  
 transact', *v.*  
 transac'tion, *n.*  
 unac'tive, *a.*  
 underac'tion, *n.*  
 unexac'ted, *a.*  
 unnav'igable, *a.*  
 vicea'gent, *n.*

**AGOGEUS** (ἀγωγυς *ab* ἀγω, to guide), *a leader or guide*:  
 as, dem'agogue, *a leader of the people.*

apagog'ical, *a.*  
 dem'agogue, *n.*  
 hy'dragogues, *n.*

emmen'agogue, *n.*  
 mys'tagogue, *n.*  
 parago'ge, *n.*

ped'agogue, *n.*  
 ptys'magogue, *n.*  
 syn'agogue, *n.*

**AGON**, *m.* 3. (ἀγων), *a combat, a contest*: as, antag'onist,  
 one who combats against (or with another).

ag'ony, *n.*  
 ag'onize, *v.*

agonis'tes, *n.*  
 ag'onism, *n.*

antag'onist, *n.*  
 antag'onize, *v.*

**AGER**, *agri*, *m.* 2. *a field, land*: as, *agra'rian*, relating to  
*fields or lands.*

agra'rian, *a.*  
 agres'tic, *a.*  
 ag'riculture, *n.*

ag'riculturist, *n.*  
 per'egrinate, *v.*

peregrina'tion, *n.*  
 per'egrine, *a.*

**ALA**, *f.* 1. *a wing*—aliferous, *a. alig'erous, a.*

**ALECTRYON** (ἀλεκτρυον), *a cock.*

alec'tryomancy, *n.*      alectryom'achy, *n.*

**ALEXEO** (ἀλεξω), *to ward off, to assist.*

Alexan'der, *n.*  
 alexan'drine, *a.*

alexiter'ic, or  
 alexiter'ical, *a.*

alexiphar'mic, *a.*

**ALG-EO**, *v.* 2. *to be cold or chill*: as, *algif'ic*, making or  
 producing cold.

al'gid, *a.*

algid'ity, *n.*

algif'ic, *a.*

**ALGEBRA** (Arab.), *arithmetic by letters.*

al'gebra, *n.*  
 algebra'ist, *n.*

algebra'ic, or  
 algebra'ical, *a.*

**ALG-os** (ἀλγος), *pain*: as, *otal'gia*, a *pain* in the ear.

anta'l'gic, a.	cephala'l'gia, n.	otal'gia, n.
cardia'l'gia, n.	odonta'l'gia, n.	

**ALI-us, or ALIEN-us**, a. *another, foreign*.

aba'lienate, v.	a'lienate, v. & a.	ina'lienable, a.
a'lien, n.	ali'ena'tion, n.	una'lienable, a.
a'lienable, a.	a'lias, ad.	al'iquant, a.

**ALKALI\*** (Egypt. or Arab.) *an herb, or any substance when mingled with acid, producing fermentation*.

al'kali, n.	alkal'izate, v. & a.	alkales'cent, a.
al'kaline, a.	alkaliza'tion, n.	

**ALLAX-is** (ἀλλαξίς ab ἀλλασσω), *a change, difference*.

par'allax, n.	parallac'tic, a.	parallac'tical, a.
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**ALLEL-on** (ἀλληλῶν), *one another, each other*: as, *par'-allel*, (straight lines equidistant) *from each other*.

par'allel, a. n. & v.	paralle'logram, n.	unpar'alleled, a.
par'allelism, n.	parallelopi'ped, a.	

**ALL-os** (ἀλλος), *another*: as, *al'legory*, a *figurative discourse*, having *another* meaning than the literal.

al'legory, n.	allegor'ic, or	allegor'ically, ad.
al'legorize, v.	allegor'ical, a.	

**AL-o**, v. 3. *to nourish, to grow*: as, *alimen'tary*, pertaining to *food* or *nourishment*.

al'iment, n.	al'imony, n.	alms, n.
alimen'tal, a.	alimo'nious, a.	coalesce', v.
alimenta'tion, n.	al'ible, a.	coales'cence, n.
alimen'tary, a.	al'm-oner, n.	coaliti'on, n.
alimen'tariness, n.	al'm-onry, n.	inalimen'tal, a.

**ALP-es**, m. 3. *very high mountains, separating Italy from France, Switzerland, and Germany*.

al'pine, a.	cisal'pine, a.	transal'pine, a.
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**ALPHA** (ἀλφα, α.), *first letter in the Greek alphabet*.

al'pha, n.	alphabet'ical, a.	alphabet'ically, ad.
† al'phabet, n.		

\* *Alkali* (from *al*, the, and *kali*, a plant) was first applied to a salt obtained from the ashes of burnt *kali*, and is now a general term for an order of bases of salts of great use and importance in chemistry.

† See *Beta*.

**ALTER**, *a.* *another, change*: as, *al'terable*, that may be *changed*.

adul'terate, <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	adul'tery, <i>n.</i>	altera'tion, <i>n.</i>
adultera'tion, <i>n.</i>	al'ter, <i>v.</i>	al'terative, <i>a.</i>
adul'terer, <i>n.</i>	al'terable, <i>a.</i>	unadul'terated, <i>a.</i>
adul'teress, <i>n.</i>	al'terably, <i>ad.</i>	unal'terable, <i>a.</i>
adul'terine, <i>n.</i>	al'terableness, <i>n.</i>	unal'terably, <i>ad.</i>
adul'terous, <i>a.</i>	al'terant, <i>a.</i>	

**ALTERN-US**, *a.* *one after another, by turns*: as, *alter'nate*, being *by turns*.

altern', <i>a.</i>	alter'nacy, <i>n.</i>	alter'nativeness, <i>n.</i>
alter'nate, <i>a.</i> & <i>v.</i>	alterna'tion, <i>n.</i>	alter'nity, <i>n.</i>
alter'nately, <i>ad.</i>	alter'native, <i>n.</i>	alterca'tion, <i>n.</i>
alter'nateness, <i>n.</i>	alter'natively, <i>ad.</i>	

**ALT-US**, *a.* *high, lofty*: as, *altis'onant*, sounding *high*.

alt'itude, <i>n.</i>	altim'etry, <i>n.</i>	altiv'olant, <i>a.</i>
alt'tigrade, <i>a.</i>	altis'onant, or	exalt', <i>v.</i>
altit'oquence, <i>n.</i>	altis'onous, <i>a.</i>	exalta'tion, <i>n.</i>

**AMBROSIA** (ἀμβροσία), *the food of the gods*.

ambro'sia, <i>n.</i>	ambro'sial, <i>a.</i>	ambro'sian, <i>a.</i>
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**AMBUL-O**, *v.* 1. *to walk*: as, *peram'bulate*, *to walk through*.

am'ble, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	am'bulatory, <i>a.</i>	deam'bulatory, <i>a.</i>
am'bler, <i>n.</i>	anteambula'tion, <i>n.</i>	obambula'tion, <i>n.</i>
am'blingly, <i>ad.</i>	circumam'bulate, <i>v.</i>	peram'bulate, <i>v.</i>
ambula'tion, <i>n.</i>	deambula'tion, <i>n.</i>	perambula'tion, <i>n.</i>

**AMIC-US**, *m.* 2. (*ab amo*), *a friend*: *am'ity*, *friendship*, or state of being *friendly*.

am'ity, <i>n.</i>	am'icableness, <i>n.</i>	en'mity, <i>n.</i>
am'icable, <i>a.</i>	*en'my, <i>n.</i>	inim'ical, <i>a.</i>
am'icably, <i>ad.</i>		

**AM-O**, *v.* 1. *to love*: as, *a'miable*, *worthy to be loved*.

a'miable, <i>a.</i>	am'orist, <i>n.</i>	amateur', <i>n.</i>
a'miably, <i>ad.</i>	am'orous, <i>a.</i>	am'atory, <i>a.</i>
a'miableness, <i>n.</i>	am'orously, <i>ad.</i>	amato'rial, <i>a.</i>
amour', <i>n.</i>	am'orousness, <i>n.</i>	enam'our, <i>v.</i>

\* For the prefix *en* in *enemy*, *enmity*, see p. 31.

**AMPL-US**, *a. large*: as, *am'plify*, to make large.

<i>am'ple, a.</i>	<i>am'plifier, n.</i>	<i>am'pliate, v.</i>
<i>am'ply, ad.</i>	<i>amplificate, v.</i>	<i>amplia'tion, n.</i>
<i>am'pleness, n.</i>	<i>amplifica'tion, n.</i>	<i>am'plitude, n.</i>
<i>am'plify, v.</i>		

**ANAS**, *anāt-is, f. 3. a duck or drake—anatiferous, a.*

**ANEM-OS**, (άνεμος), *the wind.*

<i>anemog'raphy, n.</i>	<i>anem'one, n.</i>	<i>anem'oscope, n.</i>
<i>anemom'eter, n.</i>		

**\*ANER**, *andr-os* (άνηρ, άνδρος), *a man*: as, *androph'agus, a man-eater, (a cannibal.)*

<i>androg'ynus, n.</i>	<i>An'drew, n.</i>	<i>Andron'icus, n.</i>
<i>androg'ynal, a.</i>	<i>Alexan'der, n.</i>	<i>androt'omy, n.</i>
<i>androg'ynally, ad.</i>	<i>Alexan'dria, n.</i>	<i>androph'agus, n.</i>

**ANGEL-LO†** (άγγελω); *to bring tidings*: as, *evan'gelist, one who brings or publishes good tidings.*

<i>an'gel, n.</i>	<i>archan'gel, n.</i>	<i>evan'gel'ical, a.</i>
<i>angel'ic, a.</i>	<i>archangel'ic, a.</i>	<i>evan'gelize, v.</i>
<i>angel'ical, a.</i>	<i>evan'gelist, n.</i>	<i>gos'pel, n. (Sax.)</i>
<i>angel'icalness, n.</i>	<i>evan'gelism, n.</i>	

**ANGI-ON†** (άγγιον ab άγγος), *a vase, a vessel.*

<i>angiog'raphy, n.</i>	<i>an'giomonosper'-</i>	<i>angiot'omy, n.</i>
<i>angiol'ogy, n.</i>	<i>mous, a.</i>	

**ANG-O**, *v. 3. to stifle, to vex*; *anxi, perf. I am vexed or solicitous, anxi'ety, state of being solicitous.*

<i>ang'uish, n.</i>	<i>ang'ry, a.</i>	<i>anx'ious, a.</i>
<i>ang'uished, a.</i>	<i>ang'rily, ad.</i>	<i>anx'iously, ad.</i>
<i>an'ger, n. &amp; v.</i>	<i>anxi'ety, n.</i>	<i>anx'iousness, n.</i>
<i>ang'erly, ad.</i>		

**ANGUL-US**, *m. 2. an angle or corner*: as, *ang'ular, belonging to an angle or corner.*

<i>ang'le, n.</i>	<i>ang'ulated, a.</i>	<i>multang'ularly, ad.</i>
<i>ang'ular, a.</i>	<i>angulos'ity, n.</i>	<i>multang'ularness, n.</i>
<i>ang'ularly, ad.</i>	<i>ang'ulous, a.</i>	<i>obtusang'ular, a.</i>
<i>angular'ity, n.</i>	<i>multang'ular, a.</i>	<i>octang'ular, a.</i>

\* It helps to form many botanical terms.

† γ or g, before γ g, κ k, χ ch, in Greek, sounds like 'ng', and accordingly, in English, it assumes that form.

pentang'ular, *a.*  
quad'range, *n.*  
quad'rangular, *a.*  
quinquang'ular, *a.*

rec'tangle, *n.*  
rec'tangular, *a.*  
rec'tangularly, *ad.*  
septang'ular, *a.*

sexang'ular, *a.*  
tri'angle, *n.*  
triang'ular, *a.*

AN-US, *f.* 4. *an old woman.*

anile', *a.*

anil'ity, *n.*

anile'ness, *n.*

ANIMA, *f.* 1. *a breeze or wind, the vital air or breath, life, or soul: as, an'imate, to give life.*

an'imäl, *n. & a.*  
animal'cule, *n.*  
animal'ity, *n.*  
an'imable, *a.*  
an'imate, *v. & a.*

an'imated, *a.*  
anima'tion, *n.*  
an'imative, *a.*  
an'imator, *n.*  
exan'imate, *a.*

exanima'tion, *n.*  
inan'imate, *a.*  
inan'imated, *a.*  
rean'imate, *v.*  
transanima'tion, *n.*

ANIM-US, *m.* 2. *the mind, or thinking principle: as, un-anim'ity, the being of one mind, or oneness of mind.*

animadvert', *v.*  
animadver'ter, *n.*  
animadver'sion, *n.*  
animadver'sive, *a.*  
animos'ity, *n.*  
equanim'ity, *n.*

equan'imous, *a.*  
magnanim'ity, *n.*  
magnan'imous, *a.*  
magnan'imously, *ad.*  
pusillanim'ity, *n.*

pusillan'imous, *a.*  
pusillan'imousness, *n.*  
unanim'ity, *n.*  
unan'imous, *a.*  
unan'imously, *ad.*

ANN-US, *m.* 2. *a year: as, bien'nial, of or belonging to two years.*

an'nals, *n.*  
an'nalist, *n.*  
anniver'sary, *n. & a.*  
an'no Dom'ino, or  
A. D.  
an'nual, *a.*  
an'nually, *ad.*  
annu'ity, *n.*  
annu'itant, *n.*

bien'nial, *a.*  
centen'nial, *a.*  
decen'nial, *a.*  
millen'nium, *n.*  
millen'nial, *a.*  
millena'rian, *n.*  
mil'lenary, *a.*  
octen'nial, *a.*  
peren'nial, *a.*

peren'nity, *n.*  
quadren'nial, *a.*  
quinquen'nial, *a.*  
septen'nial, *a.*  
sexen'nial, *a.*  
superan'nuate, *v.*  
superannua'tion, *n.*  
trien'nial, *a.*

ANNUL-US, *m.* 2. (*ab annus or anus*), *a ring.*

an'nular, or  
an'nulary, *a.*

an'nulet, *n.*

semian'nular, *a.*

ANSA, *f.* 1. *the handle of a cup or vessel—an'sated, a.*

ANTH-os (άνθος), *a flower.*

anther', *n.*  
anthol'ogy, *n.*

exanthem'atous, *a.*  
exanthem'ata, *n.*

polyan'thus, *n.*



**ANTHROP**—os (ἀνθρώπος), *a man*: as, *phil'anthropy*, the love of *man*.

<i>an'thropol'ogy, n.</i>	<i>aph'ilan'thropy, n.</i>	<i>philan'thropy, n.</i>
<i>an'thropomor'phite, n.</i>	<i>cynan'thropy, n.</i>	<i>philan'thropist, n.</i>
<i>an'thropop'athy, n.</i>	<i>lycan'thropy, n.</i>	<i>philanthrop'ic, a.</i>
<i>an'thropoph'agi, n.</i>	<i>misan'thropy, n.</i>	<i>theo-philan'thropy, n.</i>
<i>an'thropoph'agy, n.</i>	<i>mis'anthrope, or</i>	<i>theo-philan'throp-</i>
<i>an'thropos'ophy, n.</i>	<i>misan'thropist, n.</i>	<i>ist, n.</i>

**ANTIQU**—us, *a. old or ancient*: as, *an'tiquary*, one who is studious of *old or ancient things*.

<i>an'tiquary, n.</i>	<i>antique'ness, n.</i>	<i>an'cienry, n.</i>
<i>antiqua'rian, n. &amp; a.</i>	<i>antiq'uity, n.</i>	<i>an'tic, a. &amp; n.</i>
<i>an'tiquate, v.</i>	<i>an'cient, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>an'cestor, n.</i>
<i>an'tiquatedness, n.</i>	<i>an'ciently, ad.</i>	<i>an'cestral, a.</i>
<i>antique', a.</i>	<i>an'cientness, n.</i>	<i>an'cestry, n.</i>

**ANTL**—os (ἀντλος), *an engine for drawing water*.

<i>exant'late, v.</i>	<i>exantla'tion, n.</i>
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**APERI**—o, *aper-tum*, v. 4. (*ab ad et pario*), *to open*.

<i>ape'rient, a.</i>	<i>apert', a.</i>	<i>apert'ness, n.</i>
<i>ape'r'itive, a.</i>	<i>apert'ly, ad.</i>	<i>ap'erture, n.</i>

**APHRODIT**—e (ἀφροδιτη ἀβ ἄφρος, *foam*), *Venus, the goddess of love*.

<i>antaphrodit'ic, a.</i>	<i>aphrodisi'acal, a.</i>	<i>hermaphrodit'ical, a.</i>
<i>aphrodis'iac, a.</i>	<i>hermaph'rodite, n.</i>	

**AP**—is, f. 3. *a bee*—*a'piary, n.*

**APT**—us, *a. fit, meet*: as, *adapt', to fit to*.

<i>adapt', v.</i>	<i>apt'ly, ad.</i>	<i>inept'ly, ad.</i>
<i>adapta'tion, a.</i>	<i>apt'ness, n.</i>	<i>inep'titude, n.</i>
<i>adapt'ness, n.</i>	<i>coapta'tion, n.</i>	<i>unapt', a.</i>
<i>apt, a.</i>	<i>inap'titude, n.</i>	<i>unapt'ness, n.</i>
<i>ap'titude, n.</i>	<i>inept', a.</i>	

**AQUA**, f. 1. *water*: as, *aquat'ic*, belonging to *water*.

<i>a'qua, n.</i>	<i>aquat'ic, a.</i>	<i>a'queousness, n.</i>
<i>aquafor'tis, n.</i>	<i>a'quatile, a.</i>	<i>aquos'ity, n.</i>
<i>aquamari'na, n.</i>	<i>aq'ueduct, n.</i>	<i>terra'queous, a.</i>
<i>aquavi'tæ, n.</i>	<i>a'queous, a.</i>	<i>suba'queous, a.</i>

**AQUIL**—a, f. 1. *an eagle*—*aq'uiline, a.*

**AR**—o, v. 1. *to plough*: as, *ar'able*, that may be *ploughed*.

<i>ar'able, a.</i>	<i>ar'atory, a.</i>	<i>inar'able, a.</i>
<i>ara'tion, n.</i>		

ARANE-US, *m.* 2. *a cob-web*: as, *ara'neous, a.*

ARBITER, *m.* 2. *an umpire or judge*: as, *ar'bitrator, judge of, (to decide.)*

*ar'biter, n.*

*ar'bitress, n.*

*ar'bitrable, a.*

*arbit'rament, n.*

*arbit'rement, n.*

*ar'bitrate, v.*

*arbitra'tion, n.*

*arbitra'tor, n.*

*ar'bitrary, a.*

*ar'bitrarily, ad.*

*ar'bitrariness, n.*

*arbitra'rous, a.*

ARBOR, *f.* 3. *a tree*: as, *ar'borary, belonging to trees.*

*ar'borary, a.*

*arbo'reous, a.*

*ar'boret, n.*

*ar'borist, n.*

*ar'borous, a.*

*ar'bour, n.*

*ar'buscle, n.*

ARCHE (ἀρχή), *the beginning, rule, government*: as, *ar'-chaism, an ancient idiom*; *pa'triarch, a ruler of a family or race.*

*an'arch, n.*

*an'archy, n.*

*anar'chical, a.*

*antimonar'chical, a.*

*arch, a.*

*archaiol'ogy, n.*

*archaiolog'ic, a.*

*ar'chaism, n.*

*archan'gel, n.*

*archangel'ic, a.*

*archbish'op, n.*

*archbish'opric, n.*

*archchan'ter, n.*

*archdea'con, n.*

*archdea'conry, n.*

*archdea'conship, n.*

*archduke', n.*

*archduch'ess, n.*

*archphilos'opher, n.*

*archprel'ate, n.*

*archpres'byter, n.*

*Archela'us, n.*

*ar'chetype, n.*

*archety'pal, a.*

*Archip'pus, n.*

*archdiac'onal, a.*

*archiepis'copal, a.*

*ar'chitect, n.*

*architecton'ic, a.*

*architec'ture, n.*

*architec'tural, a.*

*architec'tive, a.*

*ar'chitrave, n.*

*ar'chives, n.*

*Aristar'chus, n.*

*chil'iarch, n.*

*hep'tarchy, n.*

*hi'erarch, n.*

*hierarch'al, a.*

*hi'erarchy, n.*

*hierar'chical, a.*

*mon'arch, n.*

*monar'chal, a.*

*monar'chical, a.*

*mon'archise, v.*

*mon'archy, n.*

*myr'iarch, n.*

*myste'riarch, n.*

*ol'igarchy, n.*

*oligar'chal, a.*

*pa'triarch, n.*

*patriar'chal, a.*

*patriar'chate, n.*

*patriarch'ship, n.*

*pa'triarchy, n.*

*procatarx'is, n.*

*procatarc'tic, a.*

*te'trarch, n.*

*tetrar'chate, or*

*tet'rarchy, n.*

ARCT-OS (ἀρκτος), *a bear, the north.*

*arc'tic, a.*

*antarc'tic, a.*

*arctu'rus, n.*

ARC-US, *m.* 4. *a bow, arch, or vault.*

*arc'uate, a.*

*arch, n. & v.*

*arch'er, v.*

† *arcubal'ister, n.*

*arch'ed, a.*

*arch'ery, n.*

ARD-EO, *ars-um, v.* 2. *to burn, to desire eagerly.*

*ar'dent, a.*

*ar'dency, n.*

*ars'on, n.*

*ar'dently, ad.*

*ar'dour, n.*

**ARDU-*us***, *a.* *high, steep, difficult.*

*ar'duous, n.*

*ar'duousness, n.*

*ardu'ity, n.*

**AREN-*a***, *f.* 1. *sand*: as, *arena'ceous*, full of *sand*.

*arena'ceous, a.*

*arenose', a.*

*aren'ulous, a.*

**ARE-*o***, *v.* 2. *to be dry*: *arid'ity*, state of being *dry*.

*ar'efy, v.*

*ar'id, a.*

*arid'ity, n.*

*arefac'tion, n.*

**ARE-*os*** (ἀραιός), *porous*—*areot'ics, n.* *areom'eter, n.*

**ARES** (ἄρης, ἄρεος), *Mars*—*Areop'agus, n.* *Areop'agite, n.*

**ARGENT-*um***, *n.* 2. *silver*—*ar'gent, a.*

**ARGILL-*a***, *f.* 1. *potters' clay*.

*ar'gil, n.*

*argilla'ceous, a.*

*argil'lous, a.*

**ARG-*os*** (ἄργος), *idle; inactive*,

*leth'argy, n.*

*lethar'gic, a.*

*lethar'gicness, n.*

**ARGU-*o***, *v.* 3. *to argue, to reason*: as, *ar'guer*, one who reasons.

*ar'gue, v.*

*argumen'tal, a.*

*argumen'tative, a.*

*ar'guer, n.*

*argumenta'tion, n.*

*unar'gued, a.*

*ar'gument, n.*

**ARIES**, ἄρ-*is*, *m.* 3. *a ram*.

*a'ries, n.*

*ari'etate, v.*

*arieta'tion, n.*

**ARIST-*os*** (ἀρίστος), *noblest or best*: as, *aristoc'racy*, the government of the nobles.

*aristoc'racy, n.*

*aristocrat'ic, a.*

*aristocrat'icalness, n.*

*aristocrat', n.*

*aristocrat'ical, a.*

*Aristar'chus, n.*

**ARITHM-*os*** (ἀριθμός), *number*.

*arith'mancy, n.*

*arithmet'ical, a.*

*arithmetici'an, n.*

*arith'metic, n.*

*arithmet'ically, ad.*

*log'arithms, n.*

**ARM-*a***, *n.* 2. *arms*: as, *ar'mistice*, a standing from *arms*, (a short *truce*.)

*arm, v.*

*armip'otent, a.*

*armo'rial, a.*

*arma'da, n.*

*armip'otence, a.*

*ar'mory, n.*

*armadil'lo, n.*

*ar'mistice, n.*

*ar'morist, n.*

*ar'mament, n.*

*ar'mour, n.*

*arms, n.*

*armamen'tary, a.*

*ar'mour-bea'rer, n.*

*ar'my, n.*

*armig'erous, a.*

*ar'morer, n.*

*unar'med, a.*

*armis'onous, a.*

**ARMENT-UM**, *n.* 2. *a drove or herd of cattle.*

*armen'tal, a.* *ar'mentive, a.*

**ARMILL-A**, *f.* 1. *an ornament of the arm, a bracelet.*

*ar'millary, a.* *ar'millated, a.*

**AROMAT-A** (ἀρωματα), *spices.*

*aromat'ics, n.* *aromat'ical, a.* *aromatiza'tion, n.*  
*aromat'ic, a.* *ar'omatize, v.*

**ARSEN** (ἀρσεν), *male, strong—ars'enic, n. arsen'ical, a.*

**ARS**, *art-is*, *f.* 3. *an art, skill: as, art'less, without art.*

<i>art, n.</i>	<i>art'fice, n.</i>	<i>art'ist, n.</i>
<i>art'ful, a.</i>	<i>artificer, n.</i>	<i>inartifici'al, a.</i>
<i>art'fully, ad.</i>	<i>artifici'al, a.</i>	<i>inartifici'ally, ad.</i>
<i>art'fulness, n.</i>	<i>artifici'ally, ad.</i>	<i>inert', a.</i>
<i>art'less, a.</i>	<i>artifici'alness, n.</i>	<i>inert'ly, ad.</i>
<i>art'lessly, ad.</i>	<i>artisan', n.</i>	<i>unart'ful, a.</i>
<i>art'lessness, n.</i>		

**ARTERI-A** (ἀρτηρία), *the wind-pipe, a conical canal.*

*ar'tery, n.* *arte'rial, a.* *arteriot'omy, n.*

**ARTHRIT-IS** (ἀρθριτις *ab* ἄρθρον, *a joint*), *gout.*

*ar'thritis, n.* *arthrit'ic, a.* *arthrit'ical, a.*

**ARTICUL-US**, *m.* 2. (*ab* artus, *m.* 4. *the joints*), *a little joint; as, artic'ulate, having joints or distinct parts.*

<i>artic'le, n.</i>	<i>artic'ulateness, n.</i>	<i>inartic'ulate, a.</i>
<i>artic'ular, a.</i>	<i>articula'tion, n.</i>	<i>inartic'ulately, ad.</i>
<i>artic'ulate, a. &amp; v.</i>	<i>deartic'ulate, v.</i>	<i>inartic'ulateness, n.</i>
<i>artic'ulately, ad.</i>	<i>exarticula'tion, n.</i>	

**ARUNDO**, *in-is*, *f.* 3. *a reed.*

*arundina'ceous, a.* *arundin'eous, a.*

**ASBEST-OS**, *n.* *a filamentous stone.*

**ASBEST-INE**, *a.* *incombustible.*

**ASCE-O** (ἀσχεω), *to retire to devotion—ascet'ic, a. & n.*

**ASCIT-ES** (ἀσцитης *ab* ἄσκος), *a leathern sack, dropsy of the belly.*

*ascit'es, n.* *ascit'ic, a.* *ascit'ical, a.*

**ASIN-US**, *m.* 2. *an ass.*

*as'inary, a.* *as'inine, a.* *ass, n.*

**ASPER**, *a.* *rough: as, as'perate, to make rough.*

*as'perate, v.* *aspera'tion, n.* *asper'ity, n.*

## AST

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## AUD

*as'perous, a.**asperifo'lious, a.**exas'perate, v.**exas'perator, n.**exaspera'tion, n.***ASTHMA** (ἀσθμα), *a breath, a gasp.**ast'hma, n.**asthma'tic, a.**antasthma'tic, a.***ASTR-ON** (ἀστρον), *a star: as, astron'omy, the laws or science of the stars.**as'terisk, n.**as'terism, n.**as'tral, a.**astriferous, a.**astrig'erous, a.**astrog'raphy, n.**astrolabe, n.**astrol'ogy, n.**astrol'oger, n.**astrolo'gian, n.**astrolog'ic, a.**astrolog'ical, a.**astrolog'ically, ad.**astrol'ogize, v.**astros'copy, n.**as'tro-theol'ogy, n.**astron'omy, n.**astron'omer, n.**astronom'ic, a.**astronom'ical, a.**astronom'ically, ad.**disas'ter, n. & v.**disas'trous, a.**disas'trousness, n.***ATHL-OS** (ἀθλος), *combat, struggle—athlet'ic, a.***ATLAS**,\* *ant-os* (ἀτλας, αντος), *a king of Mauritania.**At'las, n.**Atlan'tic, a. & n.***ATM-OS** (ἄτμος), *vapour, air.**at'mosphere, n.**atmospher'ic, a.**atmospher'ical, a.***ATONE**,† *v. (Eng.), to make at one, to agree, to answer for, to expiate.**atone', v.**atone'ment, n.**unatoned', a.***ATRA**, *a. black: as, atramen'tal, black, inky.**atrabila'rian, a.**atramen'tal, a.**atrabila'riousness, n.**atrabila'rious, a.**atramen'tous, a.***ATROX**, *atroc-is, a. fierce, cruel.**atro'cious, a.**atro'ciousness, n.**atroc'ity, n.**atro'ciously, ad.***AUDAX**, *audac-is, a. (ab audio, v. 2. to dare), bold, daring.**auda'cious, a.**auda'ciousness, n.**audac'ity, n.**auda'ciously, ad.*

\* *Atlas* was a king of Mauritania in Africa, who, when Perseus showed him Medusa's head, was instantly changed into a large mountain, from which the contiguous ocean was named *Atlantic*. The fable, that Atlas supported the heavens on his back, arose from his fondness for astronomy, and his often frequenting elevated places and mountains, whence he might observe the heavenly bodies. A collection of maps is called *Atlas*, probably from a picture of him in this attitude, prefixed to some collection.

† These words, *atone*, *atonement*, in the Scriptural sense, always convey the idea of a sacrifice. (See *Exod.* xxix. 36. *Lev.* xvii. 11. *Job* xxxiii. 24.)

**AUDI—o**, *v.* 4. *to hear*: as, *au'dible*, that may be heard.

<i>au'dible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>au'ditress</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>obey'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>au'dibly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>au'ditory</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>obe'dience</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>au'dibleness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>disobey'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>obe'dient</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>au'dience</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>disobe'dience</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>obe'diently</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>au'dit</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>disobe'dient</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>obedien'tial</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>au'ditor</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>inau'dible</i> , <i>a.</i>	

**AUDIT—us**, *p. p.* (*ab audio*), *heard*. (See *Audio*.)

**AUG—eo**, *auc-tum*, *v.* 2. *to increase* or *make greater*: as, *augmenta'tion*, the act of *increasing* or *making greater*.

<i>auc'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>augmenta'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>author'itatively</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>auc'tionary</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>au'thor</i> , <i>n.*</i>	<i>author'itativeness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>auctioneer'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>au'thoress</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>au'thorize</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>augment'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>author'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>authoriza'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>aug'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>author'itative</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unau'thorised</i> , <i>a.</i>

**AUGUR**, *m.* 3. *a priest who predicted from flight, chirping* or *feeding of birds*.

<i>au'gur</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>augu'rial</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>augura'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>au'gurer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>au'gurous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>inau'gurate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>au'gury</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>au'gurate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>inaugura'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>

**AUGUST—us**, *a.* *venerable*, *grand*.

<i>august'</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>august'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>Augus'tus</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>Au'gust</i> , <i>n.</i>		

**AUL—os** (ἄλως), *a pipe*: as, *hydrau'lics*, the science of conveying water through *pipes*.

<i>au'let'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>hydrau'lic</i> , or
<i>hydrau'lics</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hydrau'lical</i> , <i>a.</i>

**AUL—s**, *f.* 1. *a palace*, *a court*—*au'lic*, *a.* *hall*, *n.*

**AUR—us**, *f.* 3. *the ear*: as, *au'rist*, one who cures *ears*.

<i>au'rist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>auric'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>auscul'tation</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>au'ricle</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>auric'ularly</i> , <i>a.</i>	

**AUR—um**, *n.* 2. *gold*.

<i>aurif'erous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>inaura'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>aur'elia</i> , <i>n.</i>
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**AUSPICI—um**, *n.* 2. (*ab avis*, *a bird*, *et specio*, *to see*), *sooth-saying*, or *predicting from the flight, chirping*, or *feeding of birds*; hence, *lucky*: as, *auspici'ous*, having omens of success, *lucky*.

<i>au'spice</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>auspici'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>auspici'ousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>auspici'al</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>auspici'ously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>inauspici'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>

\* In Latin, *auctor*.

**AUSTER, m. 2.** *the south wind, the south.*

*aus'tral, a.*

*aus'trine, a.*

*Australa'sia, n.*

**AUSTER-US, a.** *severe, rigid.*

*austere', a.*

*austere'ness, n.*

*auster'ity, n.*

*austere'ly, ad.*

**AUTHENTEO** (ἀυθεντω, *ab* αὐτος *et* ἐκ, ἐντος, *of* ἑμῶν), *to act of one's own authority, to authorize* : as, *authen'ticate, to make or establish by authority.*

*authen'tic, a.*

*authen'tical, a.*

*authen'ticate, v.*

*authen'ticly, ad.*

*authen'tically, ad.*

*authentic'ity, n.*

*authen'ticness, n.*

*authen'ticalness, n.*

**AUT-os** (αὐτος), *one's self* : as, *autom'aton, a self-moving machine, or having motion within itself.*

*autobiog'raphy, n.*

*autograph'ical, a.*

*auton'omy, n.*

*autoc'rasy, n.*

*autom'aton, n.*

*au'topsy, n.*

*au'tocrat, n.*

*automat'ical, a.*

*autop'tical, a.*

*au'tograph, n.*

*autom'atous, a.*

*autop'tically, ad.*

**AUTUMN-US, m. 2.** (*ab* augeo), *season of increase.*

*au'tumn, n.*

*autum'nal, a.*

**AUXILI-UM, n. 2.** *assistance, help, aid.*

*auxil'iar, n. & a.*

*auxil'iary, a. & n.*

*auxil'iation, n.*

**AVANT, prep. (Fr.)** *before, forward* : as, *van'courier, one who runs before.*

*avant'guard, or*

*van'tageground, n.*

*disadvanta'geously,*

*vanguard', n.*

*advanta'geous, a.*

*ad.*

*advance', v. & n.*

*advanta'geously, ad.*

*disadvanta'geous-*

*advan'cer, n.*

*advanta'geousness, n.*

*ness, n.*

*advance'ment, n.*

*disadvan'tage, n.*

*van, n.*

*advan'tage, n. & v.*

*disadvan'tageable, a.*

*van'courier, n.*

*advan'taged, a.*

*disadvanta'geous, a.*

*van'tage, n.*

*advan'tageground, a.*

**AVARITI-A, f. 1.** (*ab* avārus), *love or fondness of money* ; as, *avarici'ous, given to the love of money.*

*av'arice, n.*

*avarici'ously, ad.*

*avarici'ousness, n.*

*avarici'ous, a.*

**AVID-US, a.** (*ab* aveo), *greedy, eager*—*avid'ity, n.*

**AV-IS, f. 3.** *a bird.*

*au'spice, n.*

*auspici'ously, ad.*

*inauspici'ous, a.*

*auspici'al, a.*

*auspici'ousness, n.*

*a'viary, n.*

*auspici'ous, a.*

AXILL-*a*, *f.* 1. *the arm-pit*—*ax'illar, a.* *ax'illary, a.*

AXIOMA, *n.* 3. (ἀξίωμα), *a maxim, a plain truth, which needs no proof*—*ax'iom, n.*

## B.

BABEL (בבל, *in confusion*, Heb.) *confusion or mixture.*

Ba'bel, *n.*

Babylo'nians, *n.*

Babylo'nish, *a.*

Bab'ylon, *n.*

BACC-*a*, *f.* 1. *a berry, a pearl.*

bac'cated, *a.*

baccif'erous, *a.*

bacciv'orous, *a.*

BACCH-*us*, *m.* 2. *the god of wine, wine, revelry: as, bac'-chanals, feasts of Bacchus, (drunken revels or riots.)*

bac'chanal, *n.*

bacchan'tes, *n.*

debauch'er, *n.*

bacchana'lian, *n.*

debauch', *v. & n.*

debauch'ery, *n.*

bac'chanals, *n.*

debauchee', *n.*

debauch'ment, *n.*

BALNE-*um*, *n.* 2. *a bath: as, bal'neary, a bathing-room.*

bal'neary, *n.*

balnea'tion, *n.*

bal'neatory, *a.*

BALSAM-*on* (βάλσαμον), *balm, or fragrant ointment.*

balm, *n.*

bal'sam, *n.*

embalm', *v.*

bal'm'y, *a.*

balsam'ic, *a.*

embalm'er, *n.*

BAPT-*o* (βαπτω), *to dip, to wash, to sprinkle.*

anabap'tist, *n.*

bap'tistery, *n.*

pædobap'tism, *n.*

baptize', *v.*

bap'tism, *n.*

pædobap'tist, *n.*

bapti'zer, *n.*

baptis'mal, *a.*

rebaptize', *v.*

bap'tist, *n.*

BAR (בר, Heb.) *a son: as, Barjo'nas, the son of Jonas.*

Barje'sus, *n.*

Bar'nabas, *n.*

Barthol'omew, *n.*

Barjo'nas, *n.*

Bar'sabas, *n.*

Bartime'us, *n.*

BARB-*a*, *f.* 1. *a beard.*

barb, *n. & v.*

bar'bed, *a.*

bar'ber, *n.*

BARBAR-*us*, *a.* *not a Greek, rude, savage.*

bar'barous, *a.*

barba'rian, *n.*

barbar'ity, *n.*

bar'barously, *ad.*

barbar'ic, *a.*

bar'barize, *v.*

bar'barousness, *n.*

bar'barism, *n.*

BARRE (Fr.), *a bar, a stop: as, embar'rass, to make or cause a stop or hindrance, (to entangle, to perplex.)*

bar, *n. & v.*

barrica'do, *n. & v.*

embar'rassment, *n.*

bar'rator, *n.*

bar'rier, *n.*

disembar'rass, *v.*

bar'ratory, *n.*

bar'rister, *n.*

unembar'rassed, *a.*

barricade', *n. & v.*

embar'rass, *v.*



**BASIS** (*Βασις*), *that on which any thing stands or rests*; hence, *lowness*; as, *debase'*, to make *low* or *mean*.

*base*, *a.* & *n.*

*debase'*, *v.*

*embase'*, *v.*

*base'ly*, *ad.*

*deba'ser*, *n.*

*embase'ment*, *n.*

*base'ness*, *n.*

**BAR-OS** (*Βαρος*), *weight*.

*barom'eter*, *n.*

*bar'oscope*, *a.*

*Bere'a*, *n.*

*baromet'rical*, *a.*

*barytone'*, *n.*

*Bere'ans*, *n.*

**BASIL-EUS** (*Βασίλευς*), *a king*.

*basil'ica*, *n.*

*bas'ilic*, *n.*

*bas'ilisk*, *n.*

*basil'ic*, *a.*

*basil'icon*, *n.*

**BEAT-US**, *a. happy, blessed*: as, *beat'itude*, the state of being *blessed* or *happy*.

*beat'ify*, *v.*

*beatif'ical*, *a.*

*beatifica'tion*, *n.*

*beatif'ic*, *a.*

*beatif'ically*, *ad.*

*beat'itude*, *n.*

**BEAU**, *m. (Fr.) a man of dress*—**BELLE**, *f. (Fr.) a woman of dress*; hence, *fair, beautiful*: as, *beau'ty*, a being *fair* or *beautiful*; *embel'lish*, to make *beautiful*.

*beau*, *n.*

*beau'tifully*, *ad.*

*beau'teousness*, *n.*

*beau'ish*, *a.*

*beau'tifulness*, *n.*

*belle*, *n.*

*beau-monde'*, *n.*

*beau'tify*, *v.*

*belles-let'tres*, *n.*

*beau'ty*, *n.*

*beau'teous*, *a.*

*embel'lish*, *v.*

*beau'tiful*, *a.*

*beau'teously*, *ad.*

*embel'lishment*, *n.*

**BELL-UM**, *n. 2. war*: as, *rebel'*, to *war* back, (to oppose lawful authority.)

*bellig'erent*, *a.*

*debella'tion*, *n.*

*rebel'ion*, *n.*

*bellig'erous*, *a.*

*reb'el*, *n.*

*rebel'ious*, *a.*

*bellip'otent*, *a.*

*rebel'*, *v.*

*rebel'iously*, *ad.*

*debel'*, or

*rebel'ler*, *n.*

*rebel'iousness*, *n.*

*debel'late*, *v.*

**BELLU-S**, *f. 1. any large beast or fish*—*bel'luine*, *a.*

**BENE**, *adv. good, well*: as, *benev'olent*, willing, *good*.

*benedict'*, *a.*

*benef'icence*, *n.*

*benev'olence*, *n.*

*benedic'tion*, *n.*

*benef'icent*, *a.*

*benev'olent*, *a.*

*benefac'tion*, *n.*

*benefici'al*, *a.*

*benev'olentness*, *n.*

*benefac'tor*, *n.*

*benefici'ally*, *ad.*

*ben'ison*, *n.*

*benefac'tress*, *n.*

*benefic'alness*, *n.*

*unbenev'olent*, *a.*

*ben'efice*, *n.*

*benefic'iary*, *a.*

*unben'eficed*, *a.*

*ben'eficed*, *a.*

*ben'efit*, *n.* & *v.*

**BENIGN**—*us*, *a.* *kind, liberal.*

*benign'*, *a.*                      *benig'nity*, *n.*                      *unbenign'*, *a.*  
*benign'ly*, *ad.*

**BETA** ( $\beta$ ), *the second letter in the Greek alphabet.*

*al'phabet*, *n.*                      *alphabet'ical*, *a.*                      *alphabet'ically*, *ad.*

**BESTI**—*a*, *f.* 1. *a fierce wild beast, any beast.*

*beast*, *n.*                      *beast'liness*, *n.*                      *bes'tially*, *ad.*  
*beast'ly*, *ad.*                      *bes'tial*, *a.*                      *bestial'ity*, *n.*

**BIBL**—*os*, ( $\beta\iota\beta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ ), *inner bark, paper, a book.*

*Bi'ble*, *n.*                      *bibliog'rapher*, *n.*                      *biblioth'ecal*, *a.*  
*bib'lical*, *a.*                      *bibliop'olist*, *n.*                      *biblioma'nia*, *n.*

**BIB**—*o*, *v.* 3. *to drink*: *as, imbibe', to drink in.*

*biba'ceous*, *a.*                      *imbibe'*, *v.*                      *imbibiti'on*, *n.*  
*bib'ber*, *n.*                      *imbi'ber*, *n.*                      *wine-bib'ber*, *n.*  
*bib'ulous*, *a.*

**BIL**—*is*, *f.* 3. *the bile, melancholy.*

*antibil'ious*, *a.*                      *atrabila'rious*, *a.*                      *bil'iary*, *a.*  
*atrabila'rian*, *a.*                      *bile*, *n.*                      *bil'ious*, *a.*

**BI**—*os* ( $\beta\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ), *life*: *as, biog'raphy, description of the lives*  
(*of particular persons.*)

*amphib'ious*, *a.*                      *biog'raphy*, *n.*                      *cen'obite*, *n.*  
*amphib'iousness*, *n.*                      *biog'rapher*, *n.*                      *cenobi'tical*, *a.*  
*autobiog'raphy*, *n.*                      *biograph'ical*, *a.*

**BLAM**—*er*, *v.* (Fr.) *to censure, to charge with a fault.*

*blame*, *v. & n.*                      *blame'ableness*, *n.*                      *blame'lessness*, *n.*  
*bla'mer*, *n.*                      *blame'ful*, *a.*                      *blame'worthy*, *a.*  
*blame'able*, *a.*                      *blame'less*, *a.*                      *unbla'meable*, *a.*  
*blame'ably*, *ad.*                      *blame'lessly*, *ad.*

**BINI**, *two by two*: **BIS**, *adv. twice, two*: *as, bi'ped, two footed (animals.)*

*bicap'sular*, *a.*                      *bif'idated*, *a.*                      *bip'artite*, *a.*  
*bicip'ital*, *or*                      *bi'fold*, *a.*                      *bi'ped*, *a.*  
*bicip'itous*, *a.*                      *bi'formed*, *a.*                      *bip'edal*, *a.*  
*bi'corne*, *or*                      *bifur'cated*, *a.*                      *bipen'nated*, *a.*  
*bicor'nous*, *a.*                      *big'amny*, *n.*                      *bipet'alous*, *a.*  
*bicor'poral*, *a.*                      *big'amist*, *n.*                      *biquadrat'ic*, *n.*  
*biden'tal*, *a.*                      *biling'uous*, *a.*                      *bis'cuit*, *n.*  
*bien'nial*, *a.*                      *bi'nary*, *a.*                      *bisect'*, *v.*  
*bifa'rious*, *a.*                      *bin'ocle*, *n.*                      *bisec'tion*, *n.*  
*bif'erous*, *a.*                      *binoc'ular*, *a.*                      *bi'valve*, *a.*  
*bi'fid*, *a.*                      *bip'arous*, *a.*                      *bival'vular*, *a.*

combine', *v.*  
combi'nable, *a.*

com'binate, *a.*

combina'tion, *n.*

**BITUMEN**, *n.* 3. *a fat unctuous matter dug from the earth, or skimmed off certain lakes, as the Dead Sea in Judea*  
—bitu'men, *n.* bitu'minous, *a.*

**BLAND-US**, *a.* *soothing, gentle.*

bland, *a.*

blan'dish, *v.*

blan'dishment, *n.*

**BLAPT-O** (βλαπτω), *to hinder, to injure*: as, blasphem'e', *to speak evil of God, so as to impede his glory and injure his character.*

blaspheme', *v.*

blas'phemous, *a.*

blas'phemy, *n.*

blasph'e'mer, *n.*

blas'phemously, *ad.*

**BLEMA**, atos (βλήμα, atos, ἂ βαλλω), *a throwing or putting.*  
(See *Boleo.*)

**BLEP-O** (βλεπω), *to see*—ab'lepsy, *n.*

**BOLE-O** (βολεω or βαλλω), *to cast or throw, to put*: as, hyper'bole, (*a figure of speech in which*) any thing is *thrown or carried beyond (the strict truth)*; prob'lem, any thing *thrown or put forward (for solution.)*

amphib'olous, *a.*

emblem'atist, *n.*

parabol'ically, *ad.*

amphibol'ogy, *n.*

em'bolus, *n.*

parab'ola, *n.*

amphibolog'ical, *a.*

em'bolism, *n.*

parab'olism, *n.*

† arcu'bal'ister, *n.*

hyper'bola, *n.*

parabol'iform, *a.*

bo'lis, *n.*

hyper'bolē, *n.*

parab'oloid, *n.*

bolt, *n.* & *v.*

hyperbol'ic, or

prob'lem, *n.*

bo'lus, *n.*

hyperbol'ical, *a.*

problematic'al, *n.*

\*diabol'ic, *a.*

hyperbol'ically, *ad.*

problematic'ally, *ad.*

diabol'ical, *a.*

hyperbol'iform, *a.*

sym'bol, *n.*

em'blem, *n.*

metab'ola, *n.*

symbol'ical, *a.*

emblematic', or

par'able, *n.*

symbol'ically, *ad.*

emblematic'al, *a.*

parabol'ic, or

sym'bolize, *v.*

emblematic'ally, *ad.*

parabol'ical, *a.*

symboliza'tion, *n.*

**BON-US**, *a.* *good*: as, boun'ty, goodness.

boun'ty, *n.*

boun'teousness, *n.*

boun'tifully, *ad.*

boun'teous, *a.*

boun'tiful, *a.*

boun'tifulness, *n.*

boun'teously, *ad.*

**BORE-AS** (βορρας), *the north wind, the north.*

bo'reas, *n.*

bo'real, *a.*

hyperbo'rean, *a.*

\* Diabolic comes from the noun *diabolus*, the Devil, and that from διαβαλλω to cast at, to slander.

**BOTAN-E** (βοτανη, à βοω, to feed), an herb, a plant: as,  
*bot'any*, the science or study of *plants*.

*bot'any*, n.  
*botan'ic*, or  
*botan'ical*, a.

*bot'anist*, n.  
*botanol'ogy*, n.

*botanol'ogist*, n.  
*botanolog'ical*, a.

**BRACHI-UM**, n. 2. an arm—*brach'ial*, a.

**BRACH-YS** (βραχυς), short—*brachyg'raphy*, n.

**BREV-IS**, a. short, brief: as, *brev'ity*, a being short.

*abbre'viate*, v.  
*abbrevia'tor*, n.  
*abbrevia'tion*, n.  
*abbre'viature*, n.  
*abridge'*, v.

*abridg'er*, n.  
*abridge'ment*, n.  
*brev'iary*, n.  
*brev'iat*, n.  
*brev'iat'ure*, n.

*brev'ity*, n.  
*brief*, a.  
*brief'ly*, ad.  
*brief'ness*, n.

**BRILL-ER**, v. (Fr.), to shine, to sparkle.

*brill'iant*, a. & n. *brill'iantness*, n. *brill'iancy*, n.

**BROCH-E** (βροχη, à βρεχω, to wet), moisture.

*em'brocate*, v. *embroca'tion*, n.

**BRONCH-OS** (βρονχος), the throat, the wind-pipe.

*bron'chial*, or  
*bron'chic*, a. *bronchot'omy*, n. *bron'chocele*, n.

**BRUM-A**, f. 1. the winter—*bru'mal*, a.

**BRUT-US**, a. brute, senseless: as, *bru'tal*, belonging to a  
 brute or beast.

*brute*, a. & n.  
*brute'ness*, n.  
*bru'tal*, a.  
*bru'tally*, ad.

*bruta'l'ity*, n.  
*bru'talize*, v.  
*bru'tify*, v.  
*bru'tish*, a.

*bru'tishly*, ad.  
*bru'tishness*, n.  
*imbrute'*, v.

**BRYO** (βρυω), to grow: as, *em'bryo*, that which grows  
 within (another body.)

*em'bryo*, n. *em'bryon*, n.

**BUBON** (βουβων), the groin.

*bu'bo*, n. *bubon'oceles*, n.

**BUCOL-OS** (βουκολος), a shepherd—*bucol'ic*, n. & a.

**BULB-US**, m. 2. a round root, wrapt up in skins or coats, as  
 onions, tulips, &c.

*bulb*, n.

*bulb'ous*, a.

*bulba'ceous*, a.

**BULL**-*a*, *f.* 1. *a bubble in water.*

*boil*, *n.* & *v.*

*bulliti'on*, *n.*

*ebulliti'on*, *n.*

*boil'er*, *n.*

**BUTYR**-*um*, *n.* 2. *butter*—*butyra'ceous*, *a.*

# C.

**CABAL** (כחל, *receiving or tradition*, Heb.), *the secret science of the Hebrew Rabbins; a close intrigue.\**

*cabal'*, *n.* & *v.*

*cabalis'tic*, or

*caball'er*, *n.*

*cab'alist*, *n.*

*cabalis'tical*, *a.*

**CABIN** (*chabin*, *Welsh*), *a cottage, a small room.*

*cab'in*, *n.* & *v.*

*cab'inet*, *n.*

*cab'inet-maker*, *n.*

*cab'ined*, *a.*

*cab'inet-council*, *n.*

**CAC**-*os* (κακος), *bad, ill*: as, *cach'exy*, an *ill habit of body*; *cacoph'ony*, a *bad sound* (of words.)

*anticachec'tic*, *a.*

*cachec'tical*, *a.*

*cacochym'ical*, *a.*

*cach'exy*, *n.*

*cac'ochymy*, *n.*

*cacod'e'mon*, *n.*

*cachec'tic*, *a.*

*cacochym'ic*, *a.*

*cacoph'ony*, *n.*

**CACUMEN**, *n.* 3. *the top, a sharp point*—*cacu'minate*, *v.*

**CADAVER**, *n.* 3. (*a cado*), *a carcase, a dead body.*

*cadav'erous*, *a.*

**CAD**-*o*, *casum*, *v.* 3. *to fall*: as, *ca'dence*, a *falling* (of the voice); *cas'ual*, belonging to a *fall* or accident; *coin'cidence*, a *falling in together.*

*ac'cidence*, *n.*

*cas'ualness*, *n.*

*in'cident*, *a.* & *n.*

*ac'cident*, *n.*

*cas'ualty*, *n.*

*in'cidently*, *ad.*

*acciden'tal*, *n.* & *a.*

*cas'ualty*, *n.*

*inciden'tal*, *a.*

*acciden'tally*, *ad.*

*casuis'tical*, *a.*

*inciden'tally*, *ad.*

*acciden'talness*, *n.*

*cas'uistry*, *n.*

*indecid'uous*, *a.*

*ca'dence*, *n.*

*coincide'*, *v.*

*occa'sion*, *n.* & *v.*

*ca'dency*, *n.*

*coin'cidence*, *n.*

*occa'sional*, *a.*

*ca'dent*, *a.*

*coin'cident*, *a.*

*occa'sionally*, *ad.*

*cadu'city*, *n.*

*deca'dency*, *n.*

*occa'sioner*, *n.*

*cascade'*, *n.*

*decay'*, *v.* & *n.*

*oc'cident*, *n.*

*case*, *n.*

*decay'er*, *n.*

*occid'ntal*, or

*cas'ual*, *a.*

*decid'uous*, *a.*

*occid'uous*, *a.*

*cas'ually*, *ad.*

*in'cidence*, *n.*

*recidiva'tion*, *n.*

\* This signification of the word *Cabal*, it is said, owes its original to the five Cabinet Ministers in Charles the Second's reign; *Clifford*, *Ashley*, *Buckingham*, *Arlington*, and *Lauderdale*; this junto were known by the name of the *Cabal*, — a word which the initial letters of their names happened to compose.

**CALAMIT-AS**, *f.* 3. (*à* *calamus*, *a reed*), *a misfortune*.

*calam'ity*, *n.*

*calam'itous*, *a.*

*calam'itousness*, *n.*

**CÆD-O**, *cæsum*, *v.* 3. *to cut, to kill*: *as*, *incisi'on*, *a cutting in*; *hom'icide*, *killing a man, or one who kills a man*; *suicide*, *killing one's self*.

*circumcise'*, *v.*

*circumcisi'on*, *n.*

*concise'*, *a.*

*concise'ly*, *ad.*

*concise'ness*, *n.*

*conci'sion*, *n.*

*decide'*, *v.*

*decider*, *n.*

*dec'idence*, *n.*

*decisi'on*, *n.*

*decisive*, *a.*

*decisively*, *ad.*

*decisiveness*, *n.*

*decis'ory*, *a.*

*dē'icide*, *n.*

*excise'*, *n. & v.*

*excise'ment*, *n.*

*excisi'on*, *n.*

*fil'icide*, *n.*

*frat'ricide*, *n.*

*hom'icide*, *n.*

*homici'dal*, *a.*

*incide'*, *v.*

*incised'*, *a.*

*incisi'on*, *n.*

*inci'sive*, *a.*

*inci'sor*, *n.*

*inci'sory*, *a.*

*incis'ure*, *n.*

*indecisi'on*, *n.*

*infan'ticide*, *n.*

*intercisi'on*, *n.*

*lap'icide'*, *n.*

*mat'ricide*, *n.*

*mari'ticide*, *n.*

*occisi'on*, *n.*

*par'ricide*, *n.*

*parrici'dal*, *a.*

*parricid'ious*, *a.*

*precise'*, *a.*

*precise'ly*, *ad.*

*precise'ness*, *n.*

*precisi'an*, *n.*

*precisi'on*, *n.*

*preci'sive*, *a.*

*recisi'on*, *n.*

*reg'icide*, *n.*

*soror'icide*, *n.*

*su'icide*, *n.*

*tyran'nicide*, *n.*

*uncircumcised'*, *a.*

*uncircumcisi'on*, *n.*

*undeci'ded*, *a.*

*undeci'sive*, *a.*

*unexcised'*, *a.*

*unor'icide*, *n.*

*vat'icide*, *n.*

**CALX**, } *f.* 3. *lime-stone, any substance reducible to powder*  
**CALCIS**, } *by burning.*

*calx*, *n.*

*calcine'*, *v.*

*calcina'tion*, *n.*

*calcin'atory*, *a.*

*uncal'cined*, *a.*

**CALCUL-US**, *m.* 2. (*à* *calx*), *a small stone or pebble, used anciently in the operations of numbers*; hence, *an account or reckoning*: *as*, *cal'culate*, *to reckon*.

*cal'culate*, *v.*

*calcula'tion*, *n.*

*cal'culating*, *a.*

*calcula'tor*, *n.*

*cal'culatory*, *a.*

*cal'culous*, *a.*

*cal'cule*, *n.*

*cal'culus*, *n.*

*incal'culable*, *a.*

*miscal'culate*, *v.*

**CALE-O**, *v.* 2. *to be warm or hot*: *as*, *cal'efy*, *to make or grow hot*; *cal'id*, *hot or burning*.

*cal'efy*, *v.*

*calefac'tion*, *n.*

*calefac'tory*, *a.*

*cal'dron*, *n.*

*cal'enture*, *n.*

*cal'id*, *a.*

*calid'ity*, *n.*

*calor'ic*, *n.*

*calorif'ic*, *a.*

*incales'cence*, *n.*

*incales'cency*, *n.*

*scald*, *v. & n.*

**CALIGO**, *īnis*, *f.* 3. *darkness*.

*caliga'tion*, *n.*

*calig'inous*, *a.*

*calig'inousness*, *n.*

CAL-OS (καλος), *beautiful*—calig'raphy, *n.*

CALL-US, *n.* 2. *the skin on the feet or hands, or any other part of the body, hardened by exercise ; hardness.*

cal'lous, *a.*

callos'ity, *n.*

cal'lus, *n.*

cal'lousness, *n.*

CALUMNI-A, *f.* 1. *a false accusation, slander : as, calum'niator, one who forges false accusation.*

cal'umny, *n.*

calum'niate, *v.*

calum'niator, *n.*

calum'nious, *a.*

calumnia'tion, *n.*

CALYPT-O (καλυπτω), *to cover, to veil*

apoc'alyse, *n.*

apocalyp'tical, *a.*

apocalyp'tically, *ad.*

CAMPT-O (καμπτω), *to bend.*

anacamp'tics, *n.*

anacamp'tic, *a.*

CAMP-US, *m.* 2. *a plain, an open field ; tents in the fields : as, encamp', to fix or pitch tents.*

camp, *n. & v.*

cham'paign, *n.*

decamp'ment, *n.*

campaign', *n.*

champagne', *n.*

encamp', *v.*

campes'tral, *a.*

decamp', *v.*

encamp'ment, *n.*

CANCER, *m.* 3. *a crab-fish, a virulent swelling, an eating sore : as, can'cerate, to become an eating sore.*

can'cer, *n.*

can'cerous, *a.*

canc'rine, *a.*

can'cerate, *v.*

can'cerousness, *n.*

can'ker, *n. & v.*

CANDE-O, *v.* 2. *to be white, to glow like a coal, to set on fire : as, can'didate,\* one who solicits for a place ; incen'diary, one who sets houses on fire, or who inflames faction.*

accend', *v.*

can'dent, *a.*

incen'dious, *a.*

accen'sion, *n.*

can'dicant, *a.*

incen'diary, *n.*

can'dify, *v.*

can'dle, *n.*

in'cense, *n.*

can'dour, *n.*

can'dlestick, *n.*

incense', *v.*

can'did, *a.*

Can'dlemas, *n.*

incen'sion, *n.*

can'didly, *ad.*

chandelier', *n.*

incen'sor, *n.*

can'didness, *n.*

chand'ler, *n.*

incen'sory, *n.*

\* can'didate, *n.*

excandes'cence, *n.*

incen'tive, *n. & a.*

CANIS, *c.* 3. *a dog, the dog-star.*

can'ine, *a.*

canic'ular, *a.*

\* Those who sought preferments, among the Romans, were called *candidati*, from a white robe (a *toga candida*) worn by them, which was rendered shining (*candens*) by the art of the fuller.

**CANO**, *cantum*, *v.* 3. *to sing* : as, *can'ticle*, a little song.

<i>ac'cent</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>chan'tress</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>enchant'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>accent'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>chan'try</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>enchan'ter</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>accent'uate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>chan'ticleer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>enchan'tress</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>accentua'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>charm</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>enchan'tingly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>accent'ual</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>char'med</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>enchant'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>archchan'ter</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>char'mer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>excanta'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>cano'rous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>char'ming</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>incanta'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>cant</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>char'mingly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>incan'tatory</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>can'ter</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>char'mingness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>prece'n'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>centa'ta</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>decant'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>recant'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>canta'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>decan'ter</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>recan'ter</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>can'ticle</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>decan'ta'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>recanta'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>can'to</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>decharm'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>recan'tatory</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>chant</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>des'cant</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>subchan'ter</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>chant'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>descant'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>vatic'inate</i> , <i>v.</i>

**CANON** (κανων), *a rule, a law* : as, *canon'ical*, belonging to a canon or rule.

<i>can'on</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>can'onship</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>can'onize</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>can'onist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>canon'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>canoniza'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>can'oness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>canon'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>uncanon'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>can'onry</i> , or	<i>canon'icalness</i> , <i>n.</i>	

**CAP**-o, *captum*, *v.* 3. *to take, to take in or up, to hold or contain* : as, *cap'tive*, one taken (in war); *capac'ity*, the power of *taking in or containing*; *exception*, a *taking out*; *percep'tible*, that may be *taken up or in* thoroughly, or *observed*; *antic'ipate*, to *take up* before; *partic'ipate*, to *take a part in*.

<i>accip'ient</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>capac'itate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>conceive'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>accept'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>cap'ta'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>concei'ver</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>accep'ter</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>cap'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>concei'vable</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>ac'ceptable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>cap'tious</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>conceiv'ably</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>ac'ceptably</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>cap'tiously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>concei'vableness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ac'ceptableness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>cap'tiousness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>concep'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>acceptabil'ity</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>cap'tivate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>concep'tible</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>accept'ance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>captiva'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>concep'tious</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>accepta'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>cap'tive</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>concep'tive</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>antic'ipate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>captiv'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>concep'tacle</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>anticipa'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>cap'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>copar'cenary</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ca'pable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>cap'ture</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>copar'cener</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ca'pableness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>conceit'</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>copar'ceny</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>capabil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>conceit'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>deceit'</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>capa'cious</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>conceit'edly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>deceit'ful</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>capa'ciousness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>conceit'edness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>deceit'fully</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>capac'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>conceit'less</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>deceit'fulness</i> , <i>n.</i>



deceive', *v.*  
 decei'ver, *n.*  
 decei'vable, *a.*  
 decei'vableness, *n.*  
 decep'tion, *n.*  
 decep'tious, *a.*  
 decep'tive, *a.*  
 dec'eptory, *a.*  
 decep'tible, *a.*  
 decep'tibil'ity, *n.*  
 eman'cipate, *v.*  
 emancipa'tion, *n.*  
 excep't', *v.* & *prep.*  
 excep'ting, *prep.*  
 excep'tion, *n.*  
 excep'tionable, *a.*  
 excep'tious, *a.*  
 excep'tive, *a.*  
 excep'tless, *a.*  
 excep'tor, *n.*  
 impercep'tible, *a.*  
 impercep'tibly, *ad.*  
 impercep'tibleness, *n.*  
 inca'pable, *a.*  
 inca'pableness, *n.*  
 incapabil'ity, *n.*  
 inca'pacious, *a.*  
 inca'paciousness, *n.*  
 incapac'itate, *v.*  
 incapac'ity, *n.*  
 ince'ptive, *n.*  
 ince'ptive, *a.*  
 ince'ptor, *n.*  
 inconcei'vable, *a.*  
 inconcei'vably, *ad.*  
 inconcep'tible, *a.*  
 intercept', *v.*  
 intercept'ion, *n.*  
 intercip'ient, *n.*  
 man'cipate, *v.*  
 mancipa'tion, *n.*  
 man'ciple, *n.*

misaccepta'tion, *n.*  
 misconceit', *n.*  
 misconcep'tion, *n.*  
 munic'ipal, *a.*  
 oc'cupancy, *n.*  
 oc'cupant, *n.*  
 oc'cupate, *v.*  
 occupa'tion, *n.*  
 oc'cupy, *v.*  
 oc'cupier, *n.*  
 partic'ipable, *a.*  
 partic'ipant, *a.*  
 partic'ipate, *v.*  
 participa'tion, *n.*  
 participle, *n.*  
 particip'ial, *a.*  
 particip'ially, *ad.*  
 perceive', *v.*  
 percei'vable, *a.*  
 percei'vably, *ad.*  
 percep'tion, *n.*  
 percep'tible, *a.*  
 percep'tibly, *ad.*  
 perceptibil'ity, *n.*  
 percep'tive, *a.*  
 percip'ient, *a.* & *n.*  
 pre'cept, *n.*  
 precep'tial, *a.*  
 precep'tive, *a.*  
 precep'tor, *n.*  
 prec'eptory, *n.*  
 preconceit', *n.*  
 preconceive', *v.*  
 preconcep'tion, *n.*  
 preoc'cupate, *v.*  
 preoc'cupa'tion, *n.*  
 preoc'cupancy, *n.*  
 preoc'cupy, *v.*  
 prince, *n.*  
 princess', *n.*  
 prince'dom, *n.*  
 prince'like, *a.*

prince'ly, *a.* & *ad.*  
 prince'liness, *n.*  
 prin'cipal, *a.* & *n.*  
 prin'cipally, *ad.*  
 principal'ity, *n.*  
 princip'alness, *n.*  
 prin'ciple, *n.* & *v.*  
 receive', *v.*  
 recei'ver, *n.*  
 recei'vable, *a.*  
 recei'vedness, *n.*  
 receipt', *n.*  
 rec'eptacle, *n.*  
 receptibil'ity, *n.*  
 recep'tion, *n.*  
 recep'tive, *a.*  
 rec'eptory, *a.*  
 rec'ipē, *n.*  
 recip'ient, *n.*  
 † recupera'tion, *n.*  
 superconcep'tion, *n.*  
 suscep'tible, *a.*  
 suscep'tibil'ity, *n.*  
 suscep'tion, *n.*  
 suscep'tive, *a.*  
 suscip'ency, *n.*  
 suscip'ient, *n.*  
 unac'ceptable, *a.*  
 unac'ceptableness, *n.*  
 unconcei'vable, *a.*  
 unconcei'vableness, *n.*  
 unconceived', *a.*  
 undeceive', *v.*  
 undecei'vable, *a.*  
 undeceived', *a.*  
 unexcep'tionable, *a.*  
 unoc'cupied, *a.*  
 unpercei'ved, *a.*  
 unpercei'vedly, *ad.*  
 unprin'ciple, *a.*  
 unreceived', *a.*  
 unsuscep'tible, *a.*

CAPILL-*us*, *m.* 2. (capitis pilus), *the hair.*

cap'illary, *a.*

capil'lament, *n.*

capilla'ceous, *a.*

CAPUT, *itis*, *n.* 3. *the head*: as, decap'itate, to take *the head* off or from; cap'ital, belonging to *the head.*

bicip'ital, *a.*

bicip'itous, *a.*

cap, *n.* & *v.*

cap-à-pié, *ad.*  
 cap'ital, *a. & n.*  
 cap'itally, *ad.*  
 capita'tion, *n.*  
 capit'ular, *a.*  
 capit'ulate, *v.*  
 capitula'tion, *n.*  
 cap'tain, *n.*  
 cap'tainry, *n.*  
 cap'tainship, *n.*

chap'iter, *n.*  
 chap'ter, *n.*  
 chap'trel, *n.*  
 decap'itate, *v.*  
 oc'ciput, *n.*  
 occip'ital, *a.*  
 prec'ipice, *n.*  
 prec'ipitance, *n.*  
 prec'ipitancy, *n.*

precip'itant, *a.*  
 precip'itantly, *ad.*  
 precip'itate, *v. a. & n.*  
 precip'itately, *ad.*  
 precipita'tion, *n.*  
 precip'itous, *a.*  
 recapit'ulate, *v.*  
 recapitula'tion, *n.*  
 recapit'ulatory, *a.*

CAPSUL—*A*, *f.* 1. (*à capsa*, *a chest*), *a small chest or box.*

bicap'sular, *a.*  
 cap'sular, *a.*  
 cap'sulary, *a.*

cap'sulate, *a.*  
 cap'sulated, *a.*

multicap'sular, *a.*  
 pentacap'sular, *a.*

CARBO, *ōn-is*, *m.* 3. *a coal*: as, *car'buncle*, (*a small coal*),  
*a gem resembling a coal.*

carbon'ic, *a.*  
 carbon'arism, *n.*  
 carbona'do, *n. & v.*

car'buncle, *n.*  
 car'buncled, *a.*

carbun'cular, *a.*  
 carbuncula'tion, *n.*

CARCER, *m.* 3. (*à con et arceo*, *to drive*), *a prison*: as,  
*incar'cerate*, *to put into prison.*

car'celage, *n.*  
 disincar'cerate, *v.*

incar'cerate, *v.*

incarcera'tion, *n.*

CARDO, *īn-is*, *m.* 3. *a hinge, a point.*

\*car'dinal, *a. & n.*

car'dinalate, *or*

car'dinalship, *n.*

CARDI—*A* (*καρδια*), *the heart*: as, *car'diac*, *cordial*.

cardi'acal, *a.*  
 car'diac, *a.*

cardial'gia, *n.*

pericar'dium, *n.*

CARI—*ES*, *f.* 5. *rottenness.*

ca'ries, *n.*

carios'ity, *n.*

ca'rious, *a.*

CARO, } *f.* 3. *flesh*: as, *incar'nate*, *having put on flesh*;

CARNIS, } *carniv'orous*, *eating flesh.*

car'nage, *n.*  
 car'nal, *a.*  
 car'nally, *ad.*  
 carnal'ity, *n.*  
 car'nalness, *n.*  
 carna'tion, *n.*

carnel'ion, *or*  
 cornel'ian, *n.*  
 car'nify, *v.*  
 car'nival, *n.*  
 car'neous, *a.*  
 car'nous, *a.*

carnos'ity, *n.*  
 carniv'orous, *a.*  
 car'uncle, *n.*  
 char'nel, *n.*  
 char'nel-house, *n.*  
 excar'nate, *v.*

\* A Cardinal is so styled, because serviceable to the Apostolic See, as an *axle* or *hinge* on which the whole government of the Church turns; or, as they have, from the Pope's grant, the *hinge* and *government* of the Romish Church.—*Aylife.*

- excar'nifica'tion, n.*      *incarna'tion, n.*      *uncar'nate, a.*  
*incar'nate, a. & v.*      *incar'native, n.*
- CARP—us, m. 2.** *fruit; the wrist.*  
*artocar'pus, n.*      *metacar'pus, n.*      *pericar'pium, n.*
- CARTILAGO, in-is, f. 3.** *a gristle or tendon.*  
*car'tilage, n.*      *cartilagin'eous, a.*      *cartilag'inous, a.*
- CAR—us, a.** *dear, kind.*  
*caress', v. & n.*      *cher'ish, v.*      *cher'isher, n.*
- CASTIG—o, v. 1.** *to chastise, to punish.*  
*cas'tigate, v.*      *chas'ten, v.*      *chasti'ser, n.*  
*castig'a'tion, n.*      *chastise', v.*      *chas'tisement, n.*  
*cas'tigatory, a.*
- CAST—us, a.** *pure, chaste: as, chas'tity, a being pure.*  
*chaste, a.*      *chas'tity, n.*      *inces'tuously, ad.*  
*chaste'ly, ad.*      *incest', n.*      *unchaste', a.*  
*chaste'ness, n.*      *inces'tuous, a.*      *unchas'tity, n.*
- CATEN—a, f. 1.** *a chain, a link: as, cat'enate, to chain.*  
*cat'enate, v.*      *catena'rian, a.*      *concatena'tion, n.*  
*catena'tion, n.*      *concat'enate, v.*
- CAVALL—o (Ital. à caballus, m. 2. à καβαλλης), a horse.**  
*cav'alcade, n.*      *cavalier'ly, ad.*      *cav'alry, n.*  
*cavalier', n. & a.*
- CAVILL—a, f. 1.** *a caviil, a jest, a taunt or jeer.*  
*cav'il, v. & n.*      *cav'illingly, ad.*      *cavilla'tion, n.*  
*cav'iller, n.*      *cav'illous, a.*
- CAV—us, a.** *hollow: as, exca'vate, to hollow out.*  
*ca'vate, v.*      *cav'ernous, a.*      *conca'vo-con'vex, a.*  
*cava'tion, n.*      *con'cave, a.*      *conca'vous, a.*  
*cav'ity, n.*      *con'caveness, n.*      *conca'vously, ad.*  
*cave, n.*      *conca'vity, n.*      *enca'e', v.*  
*cav'ern, n.*      *conca'va'tion, n.*      *exca'vate, v.*  
*cav'erned, a.*      *conca'vo-con'cave, a.*      *excava'tion, n.*
- CAUL—us, m. 3.** *a stalk or stem.*  
*caulif'erous, a.*      *caul'iflower, n.*
- CAUS—a, f. 1.** *a cause, origin, a reason: as, accuse', to lay a cause to (any one), to blame.*  
*accuse', v.*      *accusa'tion, n.*      *cause, n. & v.*  
*accu'ser, n.*      *accu'sative, a.*      *cau'ser, n.*  
*accu'sable, a.*      *accu'satory, a.*      *cause'less, a.*

*causelessly*, *ad.*  
*cau'sable*, *a.*  
*cau'sal*, *a.*  
*causal'ity*, *n.*  
*causa'tion*, *n.*  
*cau'sative*, *a.*  
*causa'tor*, *n.*

*excuse'*, *v. & n.*  
*excuse'ser*, *n.*  
*excuse'less*, *a.*  
*excuse'sable*, *a.*  
*excuse'sableness*, *n.*  
*excusa'tion*, *n.*

*excuse'satory*, *a.*  
*inexcuse'sable*, *a.*  
*inexcuse'sably*, *ad.*  
*inexcuse'sableness*, *n.*  
*recuse'*, *v.*  
*recu'sant*, *n.*

**CAUSTIC**—*os* (καυστικός, à καίω, *to burn*), *burning*.

*caust'ic*, *a. & n.*  
*caust'ical*, *a.*

*cau'terize*, *v.*  
*cauteriza'tion*, *n.*

*cau'tery*, *n.*  
*hol'ocaust*, *n.*

**CAUTIO**, *ōn-is*, *f. 3.* (à caveo, *to beware*), *caution, wariness, warning*: *as, incau'tious, not wary.*

*cau'tion*, *n. & v.*  
*cau'tionary*, *a.*  
*cau'tious*, *a.*  
*cau'tiously*, *ad.*

*cau'tiousness*, *n.*  
*cau'tel*, *n.*  
*cau'telous*, *a.*  
*cau'telously*, *ad.*

*incau'tious*, *a.*  
*incau'tiously*, *ad.*  
*precau'tion*, *n. & v.*  
*uncau'tious*, *a.*

**CELE** (κηλη), *a swelling, a tumour*: *as, hy'drocele, a watery tumour or swelling.*

*bron'chocele*, *n.*  
*bubon'ocele*, *n.*

*enter'ocele*, *n.*  
*hy'drocele*, *n.*

*sar'cocele*, *n.*  
*spermat'ocele*, *n.*

**CED**—*o*, *cessum*, *v. 3.* *to go, to give up, to yield*: *as, antece'dent, going before*; *interces'sor, one who goes between, (a mediator)*; *accede', to give up to, to come to*; *proceed', to go forward*; *recede', to go back.*

*ab'scess*, *n.*  
*accede'*, *v.*  
*access'*, *n.*  
*accessi'on*, *n.*  
*access'ible*, *a.*  
*ac'cessary*, *n. & a.*  
*ac'cessariness*, *n.*  
*ac'cessory*, *a.*  
*ac'cessorily*, *ad.*  
*antecede'*, *v.*  
*antece'dent*, *a. & n.*  
*antece'dently*, *ad.*  
*antece'dence*, *n.*  
*antece'ssor*, *n.*  
*cease*, *v. & n.*  
*cease'less*, *a.*  
*cede*, *v.*  
*cessa'tion*, *n.*  
*cessa'vit*, *n.*  
*ces'sible*, *a.*

*cessibil'ity*, *n.*  
*ces'sion*, *n.*  
*ces'sionary*, *a.*  
*ces'sor*, *n.*  
*concede'*, *v.*  
*conces'sion*, *n.*  
*conces'sionary*, *a.*  
*conces'sive*, *a.*  
*conces'sively*, *ad.*  
*decease'*, *n. & v.*  
*decessi'on*, *n.*  
*exceed'*, *v.*  
*excee'ding*, *a. & ad.*  
*excee'dingly*, *ad.*  
*excess'*, *n.*  
*exces'sive*, *a.*  
*exces'sively*, *ad.*  
*inacces'sible*, *a.*  
*inces'sant*, *a.*  
*inces'santly*, *ad.*

*intercede'*, *v.*  
*interce'der*, *n.*  
*intercessi'on*, *n.*  
*interces'sor*, *n.*  
*preceda'neous*, *a.*  
*precede'*, *v.*  
*prece'dence*, *n.*  
*prece'dency*, *n.*  
*prece'dent*, *a.*  
*prece'dently*, *ad.*  
*prec'edent*, *n.*  
*precessi'on*, *n.*  
*predeceased'*, *a.*  
*predeces'sor*, *n.*  
*proceed'*, *v. & n.*  
*proceed'er*, *n.*  
*proceed'ing*, *n.*  
*proc'e'dure*, *n.*  
*proc'ess*, *n.*  
*processi'on*, *n.*

processi'onal, *a.*  
 processi'onary, *a.*  
 recede', *v.*  
 recess', *n.*  
 recessi'on, *n.*  
 retrocessi'on, *n.*  
 secede', *v.*  
 sece'der, *n.*  
 secessi'on, *n.*  
 succeda'neous, *a.*  
 succeda'neum, *n.*

succeed', *v.*  
 succeed'er, *n.*  
 success', *n.*  
 success'ful, *a.*  
 success'fully, *ad.*  
 success'fulness, *n.*  
 successi'on, *n.*  
 succes'sive, *a.*  
 succes'sively, *ad.*  
 succes'siveness, *n.*  
 success'less, *a.*

suc'cessor, *n.*  
 surcease', *v.* & *n.*  
 unacces'sible, *a.*  
 unacces'sibleness, *n.*  
 unprec'edented, *a.*  
 unsuccee'ded, *a.*  
 unsuccess'ful, *a.*  
 unsuccess'fully, *ad.*  
 unsuccess'fulness, *n.*  
 unsuccess'ive, *a.*

**CELEBR-IS**, *a.* *renowned, much spoken of: as, cel'ebrate, to make renowned, to praise.*

cel'ebrate, *v.*  
 celebra'tion, *n.*  
 cel'ebrator, *n.*

cele'brious, *a.*  
 cele'briously, *ad.*  
 cele'briousness, *n.*

celeb'rity, *n.*  
 conceal'brate, *v.*  
 recel'brate, *v.*

**CELER**, *a.* *swift, quick: as, celer'ity, a being swift.*

accel'erate, *v.*  
 accelera'tion, *n.*

accel'erative, *a.*

celer'ity, *n.*

**CÆLEST-IS**, *a.* (*à cælum, n. 2. heaven*), *heavenly.*

celes'tial, *a.* & *n.*  
 celes'tially, *ad.*

† celes'tify, *v.*  
 subceles'tial, *a.*

superceles'tial, *a.*

**CÆLEB-S**, *a.* *single, unmarried.*

cel'ibacy, *n.*

cel'ibate, *n.*

**CELL-A**, *f. 1. a cellar: as, cel'lule, a little cell.*

cell, *n.*  
 cel'lar, *n.*

cel'larage, *n.*  
 cel'larist, *n.*

cel'lular, *a.*  
 cel'lule, *n.*

**CELS-US**, *a.* *high, lofty, elevated, noble.*

cel'situde, *n.*  
 excel', *v.*  
 ex'cellence, *n.*

ex'cellency, *n.*  
 ex'cellent, *a.*

ex'cellently, *ad.*  
 superex'cellent, *a.*

**CEL-O**, *v. 1. to hide, to conceal.*

conceal', *v.*  
 concea'ler, *n.*  
 concea'lable, *a.*

concea'ledness, *n.*  
 concea'ledly, *ad.*  
 concea'ling, *n.*

conceal'ment, *n.*  
 inconcea'lable, *a.*

**CENS-EO**, *censum, v. 2. to think, to judge, to value, to blame, as, censo'rious, given to censure or blame.*

cense, *n.*  
 cen'sion, *n.*  
 cen'sor, *n.*  
 censo'rial, *a.*

censo'rian, *a.*  
 censo'rious, *a.*  
 censo'riously, *ad.*  
 censo'riousness, *n.*

cen'sorlike, *a.*  
 cen'sorship, *n.*  
 cen'sure, *n.* & *v.*  
 cen'surer, *n.*

cen'surable, *a.*  
cen'surableness, *n.*  
cen'sus, *n.*

cen'sual, *a.*  
cen'suring, *n.*  
cess', *n. & v.*

cess'ment, *n.*  
recen'sion, *n.*

**CENTR-UM** (κεντρον), *the middle or centre: as, cen'tral, belonging to the centre or middle.*

cen'tre, *n. & v.*  
cen'tral, *a.*  
cen'trally, *ad.*  
cen'tral'ity, *n.*  
cen'tric, *a.*  
cen'trical, *a.*  
centrif'ugal, *a.*

centrip'etal, *a.*  
concen'tre, *v.*  
concen'tric, *a.*  
concen'trical, *a.*  
concen'trically, *ad.*  
concen'trate, *v.*  
concentra'tion, *n.*

eccen'tric, *a. & n.*  
eccen'trical, *a.*  
eccen'tric'ity, *n.*  
geocen'tric, *a.*  
heliocen'tric, *a.*  
paracen'tric, *a.*  
paracen'trical, *a.*

**CENT-UM**, *a. a hundred, 100: as, cen'tury, a hundred, a hundred years, (usually applied to time.)*

cent, *n.*  
cen'tage, *n.*  
cen'tenary, *n.*  
cen'tury, *n.*  
centen'nial, *a.*

centes'imal, *a. & n.*  
centifo'lious, *a.*  
centil'oquy, *n.*  
cen'tipede, *n.*  
cen'tuple, *a. & v.*

centu'plicate, *v.*  
centu'riate, *v.*  
centuria'tor, *or*  
cen'turist, *n.*  
centu'rion, *n.*

**CEPHAL-E** (κεφαλη), *the head: as, aceph'alous, without a head; hydroceph'alus, water in the head.*

aceph'alist, *n.*  
aceph'alous, *a.*  
biceph'alous, *a.*

buceph'alus, *n.*  
cephalal'gia, *n.*  
cephal'ic, *a.*

cephalol'ogy, *n.*  
hydroceph'alus, *n.*

**CER-S**, *f. 1. wax: as, sincere', without wax or varnish, (unmixed, pure, honest.)*

ce'rate, *n.*  
ce'rated, *a.*  
cere, *v.*  
cere'cloth, *n.*  
cere'ment, *n.*  
ceru'men, *n.*

incera'tion, *n.*  
incer'ative, *a.*  
insincere', *a.*  
insincere'ly, *ad.*  
insincer'ity, *n.*  
sincere', *a.*

sincere'ly, *ad.*  
sincere'ness, *n.*  
sincer'ity, *n.*  
unsincere', *a.*  
unsincer'ity, *n.*

**CERAS** (κερας), *a horn.*

ceras'tes, *n.*

monoc'eros, *n.*

rhinoc'eros, *n.*

**CEREBR-UM**, *n. 2. the brain.*

cer'ebrum, *n.*

cer'ebral, *a.*

cer'ebel, *n.*

**CEREMONI-S**, *f. 1. a rite, a form.*

cer'emony, *n.*  
ceremo'nial, *a. & n.*

ceremo'nialness, *n.*  
ceremo'nious, *a.*

ceremo'niously, *ad.*  
ceremo'niousness, *n.*

**CERES**, *f. 3. the goddess of corn; corn—cerea'lious, a.*

**CERN-O**, *cretum, v. 3. to separate by a sieve, to sift, to see*

*to distinguish, to judge*: as, *discern'*, *to separate asunder, to see, (to distinguish, to judge)*; *discreti'on*, the art of *separation*, or skill in *separating*; *se'cret*, *separate* and *laid aside*, (kept *hidden*.)

concern', v. & n.	discrim'inately, ad.	se'cret, a. n. & v.
concer'nedly, ad.	discrimina'tion, n.	se'cretly, ad.
concern'ment, n.	discrim'inable, a.	se'crecy, n.
concer'ning, pr. & n.	discrim'inateness, n.	se'cretness, n.
decern', v.	discrim'inative, a.	se'cretist, n.
decree', v. & n.	excern', a.	sec'retary, n.
decree'tal, a. & n.	ex'crement, n.	sec'retarship, n.
decree'tist, n.	excrement'al, a.	secrete', v.
dec'retory, a.	excrementiti'ous, a.	secre'tion, n.
discern', v.	excre'tion, n.	secretiti'ous, a.
discern'ment, n.	ex'cretive, a.	secre'tory, a.
discer'ner, n.	ex'cretory, a.	unconcern', n.
discer'nible, a.	indiscer'nible, a.	unconcerned', a.
discer'nibly, ad.	indiscer'nibly, ad.	unconcer'nedly, ad.
discer'nibleness, n.	indiscreet', a.	unconcerned'ness, n.
discer'ning, a. & n.	indiscreet'ly, ad.	unconcer'ning, a.
discer'ningly, ad.	indiscrete', a.	unconcern'ment, n.
discreet', a.	indiscreti'on, n.	undiscerned', a.
discreet'ly, ad.	indiscrim'inate, a.	undiscer'nedly, ad.
discreet'ness, n.	indiscrim'inately, ad.	undiscern'ible, a.
discrete', v. & a.	indiscrim'inating, a.	undiscern'ibly, ad.
discreti'on, n.	indiscrimina'tion, n.	undiscern'ing, a.
discreti'onal, a.	rec'rement, n.	undiscreet', a.
discreti'onary, a.	recremen'tal, a.	undiscreet'ly, ad.
discre'tive, a.	recrementiti'ous, a.	unse'cret, v. & a.
discrim'inate, v. & a.	secern', v.	

**CARPO**, carptum, v. 3. (comp<sup>n</sup>. form of *carpo*), *to cull* or *pluck*; *to select*: as, *excerpts'*, what is *culled* out, or *selected*.

carp, v.	discerp'ibil'ity, or	excerpts', n.
carve, v.	discerptibil'ity, n.	excerp'tion, n.
decerpt', a.	discerp'sion, or	indiscer'pible, or
decerp'tible, a.	discerp'tion, n.	indiscerp'tible, a.
decerp'tion, n.	excerp', or	indiscer'pibleness, n.
discerp', v.	excerpt', v.	indiscerpibil'ity, or
discer'pible, or	excerp'tor, n.	iudiscerp'tibil'ity, n.
discerp'tible, a.		

**CERT**-o, v. 1. *to contend, to strive*: as, *concert'*, *to strive together* (in private to make a settlement.)

concert', v.	concerta'tion, n.	concer'to, n.
con'cert, n.	concer'tative, a.	disconcert', v.

**CERT-US**, *a. certain, sure*: as, *ascertain'*, to make one's self *sure*; *cer'tify*, to make another *sure*.

<i>ascertain'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>cer'tes</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>incer'titude</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ascertain'able</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>cer'tify</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>incer'tain</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>ascertain'ner</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>cer'tifier</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>incer'tainly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>ascertain'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>certificate</i> , <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	<i>incer'tainty</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>cer'tain</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>certifica'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>uncer'tain</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>cer'tainly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>cer'titude</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>uncer'tainty</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>cer'tainty</i> , <i>n.</i>		

**CERVIX**, *icis*, *f. 3. the neck*—*cer'vical*, *a.*

**CÆSPES**, *cæspitis*, *m. 3. a turf*—*cespiti'tious*, *a.*

**CESSE**, *v. 1. (à cedo)*, to cease, to give over. (See *Cedo*.)

<i>inces'sant</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>inces'santly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>inces'sable</i> , <i>a.</i>
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**CERULE-US**, *a. blue, azure, sky-coloured*.

<i>ceru'lean</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ceru'leous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>cerulif'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>
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**CET-US**, *m. 2. a whale*—*ceta'ceous*, *a.*

**CHAGRIN**, *m. (Fr.)*, ill humour, vexation.

*chagrin'*, *n. & v.*

**CHALC-OS** (*χαλκος*), *brass*.

<i>chalcog'raphy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>chalcog'raper</i> , <i>n.</i>
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**CHALYB-S**, *m. 3. steel, hardened iron*.

<i>chalyb'ean</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>chalyb'eate</i> , <i>a.</i>
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**CHAOS** (*χαος*), *a confused mass, confusion*.

<i>cha'os</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>chaot'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>
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**CHARACTER** (*χαρακτηρ*), *a mark, a stamp; peculiar disposition, or mark of reputation*.

<i>char'acter</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>characteris'tically</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>char'acterless</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>characteris'tic</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>char'acterism</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>char'actery</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>characteris'tical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>char'acterize</i> , <i>v.</i>	

**CHARIS**, *itos* (*χαρις, ἵτος*), *joy, grace, love*.

<i>char'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>char'itative</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unchar'itable</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>char'itable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>eu'charist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unchar'itably</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>char'itably</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>eucharis'tic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unchar'itableness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>char'itableness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>eucharis'tical</i> , <i>a.</i>	

**CHERUB** (*כרוב*), *a celestial spirit, next in order to the seraph*.

<i>cher'ub</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>cheru'bic</i> , or	<i>cher'ubin</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>
<i>cher'ubim</i> , <i>n. pl.</i>	<i>cheru'bical</i> , <i>a.</i>	



**CHEVAL, m. (Fr.), a horse.**

*chevalier', n.*

*chiv'alry, n.*

*chiv'alrous, a.*

**CHICANE, f. (Fr.), artifice, cavil, sophistry.**

*chicane', n. & v.*

*chica'ner, n.*

*chica'nery, n.*

**CHILIOI (χιλιοι), a thousand, 1000.**

*chil'iad, n.*

*chil'iarchy, n.*

*chil'iastr, n.*

*chil'iarch, n.*

*chiliae'dron, n.*

**CHIMÆRA, f. 1. (χίμαιρα), a fictitious monster; a vain and wild fancy.**

*chine'ra, n.*

*chimer'ical, a.*

*chimer'ically, ad.*

**CHIR (χείρ), the hand: as, chirur'geon or sur'geon. one who cures by manual operation.**

*chirag'ra, n.*

*chir'ology, n.*

*sur'gery, n.*

*chirag'rical, a.*

*chir'omancy, n.*

*chirur'geon, or*

*chir'ograph, n.*

*chir'omancer, n.*

*sur'geon, n.*

*chirog'raphy, n.*

*chirosof'ist, n.*

*chirur'gical, a.*

*chirog'raper, n.*

*chirur'gery, or*

*chirur'gic, a.*

*chirog'raphist, n.*

**CHOL-E (χολή), bile; anger: as, mel'ancholy, (a disease arising from) black bile; sadness.**

*chol'agogues, n.*

*chol'ic, n. & a.*

*mel'ancholiness, n.*

*chol'era-morbus, n.*

*mel'ancholy, n. & a.*

*mel'ancholic, a. & n.*

*chol'er, n.*

*mel'ancholily, ad.*

*melanchol'ical, a.*

*chol'eric, a.*

*melancho'lian, n.*

*melancho'lious, a.*

*chol'ericness, n.*

*mel'ancholist, n.*

*mel'ancholize, v.*

**CHONDR-OS (χονδρός), the cartilage of the breast-bone; the liver, the spleen\*: as, hypochon'driac, one who is melancholy, or disordered in imagination.**

*an'thypochon'driac, a.*

*hypochon'dria, n.*

*hypochondri'acism, n.*

*hypochon'dry, n.*

*hypochon'driac, n. & a.*

*hypochondri'asis, n.*

*\* hypochon'dres, n.*

*hypochondri'acal, a.*

**CHOR-US, m. 2. a company or band of singers.**

*choir, n.*

*cho'rally, ad.*

*choir-service, n.*

*chora'gus, n.*

*cho'rist, n.*

*cho'rus, n.*

*cho'ral, a.*

*chor'ister, n.*

\* *Hypochondres* are the two regions lying on each side the cartilago ensiformis, and those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in the one the liver, and in the other the spleen.—Quincy. The blood moving too slowly through the celiac and mesenteric arteries, produces various complaints in the lower bowels and hypochondres; whence such persons are called hypochondriac.—Arbuthnot on Aliments. Those affected with this disease always appear dejected and melancholy, or disordered in imagination.

**CHORD**—*a*, *f*. 1. (χορδή), *a gut, a string; a rope*

*chord*, *n.* & *v.*

*chordee'*, *n.*

*clar'ichord*, *n.*

*cord*, *n.* & *v.*

*cor'ded*, *a.*

*cor'dage*, *n.*

*cordelier'*, *n.*

*mon'ochord*, *n.*

*pen'tachord*, *n.*

**CHOR**—*eo* (χωρῶ), *to go, to retire.*

*anach'orete*, or

*an'chorite*, *n.*

*anachoret'ical*, *a.*

**CHOR**—*os* (χωρος), *a place, a country, a tract of land: as, choreg'raphy, a description of a particular country or tract of land.*

*choreg'raphy*, *n.*

*chorograph'ical*, *a.*

*chorograph'ically*, *ad.*

*chorog'raper*, *n.*

**CHRIST**—*os* (χριστός, ἀ χρίω, *to anoint*), *anointed: as, Christ, the anointed, (our Lord and Saviour.)*

*an'tichrist*, *n.*

*antichris'tian*, *a.* & *n.*

*antichris'tianism*, *n.*

*antichristian'ity*, *n.*

*Christ*, *n.*

*chris'tian*, *n.* & *a.*

*chris'tianly*, *ad.* & *a.*

*chris'tianlike*, *a.*

*chris'tian-name*, *n.*

*chris'tianness*, *n.*

*chris'tianism*, *n.*

*christian'ity*, *n.*

*chris'tianize*, *v.*

*christianiza'tion*, *n.*

*christianog'raphy*, *n.*

*chris'tmas*, *n.*

*chris'tmas-box*, *n.*

*chris'matory*, *n.*

*chrism*, *n.*

*chris'mal*, *a.*

*chris'om*, *n.*

*chris'ten*, *v.*

*chris'tendom*, *n.*

*chris'tening*, *n.* & *a.*

*unchris'tian*, *a.* & *v.*

*unchris'tianly*, *a.* &

*ad.*

*unchris'tianness*, *n.*

**CHRON**—*os* (χρονος), *time: as, chronol'ogy, the science of computing time; syn'chronous, of, or at the same time.*

*anach'ronism*, *n.*

*anachronis'tical*, *a.*

*antich'ronism*, *n.*

*chron'ic*, *a.*

*chron'ical*, *a.*

*chron'icle*, *n.* & *v.*

*chron'icler*, *n.*

*chron'ique*, *n.*

*chronogrammat'ical*, *a.* *chronolog'ically*, *ad.*

*chron'ogram*, *n.*

*chronogram'matist*, *n.*

*chronog'raphy*, *n.*

*chronog'raper*, *n.*

*chronol'ogy*, *n.*

*chronol'oger*, *n.*

*chronol'ogist*, *n.*

*chronolog'ic*, *a.*

*chronolog'ical*, *a.*

*chronom'eter*, *n.*

*isoch'ronal*, *a.*

*isoch'ronous*, *a.*

*metach'ronism*, *n.*

*syn'chronism*, *n.*

*syn'chronal*, *a.*

*synchron'ical*, *a.*

*syn'chronous*, *a.*

*syn'chronize*, *v.*

**CHRY**—*os* (χρυσος), *gold.*

*chrys'alys*, *n.*

*chrys'olite*, *n.*

*chrysog'raphy*, *n.*

*chrysop'rasus*, *n.*

*chrysan'themum*, *n.*

*chrys'oberyl*, *n.*

**CHYL**—*os* (χυλος, ἀ χύω or χεύω, *to pour or cause to flow*), *the nutritive juice like milk formed by digestion: as, chyla'ceous, consisting of chyle.*

*chyle*, *n.*

*chyla'ceous*, *a.*

*chylifac'tion*, or

*chilifac'tion*, *n.*  
*chylifac'tive*, or  
*chilifac'tive*, *a.*

*chylifac'tory*, or  
*chilifac'tory*, *a.*  
*chylifica'tion*, *n.*

*chilifica'tion*, *n.*  
*chy'lous*, *a.*  
*chypoet'ic*, *a.*

**CHYM—OS** (χυμος, à χεω, χευω, or χυω, *to melt or pour*),  
*fluidity, juice*: as, *cac'ochymy*, a depravation of the  
*humours*, or a diseased state of the *blood*.

*al'chymy*, *n.*  
*alchym'ical*, *a.*  
*alchym'ically*, *ad.*  
*al'chymist*, *n.*  
*alchymis'tical*, *a.*  
*al'chymize*, *v.*  
*cac'ochymy*, *n.*

*cacochym'ic*, *a.*  
*cacochym'ical*, *a.*  
*\*chym'istry*, or  
*chem'istry*, *n.*  
*chym'ist*, or  
*chem'ist*, *n.*  
*chymis'tical*, *a.*

*chym'ic*, *a.*  
*chym'ical*, *a.*  
*chym'ically*, *ad.*  
*paren'chyma*, *n.*  
*parenchym'atous*, *a.*  
*paren'chymous*, *a.*  
*syn'chysis*, *n.*

**CIE—US**, *m.* 2. *meat, food*—*ciba'rious*, *a.*

**CICATRIX**, *cis*, *f.* 1. *the mark of a wound, a scar.*

*cic'atrix*, or  
*cic'atrice*, *n.*

*cicatri'sant*, *a.*  
*cicatri'sive*, *a.*

*cic'atrize*, *v.*  
*cicatriza'tion*, *n.*

**CICHORE—UM**, *n.* 2. *the herb succory*—*cichora'ceous*, *a.*

**CICUR**, *a.* *tame*—*cic'urate*, *v.* *cicura'tion*, *n.*

**CILICI—UM**, *n.* 2. *hair-cloth*—*cilici'ous*, *a.*

**CILI—UM**, *n.* 2. *the eyelids*—*cil'iary*, *a.*

**CINCT—US**, *p. p.* (à cingo), *girded or girt.* (See *Cingo*.)

**CING—O**, *cinctum*, *v.* 3. *to tie about, to gird or surround*:  
as, *cin'cture*, the thing *surrounding*.

*cin'cture*, *n.*  
*cing'le*, *n.*

*precinct'*, *n.*  
*procinct'*, *n.*

*succinct'*, *a.*  
*succinct'ly*, *ad.*

\* This word is derived by some from χυμος, *juice*, or χυω, *to melt*; by others, from an oriental word, ΚΕΜΑ, *black*. According to the supposed etymology, it is written *y* or *e*. Some deduce it from the name of a person eminently skilled in the science; whose name, however, is written both χέμης and χίμης. Others consider *Chem*, the Coptic name of Egypt, which was the cradle of this science, as the original.—V. Morin. Dict. Etm. Fr. et Gr. "It is derived originally from *chemia*, and that word from *Cham*.—The Egyptians were deeply skilled in astronomy and geometry; also in *chymistry* and *physic*." Bryant.—Johnson's Dict. by Todd.

*Chymistry* is an art whereby sensible bodies contained in vessels, or capable of being contained therein, are so changed, by means of certain instruments, and principally fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, with a view to philosophy or medicine.—Boerhaave.

Most of the substances belonging to our globe are constantly undergoing alterations in sensible qualities; and one variety of matter becomes, as it were, transmitted into another. The object of *chemical philosophy* is to ascertain the causes of all such phenomena, whether natural or artificial, and to discover the laws by which they are governed.—Sir H. Davy.

CINIS, } *m. 3. ashes, embers: as, cineriti'ous, consist-*  
 CINDER-IS, } *ing of, or resembling ashes.*

<i>cin'der, n.</i>	<i>cinera'tion, n.</i>	<i>cin'er'ulent, a.</i>
<i>cin'der-woman, n.</i>	<i>cin'er'eous, a.</i>	<i>incin'crate, v. &amp; a.</i>
<i>cin'derous, a.</i>	<i>cineriti'ous, a.</i>	<i>incinera'tion, n.</i>
<i>cin'drous, a.</i>		

CIRCUL-US, *m. 2. (à circus, m. 2. a circle), a circle, a ring:*  
*as, cir'culate, to move in a circle, to put about.*

<i>cir'cle, n. &amp; v.</i>	<i>cir'culary, a.</i>	<i>encir'cle, v.</i>
<i>cir'cly, a.</i>	<i>cir'cularly, ad.</i>	<i>encir'clet, n.</i>
<i>cir'cled, a.</i>	<i>circular'ity, n.</i>	<i>incir'cle, v.</i>
<i>cir'cler, n.</i>	<i>cir'culate, v.</i>	<i>incir'clet, n.</i>
<i>cir'cling, a.</i>	<i>circula'tion, n.</i>	<i>semicir'cle, n.</i>
<i>cir'clet, n.</i>	<i>circulato'rious, a.</i>	<i>semicir'cled, a.</i>
<i>cir'cular, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>cir'culatory, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>semicir'cular, a.</i>
<i>cir'culable, a.</i>		

CIT-o, *v. 1. (à cieq, v. 2. to move or stir), to call, to cite, to rouse or stir up: as, excite', to call out, to rouse; resus'cite, to call up again, to stir up anew.*

† <i>accite', v.</i>	<i>exci'tative, a.</i>	<i>quota'tion, n.</i>
<i>cite, v.</i>	<i>excit'ing, n.</i>	<i>quota'tionist, n.</i>
<i>ci'ter, n.</i>	<i>exsus'cite, v.</i>	<i>recite', v.</i>
<i>ci'tal, n.</i>	<i>exsuscita'tion, n.</i>	<i>reci'tal, n.</i>
<i>cita'tion, n.</i>	<i>incite', v.</i>	<i>reci'ter, n.</i>
<i>ci'tatory, a.</i>	<i>inci'ter, n.</i>	<i>recita'tion, n.</i>
<i>concita'tion, n.</i>	<i>incita'tion, n.</i>	<i>recitative', or</i>
<i>excite', v.</i>	<i>incite'ment, n.</i>	<i>recitativ'o, n.</i>
<i>exci'ter, n.</i>	<i>miscite', v.</i>	<i>recitative'ly, ad.</i>
<i>excite'ment, n.</i>	<i>miscita'tion, n.</i>	<i>resus'cite, v.</i>
<i>excit'able, a.</i>	<i>misquote', v.</i>	<i>resuscita'tion, n.</i>
<i>excitabil'ity, n.</i>	<i>misrecite', v.</i>	<i>resus'citative, a.</i>
<i>ex'citant, a.</i>	<i>misreci'tal, n.</i>	<i>sus'cite, v.</i>
<i>ex'cite, v.</i>	<i>quote, v.</i>	<i>suscita'tion, n.</i>
<i>excita'tion, n.</i>	<i>quo'ter, n.</i>	

CIV-IS, *c. 3. a citizen, a free man or woman of a city or town: as, civ'il, belonging to a citizen, (polite); civil'ity, a being civil, or manners of citizens.*

<i>cit'y, n. &amp; a.</i>	<i>civ'il, a.</i>	<i>civiliza'tion, n.</i>
<i>cit'ied, a.</i>	<i>civ'illy, ad.</i>	<i>civ'il-war, n.</i>
<i>cit'icism, n.</i>	<i>civil'ity, n.</i>	<i>inciv'il, a.</i>
<i>cit'izen, n.</i>	<i>civil'ian, n.</i>	<i>incivil'ity, n.</i>
<i>cit'izenship, n.</i>	<i>civil'ist, n.</i>	<i>unciv'il, a.</i>
<i>civ'ic, a.</i>	<i>civ'ilize, v.</i>	<i>unciv'illy, ad.</i>
<i>civ'ical, a.</i>	<i>civ'ilizer, n.</i>	<i>unciv'ilized, a.</i>

**CLAM—o, v. 1.** *to cry, to shout, to call*: as, *exclaim'*, *to cry out*; *proclama'tion*, the act of *calling* or *shouting* forth (publicly).

<i>acclaim'</i> , n. & v.	<i>declaim'</i> , v.	<i>irreclai'mably</i> , ad.
<i>ac'clamate</i> , v.	<i>declai'mer</i> , n.	<i>misclai'm'</i> , n.
<i>acclama'tion</i> , n.	<i>declai'ming</i> , n.	<i>proclaim'</i> , v.
<i>acclam'atory</i> , a.	<i>declama'tion</i> , n.	<i>proclai'mer</i> , n.
<i>claim</i> , v. & n.	<i>declama'tor</i> , n.	<i>proclama'tion</i> , n.
<i>clai'mer</i> , n.	<i>declam'atory</i> , a.	<i>reclaim'</i> , v. & n.
<i>clai'mable</i> , a.	<i>disclaim'</i> , v.	<i>reclai'mable</i> , a.
<i>clai'mant</i> , n.	<i>disclai'mer</i> , n.	<i>reclai'mant</i> , n.
<i>clam'ant</i> , a.	<i>exclaim'</i> , v.	<i>reclama'tion</i> , n.
<i>clam'our</i> , n. & v.	<i>exclai'mer</i> , n.	<i>reclaim'less</i> , a.
<i>clam'ourer</i> , n.	<i>exclama'tion</i> , n.	<i>unclaimed'</i> , a.
<i>clam'orous</i> , a.	<i>exclam'atory</i> , a.	<i>unproclaimed'</i> , a.
<i>clam'orously</i> , ad.	<i>irreclai'mable</i> , a.	<i>unreclaimed'</i> , a.
<i>conclama'tion</i> , n.		

**CLANDESTIN—us, a.** (*à clam*, *pr. et adv.*, *without the knowledge of, secretly*), *secret, hidden*.

<i>clandes'tine</i> , a.	<i>clandes'tineness</i> , n.	<i>clan'cular</i> , a.
<i>clandes'tinely</i> , ad.	<i>clandestin'ity</i> , n.	<i>clan'cularly</i> , ad.

**CLANG—o, v. 3.** *to sound as a trumpet, to make a shrill noise*.

<i>clang</i> , n. & v.	<i>clang'our</i> , n.	<i>clang'ous</i> , a.
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**CLAR—us, a.** *clear, bright, loud, manifest, famous*: as, *clar'ify*, *to make clear or bright*; *declare'*, *to manifest, to make known*.

<i>clar'ichord</i> , n.	<i>clear'ly</i> , ad.	<i>declare'ment</i> , n.
<i>clar'ify</i> , v.	<i>clear'er</i> , n.	<i>decla'rable</i> , a.
<i>clarifica'tion</i> , n.	<i>clear'ance</i> , n.	<i>declara'tion</i> , n.
<i>clar'ion</i> , n.	<i>clear'ness</i> , n.	<i>declar'ative</i> , a.
<i>clar'inet</i> , n.	<i>clear'sighted</i> , a.	<i>declar'atory</i> , a.
<i>clar'ity</i> , n.	<i>declare'</i> , v.	<i>declar'atorily</i> , ad.
<i>clear</i> , a. & v.	<i>decla'rer</i> , n.	<i>unclar'ified</i> , a.

**CLASSICI, m. 2.** (*à class-is*, *f. 3.* *a fleet; a class*), *those of the first or highest class of Roman citizens*: as, *clas'sic*, an author of the *first order or rank*.

<i>class</i> , n. & v.	<i>clas'sify</i> , v.	<i>clas'sis</i> , n.
<i>clas'sic</i> , a. & n.	<i>classifica'tion</i> , n.	<i>unclas'sic</i> , a.
<i>clas'sical</i> , a.		

**CLAUD—o, clausum, v. 3.** *to shut, to close*: as, *conclu'sion*, *a shutting together*, (the *close* or *end*); *exclude'*, *to shut out*; *include'*, *to shut in*.

<i>clau'dent</i> , a.	<i>clause</i> , n.	<i>clau'sure</i> , n.
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*claus'tral*, *a.*  
*clois'ter*, *n.* & *v.*  
*clois'terer*, *n.*  
*clois'teress*, *n.*  
*clois'teral*, *a.*  
*clois'tered*, *a.*  
*close*, *v.* *n.* *a.* & *ad.*  
*clo'ser*, *n.*  
*close'ly*, *ad.*  
*close'ness*, *n.*  
*clo'set*, *n.* & *v.*  
*clo'set-sin*, *n.*  
*clo'sing*, *n.*  
*clo'sure*, *n.*  
*close-handed*, *a.*  
*close-bodied*, *a.*  
*close-compacted*, *a.*  
*close-couched*, *a.*  
*close-curtained*, *a.*  
*close-fisted*, *a.*  
*close-handed*, *a.*  
*close-handedness*, *n.*  
*close-pent*, *a.*  
*close-tongued*, *a.*  
*conclude'*, *v.*  
*conclu'der*, *n.*  
*conclu'dent*, *a.*  
*conclu'dency*, *n.*

*conclu'dingly*, *ad.*  
*conclu'sion*, *n.*  
*conclu'sional*, *a.*  
*conclu'sible*, *a.*  
*conclu'sive*, *a.*  
*conclu'sively*, *ad.*  
*conclu'siveness*, *n.*  
*disclose'*, *v.*  
*disclo'ser*, *n.*  
*disclo'sure*, *n.*  
*disclu'sion*, *n.*  
*enclois'ter*, *v.*  
*enclose'*, *v.*  
*enclo'ser*, *n.*  
*enclo'sure*, *n.*  
*exclude'*, *v.*  
*exclu'sion*, *n.*  
*exclu'sionist*, *n.*  
*exclu'sive*, *a.*  
*exclu'sively*, *ad.*  
*inclose'*, *v.*  
*inclo'ser*, *n.*  
*inclo'sure*, *n.*  
*include*, *v.*  
*inclu'dingly*, *ad.*  
*inclu'sion*, *n.*  
*inclu'sive*, *a.*  
*inclu'sively*, *ad.*

*inconclu'dent*, *a.*  
*inconclu'sive*, *a.*  
*inconclu'sively*, *ad.*  
*inconclu'siveness*, *n.*  
*interclude'*, *v.*  
*interclu'sion*, *n.*  
*occlude'*, *v.*  
*occlude'*, *a.*  
*occlu'sion*, *n.*  
*preclude'*, *v.*  
*preclu'sion*, *n.*  
*preclu'sive*, *a.*  
*preclu'sively*, *ad.*  
*reclose'*, *v.*  
*reclude'*, *v.*  
*reclude'*, *n.* & *a.*  
*reclude'ly*, *ad.*  
*reclude'ness*, *n.*  
*reclu'sion*, *n.*  
*reclu'sive*, *a.*  
*seclude'*, *v.*  
*seclu'sion*, *n.*  
*unconclu'dent*, *a.*  
*unconclu'ding*, *a.*  
*unconclu'dingness*, *n.*  
*unconclu'dible*, *a.*  
*unconclu'sive*, *a.*

CLAUD—*us*, *a. lame* : *as*, *clau'dicate*, to make lame.

*clau'dicant*, *a.*

*clau'dicate*, *v.*

*claudica'tion*, *n.*

CLEMENS, *nt-is*, *a. mild*, *merciful*.

*clem'ency*, *n.*  
*clem'ent*, *a.*

*clem'ently*, *ad.*  
*inclem'ency*, *n.*

*inclem'ent*, *a.*

CLER—*os* (κληρος), *a lot*, *a portion*.

\**cler'gy*, *n.*  
*cler'gyman*, *n.*  
*cler'gical*, *a.*  
*cler'gyable*, *a.*

*cler'ic*, *n.* & *a.*  
*cler'ical*, *a.*  
*clerk*, *n.*  
*clerk'ly*, *a.* & *ad.*

*clerk'less*, *a.*  
*clerk'like*, *a.*  
*clerk'ship*, *n.*

\* So styled, either from the circumstance, that the *tribe of Levi*, or the *priesthood*, is, in the *Old Testament*, called '*the inheritance of the Lord*;' and reciprocally God is called their '*inheritance*,' Joshua xiii. 33. Ezek. xlv. 28.—that *tribe* being entirely consecrated to the service of God; or from the practice of *heathen priests*, who used to draw *lots*, either to ascertain the will of the Deity, or prognosticate future events. Formerly *clerk* was the usual term for a scholar; most situations of trust or talent being filled by the *clergy*.

CLESIS (κλησις, ἀ καλεω, *to call*), *act of calling*; (*a church, an assembly.*)

ecclesias'tic, *a. & n.* ecclesias'tical, *a.* ecclesias'tes, *n.*

CLIENS, nt-is, *c. 3.* *one under the protection of a patron; one who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence.*

cli'ení, *n.* clien'tal, *a.* clien'ted, *a.*  
cli'entship, *n.*

CLIMAX (κλίμαξ), *a ladder or stair; a rising gradually.*

antichi'max, *n.* cli'max, *n.*

CLIN—o, *v. 1.* (κλινω), *to bend, to lie down, to lean*: *as, incline', to bend in, or lean to; recline', to lean back.*

clin'ic, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	disinclina'tion, <i>n.</i>	inclina'tion, <i>n.</i>
clin'ical, <i>a.</i>	disinclined', <i>a.</i>	inclí'ner, <i>n.</i>
declen'sion, <i>n.</i>	enclit'ic, <i>n. &amp; a.</i>	inclí'nable, <i>a.</i>
decline', <i>v. &amp; n.</i>	enclit'ical, <i>a.</i>	inclín'atory, <i>a.</i>
declí'nable, <i>a.</i>	het'eroclíte, <i>n. &amp; a.</i>	indeclí'nable, <i>a.</i>
declina'tion, <i>n.</i>	heteroclit'ical, <i>a.</i>	recline', <i>v. &amp; a.</i>
declina'tor, <i>or</i>	heteroclit'itous, <i>a.</i>	reclina'tion, <i>n.</i>
declín'atory, <i>n.</i>	incline', <i>v.</i>	undeclined', <i>a.</i>
disinclíne', <i>v.</i>		

CLIV—us, *m. 2.* *a slope, an ascent.*

acclive', <i>a.</i>	cliff'y, <i>or</i>	declí'vous, <i>a.</i>
accliv'ity, <i>n.</i>	clíft'y, <i>a.</i>	procliv'ity, <i>n.</i>
acclí'vous, <i>a.</i>	clíft'ed, <i>a.</i>	proclí'vous, <i>a.</i>
clíff, <i>n.</i>	decliv'ity, <i>n.</i>	

COAGUL—um, *n. 2.* (*ab ago*), *what is used in curdling milk.*  
(*See Ago.*)

COCHLE—s, *f. 1.* *a shell, a shell-fish; a screw.*

coch'leary, *a.* coc'kle, *n.* coc'kled, *a.*  
coch'leated, *a.*

CODEx, ícís, *m. 3.* *the trunk of a tree; a book, a will.*

code, *n.* cod'icil, *n.* codicil'lary, *a.*

COLLEG—s, *m. 1.* (*à lego*), *a partner in office or employment.*

col'league, <i>n.</i>	col'lege, <i>n.</i>	colle'gian, <i>n.</i>
colleague', <i>v.</i>	colle'gial, <i>a.</i>	colle'giate, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>
col'leaguanship, <i>n.</i>	colle'ge'-like, <i>a.</i>	uncolle'giate, <i>v.</i>

COL—on (κωλον), *the largest member of the bowels, the colon; a member of a sentence.*

col'ic, *n. & a.* co'lon, *n.*

**COL-o**, cultum, *v.* 3. *to till, to cultivate, to inhabit*: as, *col'ony*, (a body of people drawn from the mother country,) *to till and inhabit* some distant place.

<i>as'colent</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>col'ony</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>cul'tivable</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>agricola'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>colo'nial</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>cul'tivate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>ag'ricultor</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>colon'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>cultiva'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ag'riculture</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>col'onist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>cul'tivator</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>agricul'turist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>col'onize</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>cul'ture</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
<i>agricul'tural</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>col'onizing</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ruric'olist</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ausculta'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>coloniza'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>uncul'tivated</i> , <i>a.</i>

**COLOR**, *m.* 3. *colour, hue, die*: as, *dis'colour*, *to take off, or change from, the natural hue.*

<i>col'orate</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>col'ourable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>concol'our</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>colora'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>col'ourably</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>discol'our</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>colorif'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>col'oured</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>discol'oured</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>col'our</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>col'ouring</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>discolora'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>col'ourist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>col'ourless</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>uncol'oured</i> , <i>a.</i>

**COLOSS-*us***, *m.* 2. (κολοσσος), *a statue of enormous size.*

<i>colosse'</i> , or	<i>colos'sal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>colos'sic</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>colos'sus</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>colos'sian</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>colos'sus-wise</i> , <i>ad.</i>

**COLUBER**, *m.* 2. *a serpent or snake*—*col'ubrine*, *a.*

**COLUMB-A**, *f.* 1. *a pigeon or dove*—*colum'bary*, *n.*

**COLUMN-A**, *f.* 1. *a round pillar.*

<i>col'umn</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>colum'nar</i> , or	<i>columna'rian</i> , <i>a.</i>
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**COM-os** (κωμος, ἀ κωμη, *a village*), *a jovial meeting, a hymn or ode to celebrate a person or action.*

* <i>com'edy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>com'icalness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>encomias'tical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>come'dian</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>enco'mion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tragicom'edy</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>com'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>enco'mium</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tragicom'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>com'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>encomias'tic</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>tragicom'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>com'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>		

**COMES**, *it-is*, *c.* 3. (ἀ con et eo, *to go*), *a companion or attendant*: as, *concom'itant*, *coming and going together; joined with.*

<i>concom'itant</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>concom'itance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>coun'tess</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>concom'itantly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>concom'itate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>coun'ty</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
<i>concom'itancy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>count</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>coun'ty-court</i> , <i>n.</i>

\* *Comedy* (κωμῆς ᾠδή, *a song of the village*), *a dramatic representation of the lighter faults or foibles of mankind, intended to caricature vice and folly, or expose them to ridicule. Comedies were originally recited or sung from village to village, for the amusement of young people: hence the origin.*



CONCH-*a*, *f.* 1. (κονχῆ), *a shell-fish, a shell.*

conch, *n.* conchil'ious, *a.* con'chite, *n.*  
conchol'ogy, *n.*

CONE-*o* (κονεω, ἀ κονε, *dust*), *to run rapidly and raise dust ; to serve another ; to manage affairs.*

archdeacon', *n.* dea'con, *n.* deacon'ship, *n.*  
archdeacon'ship, *n.* deacon'ess, *n.* diac'on'al, *a.*  
archidiacon'al, *a.* deacon'ry, *n.* subdeacon', *n.*

CON-*os* (κονος), *a cone ; a spinning top.*

con'ic, *a.* con'ic-sec'tions, *or* co'noid, *n.*  
con'ical, *a.* con'ics, *n.* conoi'dical, *a.*  
con'ically, *ad.* coniferous, *a.* plano-con'ical, *a.*  
con'icalness, *n.*

CONCILI-*o*, *v.* 1. (ἀ concilium, *n.* 2. *a council, ἀ con et calo, to call*), *to join together, to unite, to make friends : as, rec'oncile, to join together again, to make friends.*

concil'iate, *v.* irreconcil'ably, *ad.* reconcile'able, *a.*  
concilia'tion, *n.* irreconcil'ableness, *n.* reconcile'ableness, *n.*  
concilia'tor, *n.* irrec'oncile, *v.* reconcile'ment, *n.*  
concil'iatory, *a.* irrec'onciled, *a.* reconcil'iatory, *a.*  
concil'iar, *a.* irreconcil'ement, *n.* reconcilia'tion, *n.*  
coun'cil, *n.* irreconcilia'tion, *n.* unreconcil'able, *a.*  
coun'cil-board, *n.* rec'oncile, *v.* unrec'onciled, *a.*  
irreconcil'able, *a.* rec'onciler, *n.*

CONTEMPL-*or*, *v.* 1. *to view or behold ; to study, to meditate or muse.*

contem'plate, *v.* contem'plative, *a.* contem'plator, *n.*  
contempla'tion, *n.* contem'platively, *ad.*

CONTRA,\* *pr. against, opposite to : as, con'trast, a standing against, or placing in opposition, (so that one object shows another to advantage.)*

con'trary, *a. n. & v.* con'trariwise, *ad.* con'trast, *n.*  
con'trarily, *ad.* con'trary-minded, *a.* contrast', *v.*  
con'trariness, *n.* con'traries, *n.* \* coun'ter, *ad.*  
contra'rious, *a.* contrari'ety, *n.* counteract', *v.*  
contra'riously, *ad.* contra'riant, *a.* subcon'trary, *a.*

COP-*a*, *f.* 1. *plenty : co'pious, plentiful.*

co'pious, *a.* co'piousness, *n.* cornu-co'piae, *n.*  
co'piously, *ad.*

\* For examples of *Contra* and *Counter*, see page 36.

**COP—E** (κοπή, à κοπῶ, *to cut*), *a cutting*.

oste'cope, *n.*

syn'cope, *n.*

syn'copate, *v.*

apoc'ope, *n.*

syn'copist, *n.*

syn'copize, *v.*

**COPULA, f. 1. a band, a tie**: as, *cop'ulate, to tie together*.

cop'ula, *n.*

cop'ulative, *a. & n.*

coup'lable, *a.*

cop'ulate, *v. & a.*

cou'ple, *n. & v.*

cou'plement, *n.*

copula'tion, *n.*

coup'let, *n.*

coup'ling, *n.*

**COQU—o, coctum, v. 3. to boil; to digest, to ripen**: as, *con-coct', to boil together, to digest* (by the stomach.)

coct'ion, *n.*

concoct'ion, *n.*

excoc't', *v.*

coct'ile, *a.*

concoct'ive, *a.*

inconcoct', *a.*

cook, *n. & v.*

decoct', *v.*

inconcoct'ed, *a.*

cook'ery, *n.*

decoct'ion, *n.*

inconcoct'ion, *n.*

cook-maid, *n.*

decoct'ible, *a.*

recoc't', *v.*

concoct', *v.*

decoct'ure, *n.*

unconcoct'ed, *a.*

**COR, CORD—IS, n. 3. (καρδία), the heart**: as, *con'cord, hearts together, union of hearts, (agreement)*; *dis'cord, hearts asunder, (disagreement)*.

\*accord', *v. & n.*

concor'dantly, *ad.*

discor'dant, *a.*

accor'der, *n.*

†concor'date, *n.*

discor'dantly, *ad.*

accor'dant, *a.*

cor'dial, *n. & a.*

discour'age, *v. & n.*

accor'dantly, *ad.*

cor'dially, *ad.*

discour'ager, *n.*

accor'dance, *n.*

cordial'ity, *n.*

discour'agement, *n.*

accor'dancy, *n.*

cor'dialness, *n.*

encour'age, *v.*

accor'ding to, *pr.*

core, *n.*

encour'ager, *n.*

accor'dingly, *ad.*

cour'age, *n.*

encour'aging, *a.*

†an'ticor, *n.*

coura'geous, *a.*

encou'ragingly, *ad.*

con'cord, *n.*

coura'geously, *ad.*

encour'agement, *n.*

concord', *v.*

coura'geousness, *n.*

record', *v.*

concor'dable, *a.*

dis'cord, *n.*

rec'ord, *n.*

concor'dance, *n.*

discord', *v.*

record'er, *n.*

concor'dancy, *n.*

discor'dance, *n.*

recorda'tion, *n.*

concor'dant, *a. & n.*

discor'dancy, *n.*

unrecor'ded, *a.*

**CORI—UM, n. 2. a skin or hide, leather.**

coria'ceous, *a.*

cur'rying, *n.*

exco'riate, *v.*

cur'ry, *v.*

cur'rycomb, *n.*

excoria'tion, *n.*

cur'rier, *n.*

**CORNU, n. 4. a horn; a trumpet**: as, *cor'nicle, a little horn*; *u'nicorn, (an animal with) one horn*.

bicorn'ous, *a.*

cor'nea, *n.*

cor'net, *n.*

\* This word certainly comes from *accorder*, (Fr.): "derived by some from *corda*, the string of a musical instrument; by others, from *corda*, hearts; in the first, implying *harmony*, in the other *unity*."—*Johnson's Dict.*

cor'nelcy, *n.*  
 cor'neter, *n.*  
 cor'nicle, *n.*  
 cornic'ulate, *a.*  
 cor'neous, *a.*

cornif'ic, *a.*  
 cornig'erous, *a.*  
 cornu-co'pie, *n.*  
 cornute', *v.*  
 cornu'ted, *a.*

cornu'to, *n.*  
 cornu'tor, *n.*  
 cor'ny, *a.*  
 tauricor'nous, *a.*  
 u'nicorn, *n.*

**CORON—A**, *f.* 1. *a crown*: as, uncrown', to take off *the crown*; cor'onary, relating to *a crown*.

coro'na, *n.*  
 cor'ollary, *n.*  
 cor'onal, *n.*  
 cor'on'al, *a.*  
 cor'onary, *a.*

corona'tion, *n.*  
 cor'oner, *n.*  
 cor'onet, *n.*  
 crown, *n.* & *v.*  
 crown'et, *n.*

decrown', *v.*  
 decrown'ing, *n.*  
 uncrown', *v.*  
 uncrowned', *a.*

**CORPUS**, *or-is*, *n.* 3. *a body*: as, cor'poral, belonging to *the body*; corpo'real, having *a body*; corps,\* *a body* of soldiers; corpse, *a dead body*.

accor'porate, or  
 adcor'porate, *v.*  
 bicor'poral, *a.*  
 concor'porate, *v.*  
 concorpora'tion, *n.*  
 concor'poral, *a.*  
 cor'poral, *a.* & *n.*  
 cor'porally, *ad.*  
 corporal'ity, *n.*  
 cor'porate, *a.* & *v.*  
 cor'porately, *ad.*  
 cor'porateness, *n.*  
 corpora'tion, *n.*

cor'porature, *n.*  
 corpo'real, *a.*  
 corpo'realist, *n.*  
 corpo'really, *ad.*  
 corpo'reous, *a.*  
 corpore'ity, *n.*  
 corpo'rify, *v.*  
 corporifica'tion, *n.*  
 \*corps, *n.*  
 corpse, *n.*  
 cor'pulence, *n.*  
 cor'pulency, *n.*  
 cor'pulent, *a.*

cor'puscle, *n.*  
 corpus'cular, *a.*  
 corpuscula'rian, *a.*  
 & *n.*  
 disincorpora'tion, *n.*  
 incor'poral, *a.*  
 incor'porally, *ad.*  
 incorporal'ity, *n.*  
 incor'porate, *v.* & *a.*  
 incorpora'tion, *n.*  
 incorpo'real, *a.*  
 incorpo'really, *ad.*  
 tricor'poral, *a.*

**CORTEX**, *ic-is*, *m.* 3. *bark or rind*: as, decor'ticate, to take off *the bark*.

cork, *n.* & *v.*  
 cor'ky, *a.*  
 cortex, *n.*

cor'tical, *a.*  
 cor'ticated, *a.*  
 corticose', *a.*

decor'ticate, *v.*  
 decortica'tion, *n.*  
 ex'cortica'tion, *n.*

**CORYMB—US**, *m.* 2. (κορυμβος), *a bunch* or *cluster* of ivy-berries.

corym'bus, *n.*

corym'biated, *a.*

corymbif'erous, *a.*

**CORUSC—US**, *a.* *shining, glittering, flashing*.

corus'cant, *a.*

corus'cate, *v.*

corusca'tion, *n.*

**COSCIN—ON** (κοσκινον), *a sieve*—coscin'omancy, *n.*

**COSM—OS** (κοσμος), *order, ornament, the world*: as, cosmet'ic,

\* Corps is pronounced *core*—plural *corz*.

making *beautiful*; *cos'mical*, relating to *the world*; *cosmog'ony*, the generation or birth of *the world*, (the creation); *cosmog'raphy*, description (of the general system or affections) of *the world*.

<i>cosmet'ic</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>cosmog'rapher</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>cosmop'olite</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>cos'mical</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>cosmograph'ical</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>mac'roc'osm</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>cos'mically</i> , <i>ad</i> .	<i>cosmograph'ically</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>meg'ac'osm</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>cosmog'ony</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>cosmoplas'tic</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>mi'cro'osm</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>cosmog'onist</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>cosmora'ma</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>microcos'mical</i> , <i>a</i> .
<i>cosmog'raphy</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>cosmopol'itan</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>typ'oc'osmy</i> , <i>n</i> .

**COST**-*s*, *f*. 1. *a rib or side*.

<i>coast</i> , <i>n</i> . & <i>v</i> .	<i>cost</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>discoast'</i> , <i>v</i> .
<i>coas'ter</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>cos'tal</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>intercos'tal</i> , <i>a</i> .

**COUNT**, (Eng. *à con et puto*), *to reckon*. (See *Puto*.)

**COUVR**-*ir*, *v*. (Fr. *à con et operire*), *to cover, to hide*: as, *discov'er*, to take *the cover off*, (to disclose.)

<i>cloud-cov'ered</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>cov'ert</i> , <i>n</i> . & <i>a</i> .	<i>discov'erer</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>cov'er</i> , <i>v</i> . & <i>n</i> .	<i>cov'ertly</i> , <i>ad</i> .	<i>discov'erable</i> , <i>a</i> .
<i>cov'ercle</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>cov'ertness</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>discov'ery</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>cov'erer</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>cov'erture</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>undiscov'ered</i> , <i>a</i> .
<i>cov'ering</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>discov'er</i> , <i>v</i> .	<i>undiscov'erable</i> , <i>a</i> .
<i>cov'erlet</i> , <i>n</i> .		

**CRANI**-*um*, *n*. 2. (*κεφαλον*), *the skull*.

<i>cran'ium</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>cranios'copy</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>pericra'nium</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>craniol'ogy</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>hem'icrany</i> , <i>n</i> .	

**CRAS**, *adv. to-morrow*.

<i>crastina'tion</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>procrastina'tion</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>procras'tinator</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>procras'tinate</i> , <i>v</i> .	<i>procras'tinating</i> , <i>a</i> .	

**CRASS**-*us*, *a. thick or gross, coarse*.

<i>crasse</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>incrassa'tion</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>crasse'ment</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>cras'situde</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>incras'sative</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>crasse'ness</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>incras'sate</i> , <i>v</i> . & <i>a</i> .		

**CRAT**-*os* (*κρατος*), *power, government*: as, *aristoc'racy*, *the government of the nobles*; *democ'racy*, *the government of the people*; *theoc'racy*, *the immediate government of God*.

<i>aristoc'racy</i> , <i>or</i>	<i>aristocrat'icalness</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>democ'racy</i> , <i>or</i> .
<i>aristoc'raty</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>autoc'ratrice</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>democ'raty</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>ar'istocrat</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>autoc'racy</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>dem'ocrat</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>aristocrat'ic</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>au'tocrat</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>democrat'ic</i> , <i>a</i> .
<i>aristocrat'ical</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>autocrat'ical</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>democrat'ical</i> , <i>a</i> .

democrat'ically, *ad.*  
 democ'ratist, *n.*  
 demonoc'racy, *n.*

gynecoc'racy, *n.*  
 stratoc'racy, *n.*  
 syn'cratism, *n.*

theoc'racy, *n.*  
 theocrat'ic, *a.*  
 theocrat'ical, *a.*

**CRED**—*o*, creditum, *v.* 3. *to believe, to trust*: as, cred'ible, worthy of *credit* or may be *believed*; cred'ulous, apt to *believe*; cred'it, *belief* of or *trust*; (honour; good opinion.)

accred'ited, *a.*  
 concred'it, *v.*  
 cre'dence, *n.*  
 creden'da, *n.*  
 cre'dent, *a.*  
 creden'tial, *n.* & *a.*  
 cred'ible, *a.*  
 cred'ibly, *ad.*  
 cred'ibleness, *n.*  
 credibil'ity, *n.*  
 cred'it, *n.* & *v.*

cred'itable, *a.*  
 cred'itably, *ad.*  
 cred'itableness, *n.*  
 cred'itor, *n.*  
 cred'itrix, *n.*  
 credu'lity, *n.*  
 cred'ulous, *a.*  
 cred'ulously, *ad.*  
 cred'ulousness, *n.*  
 creed, *n.*  
 discred'it, *n.* & *v.*

discred'itable, *a.*  
 incred'ible, *a.*  
 incred'ibly, *ad.*  
 incred'ibleness, *n.*  
 incredibil'ity, *a.*  
 incredu'lity, *n.*  
 incred'ulous, *a.*  
 incred'ulousness, *n.*  
 uncred'itable, *a.*  
 uncred'itableness, *n.*  
 uncred'ited, *a.*

**CREM**—*o*, *v.* 1. *to burn*.

concrema'tion, *n.*

crema'tion, *n.*

increm'able, *a.*

**CRE**—*o*, creatum; *v.* 1. *to make out of nothing*: as, cre'ate, *to make out of nothing*; cre'ature, the thing *created*, or *made out of nothing*.

concreate', *v.*  
 create', *v.* & *a.*  
 crea'tion, *n.*  
 crea'tive, *a.*  
 crea'tor, *n.*  
 crea'tress, *n.*  
 crea'ture, *n.*  
 crea'tural, *a.*  
 crea'turely, *a.*  
 crea'tureship, *n.*

increase', *a.*  
 increa'ted, *a.*  
 miscreate', *a.*  
 miscrea'ted, *a.*  
 pro'create, *v.*  
 procrea'tion, *n.*  
 pro'creative, *a.*  
 pro'creativity, *n.*  
 pro'creator, *n.*  
 pro'creant, *a.*

rec'reant, *a.*  
 recreate', *v.*  
 rec'reate, *v.*  
 recrea'tion, *n.*  
 rec'reative, *a.*  
 rec'reatively, *ad.*  
 rec'reativeness, *n.*  
 uncreate', *v.*  
 uncrea'ted, *a.*

**CREP**—*o*, crepitum, *v.* 1. *to make a noise, to crackle, to jingle*: as, discrep'ancy, *a jingling* asunder, (*difference*.)

crep'itate, *v.*  
 crepita'tion, *n.*  
 crev'ice, *n.* & *v.*  
 decrep'it, *a.*  
 decrep'itate, *v.*

decrepita'tion, *n.*  
 decrep'itness, *n.*  
 decrep'itude, *n.*  
 dis'crepance, *n.*

dis'crepancy, *n.*  
 dis'crepant, *a.*  
 increpate', *v.*  
 increpa'tion, *n.*

**CREPUSCUL**—*um*, *n.* 2. (*à crepo*), *the twilight*.

crepus'cule, *n.*

crepus'culine, *a.*

crepus'culous, *a.*

**CRESC-o**, *cretum*, *v.* 3. *to grow, to increase*: as, *concrete'*, *to grow together (into one mass)*; *exces'sence*, *a grow-ing out (of another without use.)*

<i>acces'scent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>concre'tive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>increase'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>accre'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>concre'ture</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>in'crease</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>accre'tive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>cres'cent</i> , <i>a. n. &amp; v.</i>	<i>increa'ser</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>accrue'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>cres'cive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>increase'ful</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>accru'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>decrease'</i> , <i>v. &amp; n.</i>	<i>increa'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>con'crement</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>dec'rement</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>in'crement</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>conces'sence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>deces'cent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>recruit'</i> , <i>v. &amp; n.</i>
<i>concrete'</i> , <i>v. &amp; a.</i>	<i>decre'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>recruit'er</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>con'crete</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>encrease'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>superces'sence</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>concrete'ly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>exces'sence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>superexces'sence</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>concrete'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>exces'sency</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unincrea'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>concre'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>exces'scent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unrecruit'able</i> , <i>a.</i>

**CRET-s**, *f.* 1. *chalk*—*creta'ceous*, *a.* *cre'tated*, *a.*

**CRIMEN**, *in-is*, *n.* 3. *a crime, an accusation*: as, *crim'inate*, *to accuse, to charge with crime.*

<i>crime</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>crim'inalness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>crim'inousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>crime'ful</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>crim'inate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>recri'minate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>crime'less</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>crimina'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>recri'mina'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>crim'inal</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>crim'inatory</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>recri'minator</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>crim'inally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>crim'inous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>recri'minatory</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>criminal'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>crim'inously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	

**CRIN-is**, *m.* 3. *the hair*: as, *crinose'*, *full of hair.*

<i>crinig'erous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>cri'nite</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>crinose'</i> , <i>a.</i>
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**CRIT-es** (*κρίτης, à κρίνω*, *to separate, to discriminate, to judge*), *a judge, one who decides*: as, *crit'ic*, *one skill-ed in judging (of literature)*; *hypoc'risy*,\* *an assum-ing a fictitious character, a feigning or dissembling (in morality or religion.)*

<i>cri'sis</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>crit'icise</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>hypercrit'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>crit'e'rión</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>crit'icism</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hypoc'risy</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>crit'ic</i> , <i>n. a. &amp; v.</i>	<i>critique'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hyp'ocrite</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>crit'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>diacrit'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>hypocrit'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>crit'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>diacrit'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>hypocrit'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>crit'icalness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hypercrit'ic</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hypocrit'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>

**CROC-us**, *m.* 2. (*κρόκος*), *saffron.*

<i>croc'eous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>croc'odile</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>croc'odiline</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>croc'us</i> , <i>n.</i>		

\* *Hypocrisy* literally signifies *a judging one's self under a cloak, with the view of imposing upon or deceiving.*

**CRUX,** } *f. 3. the cross, an instrument for punishing*  
**CRUC-IS,** } *slaves, anything that thwarts or causes pain :*  
*as, cru'cify, to put to death by nailing the hands and*  
*feet to a cross.*

*cross, n. a. v. & pr.*  
*cross'armed, a.*  
*crosscut', a.*  
*cross-exam'ine, v.*  
*cross-examina'tion, n.*  
*cro'sier, n.*  
*cro'sing, n.*  
*crossleg'ged, a.*  
*cro'slet, n.*  
*cross'ly, ad.*  
*cross'ness, n.*

*cross-pur'pose, n.*  
*cross-ques'tion, v.*  
*cross'-road, n.*  
*cross'-wind, n.*  
*cru'cial, a.*  
*cru'ciate, v. & a.*  
*crucia'tion, n.*  
*cru'cible, n.*  
*crucif'erous, a.*  
*cru'cifier, n.*  
*cru'cify, v.*

*cru'cifix, n.*  
*crucifix'ion, n.*  
*cru'ciform, a.*  
*crucig'erous, a.*  
*crux, n.*  
*excru'ciate, v.*  
*excru'ciable, a.*  
*excru'cia'tion, n.*  
*excru'cia'ling, a.*  
*uncrossed', a.*

**CRUD-US,** *a. raw, unripe; cruel: as, cru'dity, a being*  
*indigested or unripe.*

*crude, a.*  
*crude'ly, ad.*  
*crude'ness, n.*  
*cru'dity, n.*

*cru'el, a.*  
*cru'elly, ad.*  
*cru'elness, n.*  
*cru'elty, n.*

*recru'dency, n.*  
*recrudes'cent, a.*  
*recrudes'cency, n.*

**CRUOR,** *m. 3. blood from a wound, gore.*

*cruen'tate, a.*

*cruen'tous, a.*

*incruen'tal, a.*

**CRUS,** *ûr-is, n. 3. the leg—cru'ral, a. equicru'ral, a.*

**CRUST-A,** *a crust, a hard substance on the surface of any*  
*thing: as, crusta'ceous, consisting of crusts or shells.*

*crust, n. & v.*  
*crusta'ceous, a.*  
*crusta'ceousness, n.*  
*crusta'tion, n.*

*crus'ty, a.*  
*crus'tily, ad.*  
*crus'tiness, n.*  
*decrusta'tion, n.*

*incrust', or*  
*incrus'tate, v.*  
*incrusta'tion, n.*

**CRYSTALL-US,** *f. 2. (κρυσταλλος, à κρυω, to congeal), con-*  
*gealed or frozen like ice.*

*crys'tal, n. & a.*  
*crys'talline, a.*

*crys'tallize, v.*

*crystalliza'tion, n.*

**CRYPT-O** (*κρυπτω*), *to hide, to conceal: as, apoc'rypha,*  
*books kept out of sight, or not publicly communicated,*  
*or whose authors are doubtful or not known.*

*apoc'rypha, n.*  
*apoc'ryphal, a.*  
*apoc'ryphally, ad.*  
*apoc'ryphalness, n.*  
*apoc'ryphalist, n.*

*apocryph'ical, a.*  
*crypt, n.*  
*crypt'ic, a.*  
*crypt'ical, a.*  
*crypt'ically, ad.*

*cryptog'raphy, n.*  
*cryptol'ogy, n.*  
*cryptoga'mia, or*  
*cryptog'amy, n.*  
*cryptog'amous, a.*

**CUB-o**, cubitum, *v.* 1. *to lie down, to recline at table; to dwell or reside*: as, incum'bent, resting or lying upon.

accumb', <i>v.</i>	cum'bent, <i>a.</i>	incu'biture, <i>n.</i>
accumb'ency, <i>n.</i>	decuba'tion, <i>n.</i>	in'cubus, <i>n.</i>
accum'bent, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	decum'bent, <i>a.</i>	incum'bency, <i>n.</i>
accuba'tion, <i>n.</i>	decum'bence, <i>n.</i>	incum'bent, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
con'cubine, <i>n.</i>	decum'bency, <i>n.</i>	procum'bent, <i>a.</i>
concu'binage, <i>n.</i>	decum'biture, <i>n.</i>	recuba'tion, <i>n.</i>
concu'binate, <i>n.</i>	discu'bitory, <i>a.</i>	recum'bence, <i>n.</i>
concu'binacy, <i>n.</i>	discum'bency, <i>n.</i>	recum'bency, <i>n.</i>
cub, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	excuba'tion, <i>n.</i>	recum'bent, <i>a.</i>
cu'batory, <i>a.</i>	in'cubate, <i>v.</i>	succumb', <i>v.</i>
cuba'tion, <i>n.</i>	incuba'tion, <i>n.</i>	superincum'bent, <i>n.</i>

**CULO-o** for **CALCO**, *v.* 1. (*à calx, the heel*), *to tread upon*.

concul'cate, <i>v.</i>	incul'cate, <i>v.</i>	kick, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
conculca'tion, <i>n.</i>	inculca'tion, <i>n.</i>	kick'er, <i>n.</i>

**CULM-us**, *m.* 2. *a stalk of corn; the top or summit*.

cul'men, <i>n.</i>	cul'minate, <i>v.</i>	culmina'tion, <i>n.</i>
cul'miferous, <i>a.</i>		

**CULIN-a**, *f.* 1. *a place where meat is dressed, a kitchen*.

cu'linary, *n.*

**CULP-a**, *f.* 1. *a fault, blame*: as, excul'pate, *to free from alleged blame or fault*.

cul'pable, <i>a.</i>	excul'pable, <i>a.</i>	incul'pable, <i>a.</i>
cul'pably, <i>ad.</i>	excul'pate, <i>v.</i>	incul'pably, <i>ad.</i>
cul'pableness, <i>n.</i>	exculpa'tion, <i>n.</i>	incul'pableness, <i>n.</i>
culpabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	excul'patory, <i>a.</i>	uncul'pable, <i>a.</i>

**CUMUL-o**, *v.* 1. (*à cumulus*, *m.* 2. *a heap*), *to heap up, to increase*: as, accu'mulate, *to heap to or upon, to increase*.

accu'mulate, <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	accu'mulative, <i>a.</i>	cumula'tion, <i>n.</i>
accumula'tion, <i>n.</i>	accu'mulatively, <i>ad.</i>	cu'mulative, <i>a.</i>
accu'mulator, <i>n.</i>	cu'mulate, <i>v.</i>	

**CUNE-us**, *m.* 2. *a wedge*: as, cu'neal, *relating to a wedge*.

cu'neal, <i>a.</i>	cu'neated, <i>a.</i>	cune'iform, <i>a.</i>
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**CUPI-o**, cupitum, *v.* 3. *to desire*—cupid'ity, *n.* covet, *v.* covetous, *a.*

**CUPR-um**, *n.* 2. *copper*: as, cop'pery, *containing, or made of copper*.

cop'per, <i>n.</i>	cop'peras, <i>n.</i>	cop'per-plate, <i>n.</i>
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cop'perish, *a.*  
cop'perwork, *n.*

cop'persmith, *n.*  
cop'pery, *a.*

cu'precous, *a.*

**CURA**, *f.* 1. *care, concern, charge, a cure*: as, si'necure, (an office which has revenue) without *employment* or *care*; cu'rate, one who has the *cure* or *charge* (of souls under another.)

ac'curate, *a.*  
ac'curately, *ad.*  
ac'curateness, *n.*  
ac'curacy, *n.*  
care, *n. & v.*  
care-cra'zed, *a.*  
care-defy'ing, *a.*  
care-tuned', *a.*  
care-woun'ded, *a.*  
care'ful, *a.*  
care'fully, *ad.*  
care'fulness, *n.*  
care'less, *a.*  
care'lessly, *ad.*  
care'lessness, *n.*  
cure, *n. & v.*  
cure'less, *a.*  
cu'rer, *n.*  
cu'rable, *a.*  
cu'rableness, *n.*  
cu'racy, *or*

cu'rateship, *n.*  
cu'rate, *n.*  
cu'rative, *a.*  
cura'tor, *n.*  
cu'rious, *a.*  
cu'riously, *ad.*  
cu'riousness, *n.*  
curios'ity, *n.*  
inac'curate, *a.*  
inac'curately, *ad.*  
inac'curacy, *n.*  
incu'rious, *a.*  
incu'riously, *ad.*  
incu'riousness, *n.*  
incu'riosity, *n.*  
insecure', *a.*  
insecure'ly, *ad.*  
insecu'urity, *n.*  
proc'urator, *or*  
proc'tor, *n.*  
proc'torship, *n.*

procto'rical, *a.*  
procu'rabile, *a.*  
proc'uracy, *n.*  
procura'tion, *n.*  
procurato'rial, *a.*  
procura'torship, *n.*  
proc'uratory, *a.*  
procure', *v.*  
procu'rer, *n.*  
procu'ress, *n.*  
procurement, *n.*  
\*prox'y, *n.*  
prox'yship, *n.*  
secure', *a. & v.*  
secu'rer, *n.*  
secure'ly, *ad.*  
secure'ness, *n.*  
secure'ment, *n.*  
secu'urity, *n.*  
si'necure, *n.*  
unsecure', *a.*

**CURR**-o, *cursum*, *v.* 3. *to run*: as, incur, *to run in*; excur'sion, *a running out*; precur'sor, one who *runs before*; recur'rence, *a running back*; suc'cour, *to run up, (to help)*; con'course, *a running together*.

antecur'sor, *n.*  
career', *n. & v.*  
car'ry, *v.*  
car'rier, *n.*  
car'riage, *a.*  
car'riage, *n.*  
circumcursa'tion, *n.*  
con'course, *n.*  
concur', *v.*  
concur'rence, *n.*  
concur'rency, *n.*

concur'rent, *a. & n.*  
concur'rently, *ad.*  
courant', *n.*  
cou'rier, *n.*  
course, *n. & v.*  
cour'ser, *n.*  
cour'sing, *a.*  
cur'rent, *a.*  
cur'rently, *ad.*  
cur'rentness, *n.*  
cur'rency, *n.*

cur'ricule, *n.*  
cur'sitor, *n.*  
cur'sorary, *a.*  
cur'sory, *a.*  
cur'sorily, *ad.*  
cur'soriness, *n.*  
cu'rule, *a.*  
decur'sion, *n.*  
discourse', *n. & v.*  
discour'ser, *n.*  
discour'sing, *n.*

\* *Proxy* is, by contraction, from *procuracy*, and signifies either *taking the care* or *charge* of any thing for another; or one who *takes the care* of any business, or *acts*, for another. (See page 40.)

discour'sive, *a.*  
 discour'sive, *a.*  
 discour'sively, *ad.*  
 discour'siveness, *n.*  
 discour'sory, *a.*  
 excur'sion, *n.*  
 excur'sive, *a.*  
 excur'sively, *ad.*  
 excur'siveness, *n.*  
 inconcur'ring, *a.*  
 incur', *v.*  
 incur'sion, *n.*  
 in'tercourse, *n.*

intercur', *v.*  
 intercur'rence, *n.*  
 intercur'rent, *a.*  
 occur', *v.*  
 occur'rence, *n.*  
 occur'rent, *n.*  
 occur'sion, *n.*  
 overcar'ry, *v.*  
 precurse', *n.*  
 precur'sor, *n.*  
 precur'sory, *a. & n.*  
 recar'ry, *v.*  
 recourse', *n.*

recourse'ful, *a.*  
 recur', *v.*  
 recur'rence, *n.*  
 recur'rency, *n.*  
 recur'rent, *a.*  
 recur'sion, *n.*  
 suc'cour, *v. & n.*  
 suc'courer, *n.*  
 suc'courless, *a.*  
 transcur', *v.*  
 transcur'sion, *n.*  
 uncur'rent, *a.*  
 van-cou'rier, *n.*

**CURT—us, *a. short* :** as, *curtail'*, to make *short*.

curt, *a.*  
 curt'ly, *ad.*  
 curtail', *v.*

curtai'ler, *n.*  
 curtai'ling, *n.*  
 cur'tal, *a. & n.*

curta'tion, *n.*  
 decurt', *v.*  
 decurta'tion, *n.*

**CURV—us, *a. crooked, bent* :** as, *recur've*, to bend back.

cur'vated, *a.*  
 curva'tion, *n.*  
 cur'vature, *n.*  
 curve', *a. n. & v.*  
 curvilin'ear, *a.*

cur'vity, *n.*  
 incur'vate, *v.*  
 incurva'tion, *n.*  
 incur'vity, *n.*  
 recurve', *v.*

recur'vate, *v.*  
 recurva'tion, *n.*  
 recur'vity, *n.*  
 recur'vous, *a.*

**CUSTODI—A, *f. 1. (à custos, ôdis, c. 3. a keeper), the act of keeping charge.***

cus'tody, *n.*

custo'dial, *a.*

custodier', *n.*

**CUSPIS, id-is, *f. 3. the point of a weapon, a point.***

cus'p, *n.*  
 cus'pitate, *v.*

cus'pated, *a.*  
 cus'pitated, *a.*

cus'pidal, *a.*  
 cus'pis, *n.*

**CUT—IS, *f. 3. the skin* :** as, *cuta'neous*, relating to the skin.

cuta'neous, *a.*  
 cu'ticle, *n.*

cutic'ular, *a.*  
 intercuta'neous, *a.*

subcuta'neous, *a.*

**CUTI—o, cussum, *v. 3. (com<sup>p</sup> form of quatio, *v. 3. to shake*), to shake* :** as, *discuss'*, to shake asunder, (*to examine*); *concussi'on*, a shaking together.

concu'ssa'tion, *n.*  
 concus'sed, *a.*  
 concussi'on, *n.*  
 concus'sive, *a.*  
 discuss', *v.*  
 discus'ser, *n.*  
 discus'sing, *n.*

discussi'on, *n.*  
 discus'sive, *a.*  
 discu'tient, *n.*  
 excuss', *v.*  
 excussi'on, *n.*  
 inconcus'sible, *a.*  
 percuss', *v.*

percussi'on, *n.*  
 percu'tient, *n.*  
 repercu'ss', *v.*  
 repercu'ssi'on, *n.*  
 repercu'ssive, *a.*  
 succussa'tion, *n.*  
 succussi'on, *n.*

COUTUME, *f.* (Fr.) *habit, fashion, way or manner, usage or use.*

accus'tom, <i>v. &amp; n.</i>	accus'tomedness, <i>n.</i>	cus'tomableness, <i>n.</i>
accus'tomable, <i>a.</i>	cus'tom, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	cus'tomary, <i>a.</i>
accus'tomably, <i>ad.</i>	cus'tom-house, <i>n.</i>	cus'tomer, <i>n.</i>
accus'tomance, <i>n.</i>	cus'tomable, <i>a.</i>	cus'tomed, <i>a.</i>
accus'tomed, <i>a.</i>	cus'tomably, <i>ad.</i>	unaccus'tomed, <i>a.</i>

CYCL-US, *m.* 2. (κυκλος), *a circle*: as, encyclope'dia, *the circle of sciences*; cyclom'etry, *the art of measuring cycles or circles.*

cy'cle, <i>n.</i>	cy'clopedy, <i>n.</i>	encyclope'dian, <i>a.</i>
cy'cloid, <i>n.</i>	encyc'lical, <i>a.</i>	encyclope'dist, <i>n.</i>
cycloid'al, <i>a.</i>	ency'clopede, <i>n.</i>	ep'icycle, <i>n.</i>
cyclom'etry, <i>n.</i>	encyclope'dy, <i>n.</i>	epicy'cloid, <i>n.</i>
cyclope'dia, <i>n.</i>	encyclope'dia, <i>n.</i>	

CYLINDER-OS (κυλινδρος), *a roller.*

cy'linder, <i>n.</i>	cylin'dric, <i>a.</i>	cylin'droid, <i>n.</i>
cylin'drical, <i>a.</i>		

CYON, cyn-OS (κυων, κυνος), *a dog*; cyn'ic, *relating to a dog, (also a snarling philosopher.)*

cynan'thropy, <i>n.</i>	cyn'ic, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	cyn'osure, <i>n.</i>
cyneget'ics, <i>n.</i>	cyn'ical, <i>a.</i>	

CYST-IS (κυστις, ἄ κυω, *to contain*), *a bladder, a bag.*

cyst, <i>or</i>	cys'tic, <i>a.</i>	encys'ted, <i>a.</i>
cys'tis, <i>n.</i>	cystot'omy, <i>n.</i>	

## D.

DACTYL-US, *m.* 2. (δακτυλος), *a finger*; *a foot or measure of verse, consisting of one long syllable and two short.*

dac'tyle, <i>n.</i>	dac'tylic, <i>a.</i>	dactylol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
dac'tylet, <i>n.</i>	dac'tylist, <i>n.</i>	

DAM-EO (δαμαω), *to tame, to bring under the yoke.*

ad'amant, <i>n.</i>	adaman'tine, <i>a.</i>	di'amond, <i>n.</i>
adamante'an, <i>a.</i>	di'amantine, <i>a.</i>	di'amonded, <i>a.</i>

DAMN-UM, *n.* 2. *loss, hurt, harm*: as, endam'age, *to make or cause loss or hurt.*

condemn', <i>v.</i>	dam'age, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	dam'nably, <i>ad.</i>
condem'ner, <i>n.</i>	dam'ageable, <i>a.</i>	dam'nableness, <i>n.</i>
condem'nable, <i>a.</i>	damn, <i>v.</i>	damna'tion, <i>n.</i>
condemna'tion, <i>n.</i>	dam'ned, <i>a.</i>	dam'natory, <i>a.</i>
condem'natory, <i>a.</i>	dam'nable, <i>a.</i>	dam'ningness, <i>n.</i>

*dam'nify*, *v.*  
*dam'nif'ic*, *a.*  
*endam'age*, or  
*indam'age*, *v.*

*endam'aging*, *n.*  
*endam'ageable*, *a.*  
*endam'agement*, *n.*  
*indem'nify*, *v.*

*indemnifica'tion*, *n.*  
*indem'nity*, *n.*  
*undam'aged*, *a.*  
*uncondem'ned*, *a.*

**DEBIL-IS**, *a.* (*à de et habeo*, *to hold*), *weak, feeble.*

*deb'ile*, *a.*  
*debil'ity*, *n.*

*debil'itate*, *v.*

*debilita'tion*, *n.*

**DEBIT-US**, *a.* (*à debeo*, *v. 2. à de et habeo*), *what is owing ;*  
*as, debt'or, one who owes. (See Habeo.)*

*debt*, *n.*  
*debt'ed*, *a.*  
*debt'less*, *a.*

*debt'or*, or  
*deb'itor*, *n.*  
*deb'it*, *n. & v.*

*indebt'*, *v.*  
*indebt'ed*, *a.*  
*indebt'ment*, *n.*

**DECA, DECEM** (*δεκα*), *ten : as, dec'agon*, a figure with *ten*  
*angles ; decem'viri*, *ten men*, (governors of Rome) ;  
*dec'im'al*, numbered by *ten*.

*addec'imate*, *v.*  
*\*dean*, *n.*  
*dean'ery*, *n.*  
*dean'ship*, *n.*  
*dec'achord*, *n.*  
*decade'*, *n.*  
*dec'agon*, *n.*  
*dec'alogue*, *n.*  
*deca'nal*, *a.*  
*Decap'olis*, *n.*

*Decem'ber*, *n.*  
*decem'pedal*, *a.*  
*decem'viri*, *n.*  
*decem'virate*, *n.*  
*decem'viral*, *a.*  
*dec'im'al*, *a. & n.*  
*dec'imate*, *v.*  
*decima'tor*, *n.*  
*decima'tion*, *n.*  
*decen'nal*, *a.*

*dec'uple*, *a.*  
*decu'rion*, *n.*  
*duodec'agon*, *n.*  
*duodec'imo*, *n.*  
*duodec'uple*, *a.*  
*endec'agon*, *n.*  
*indec'imable*, *a.*  
*hexdec'agon*, *n.*  
*subdec'uple*, *a.*  
*undec'agon*, *n.*

**DECH-OMAI** (*δεχομαι*), *to take in, to receive.*

*pan'dect*, *n.*  
*synec'doche*, *n.*

*synecdoch'ical*, *a.*

*synecdoch'ically*, *ad.*

**DECENS**, *nt-is*, *a.* (*à decet*), *becoming, graceful.*

*de'cency*, *n.*  
*de'cent*, *a.*  
*de'cently*, *ad.*

*inde'cency*, *n.*  
*inde'cent*, *a.*  
*inde'cently*, *ad.*

*unde'cency*, *n.*  
*unde'cent*, *a.*  
*unde'cently*, *ad.*

**DECOR**, *m. 3.* (*à decet*, *it becomes*), *comeliness, beauty,*  
*grace, elegance : as, dec'orate*, to make *beautiful* or  
*elegant.*

*dec'orate*, *v.*  
*decora'tion*, *n.*  
*dec'orator*, *n.*  
*dec'orous*, *a.*  
*dec'orously*, *ad.*

*deco'rum*, *n.*  
*dedec'orate*, *v.*  
*dedecora'tion*, *n.*  
*dedec'orous*, *a.*

*indeco'rous*, *a.*  
*indeco'rously*, *ad.*  
*indeco'rousness*, *n.*  
*indeco'rum*, *n.*

\* A *dean* is so called, because he was anciently set over *ten* canons or prebendaries, at least in some cathedral churches.—*Ayliffe.*

**DE-us, m. 2.** *a god; God*: as, *de'icide*, the murder of our Saviour; *de'ify*, to make a god of.

<i>de'icide, n.</i>	<i>deip'arous, a.</i>	<i>de'odand, n.</i>
<i>de'ify, v.</i>	<i>de'ity, n.</i>	<i>dire, n.</i>
<i>de'ifier, n.</i>	<i>*de'ist, n.</i>	<i>dire'ful, a.</i>
<i>deifical, a.</i>	<i>deis'tical, a.</i>	<i>dire'fulness, n.</i>
<i>deifica'tion, n.</i>	<i>de'ism, n.</i>	<i>dire'ness, n.</i>
<i>de'iform, a.</i>	<i>de'itate, a.</i>	<i>Te De'um, n.</i>
<i>deiformity, n.</i>		

**DELICI-Æ, f. 1.** *any thing that delights; niceties.*

<i>delici'ous, a.</i>	<i>del'icate, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>delic'iate, v.</i>
<i>delici'ously, ad.</i>	<i>del'icately, ad.</i>	<i>indel'icacy, n.</i>
<i>delici'ousness, n.</i>	<i>del'icateness, n.</i>	<i>indel'icate, a.</i>
<i>del'icacy, n.</i>	<i>del'icates, n.</i>	

**DELIRI-UM, n. 2.** (*à de et lira*), *dotage; the intellect impaired by age or passion.*

<i>delir'ium, n.</i>	<i>delir'ious, a.</i>	<i>delir'iousness, n.</i>
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**DE-o** (*δεω*), *to bind*—*di'adem, n.* *di'ademed, a.*

**DEMI, a.** (*Fr. à dimidium, Lat. half*), *half*: as, *dem-i-god, half a God.*

<i>dem'i-god, n.</i>	<i>dem'i-na'tured, a.</i>	<i>dem'i-wolf, n.</i>
<i>dem'i-dev'il, n.</i>	<i>dem'i-premises, n.</i>	<i>dem'y, n.</i>
<i>dem'i-man, n.</i>	<i>dem'i-rep, n.</i>	

**DEM-os** (*δημος*), *the people*: as, *endem'ic*, in the people, (*peculiar to a country*); *epidem'ic*, falling upon the people, (*general, universal*.)

<i>dem'agogue, n.</i>	<i>democrat'ic, a.</i>	<i>endem'ical, a.</i>
<i>democ'racy, or</i>	<i>democrat'ical, a.</i>	<i>epidem'ic, a.</i>
<i>democ'raty, n.</i>	<i>democrat'ically, ad.</i>	<i>epidem'ical, a.</i>
<i>dem'ocrat, n.</i>	<i>ende'mial, a.</i>	<i>Nicode'mus, n.</i>
<i>democ'ratist, n.</i>	<i>endem'ic, a.</i>	<i>pandem'ic, a.</i>

**DEMON** (*δαίμων*), *a spirit; generally an evil spirit*: as, *demonol'ogy*, discourse on the nature of devils or evil spirits.

<i>cacode'mon, n.</i>	<i>de'mon, n.</i>	<i>de'moness, n.</i>
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\* A *deist* is one who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith or *revealed* religion.

But "the word *deist* or *theist*, in its original signification, implies merely the belief of God, being opposed to *atheist*; and so there may be *deists* of various kinds, according to their respective religions which they receive, over and above that prime article. But those that reject all traditional religions, and yet profess to believe in God, are merely *deists*, or emphatically such."—*Waterland Christ. Vind.*

## DEN

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## DEX

demoni'acal, a.  
demo'niac, a. & n.  
demo'nian, a.  
de'monship, n.

demonol'ogy, n.  
demonoc'racy, n.  
demonol'atry, n.

demon'omy, n.  
demon'omist, n.  
pandemo'nium, n.

**DENDR—ON** (δένδρον), *a tree.*

dendret'ic, a.  
dendrot'ic, a.

dendrol'ogy, n.

dendrol'ogist, n.

**DENS—us**, *a. thick, close*: as, den'sity, a being *close*.\*

conden'sable, a.

condense', v. & a.

dense, a.

conden'sate, v. & a.

conden'ser, n.

den'sity, n.

condensa'tion, n.

conden'sity, n.

recondense', v.

conden'sative, a.

**DENS**, nt-is, m. 3. *a tooth*: as, den'tal, belonging to *the teeth*: as, inden'ture, the thing *indented* or cut like *teeth*, (a covenant or contract.)

biden'tal, a.

denticula'tion, n.

indenta'tion, n.

dedentiti'on, n.

dentic'ulated, a.

\*inden'ture, n. & v.

den'tal, a.

den'tifrice, n.

labio-den'tal, a.

den'tist, n.

dentiti'on, n.

lingua-den'tal, a.

den'ted, a.

eden'tated, a.

tri'dent, n. & a.

den'tated, a.

indent', v. & n.

triden'ted, a.

**DESPOT—ES** (δеспотης, à δεσμος, *a bond*, of δεω, *to bind*), *one who rules as a master over his slaves*: as, despot'ic, belonging to *a despot* or *absolute prince*.

des'pot, n.

despot'ical, a.

despot'icalness, n.

despot'ic, a.

despot'ically, ad.

des'potism, n.

**DETERIOR**, *a. worse*: as, dete'riorate, to make *worse*.

dete'riorate, v.

deteriora'tion, n.

**DEUTER—OS** (δευτερος), *second*: as, Deuteron'omy, the *second* book of the law, (the fifth book of Moses.)

deuterog'amy, n.

Deuteron'omy, n.

deuteros'copy, n.

deuterog'amist, n.

**DEXTER**, *a. right-handed, fortunate, skilful, expert*: as, ambidex'trous, using both *hands* alike, (*double-dealing*); dex'trous, *expert at manual employment*.

ambidex'ter, n.

ambidex'trous, a.

dex'ter, a.

ambidexter'ity, n.

ambidex'troussness, n.

dexter'ity, n.

\* An *Indenture* is a writing by which a *covenant* or *contract* is entered into by two or more persons; so named, because the counter parts are *indented*, or cut one by the other, like a *saw* or *teeth*, each being answerable to its counter part, which has the same contents.

*dex'terous, a.*  
*dex'terously, ad.*

*dex'terousness, n.*  
*dex'tral, a.*

*dextra'lity, n.*  
*indexter'ity, n.*

**DICH**-*α* (διχα), *in two parts.*

*dichot'omy, n.*

*dichot'omize, v.*

**DI**-*es, m. or f. 5. a day:* as, *di'ary, a* book of *every-day* transactions; *noctid'ial*, comprising a night and *a day*.

*antemerid'ian, a.*

*diur'nal, a. & n.*

*meridional'ity, n.*

*di'ary, n.*

*diur'nally, ad.*

*noctid'ial, a.*

*di'arist, n.*

*diur'nalist, n.*

*noctid'ian, a.*

*dis'mal, -a.*

*merid'ian, n. & a.*

*postmerid'ian, a.*

*dis'mally, ad.*

*merid'ional, a.*

*quotid'ian, a. & n.*

*dis'malness, n.*

*merid'ionally, ad.*

*trid'uan, a.*

**DIC**-*o, dicatum, v. 1. to set apart, to devote, to show:* as, *ded'icate, to set apart, or devote* (to sacred uses); *indic'ative, showing on, or pointing out.*

*ab'dicant, a.*

*ded'icator, n.*

*indic'atively, ad.*

*ab'dicate, v.*

*ded'icatory, a.*

*pred'icable, a. & n.*

*abdica'tion, n.*

*in'dex, n.*

*predicabil'ity, n.*

*ab'dicative, a.*

*in'dice, n.*

*predic'ament, n.*

*antepredic'ament, n.*

*in'dicant, a.*

*predicamen'tal, a.*

*co-indica'tion, n.*

*in'dicate, v.*

*pred'icant, n.*

*contra-in'dicate, v.*

*in'dicator, n.*

*pred'icate, v. & n.*

*contra-indica'tion, n.*

*in'dicatory, a.*

*pred'icatory, a.*

*ded'icate, v. & a.*

*indica'tion, n.*

*subindica'tion, n.*

*dedica'tion, n.*

*indic'ative, a.*

*unded'icated, a.*

**DIC**-*o, dictum, v. 3. to speak, to say:* as, *benedic'tion, a* saying good, (a blessing); *interdict', to say between,* (to forbid); *preach', to speak* publicly (upon sacred subjects); *predict', to say* before, (to foretell.)

*addict', v.*

*dic'tatory, a.*

*indite'ment, n.*

*addic'tion, n.*

*dic'tature, n.*

*indict'able, a.*

*addic'tedness, n.*

*dic'tion, n.*

*indic'tion, n.*

*apodix'is, n.*

*dic'tionary, n.*

*indic'tive, a.*

*apodic'tic, a.*

*dic'tum, n.*

*in'terdict, n.*

*apodic'tical, a.*

*endict', or*

*interdict', v.*

*apodic'tically, ad.*

*endite', v.*

*interdic'tion, n.*

*ben'edict, v.*

*endit'er, n.*

*interdic'tive, a.*

*benedic'tion, n.*

*endict'ment, or*

*interdic'tory, a.*

*benedic'tive, a.*

*endite'ment, n.*

*jurisdic'tion, n.*

*dic'tate, v. & a.*

*indict', or*

*jurisdic'tional, a.*

*dicta'tion, n.*

*indite', v.*

*jurisdic'tive, a.*

*dicta'tor, n.*

*indict'er, or*

*maledic'ency, n.*

*dictato'rial, a.*

*indit'er, n.*

*maledic'ent, a.*

*dicta'torship, n.*

*indict'ment, or*

*maledic'tion, n.*

maledic'ted, <i>a.</i>	contradic'tory, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	predic'tor, <i>n.</i>
contradict', <i>v.</i>	contradic'torily, <i>ad.</i>	predic'tion, <i>n.</i>
contradic'ter, <i>n.</i>	preach', <i>v.</i>	predic'tive, <i>a.</i>
contradic'tion, <i>n.</i>	preach'ing, <i>n.</i>	ver'dict, <i>n.</i>
contradic'tional, <i>a.</i>	preach'er, <i>n.</i>	verid'ical, <i>a.</i>
contradic'tious, <i>a.</i>	predict', <i>v.</i>	unpredict', <i>v.</i>

**DIDASC—O** (διδασκω), *to teach, to instruct, to give precepts.*

didac'tic, <i>a.</i>	didac'tical, <i>a.</i>	didac'tically, <i>ad.</i>
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**DIET—A, f. 1.** (διαίτα), *food, regimen, (as prescribed by a physician): as, dietet'ic, relating to diet or food.*

di'et, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	di'eter, <i>n.</i>	dietet'ical, <i>a.</i>
di'etary, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	dietet'ic, <i>a.</i>	di'eting, <i>n.</i>

**DIGIT—US, m. 2.** *a finger; a finger's breadth.*

dig'it, <i>n.</i>	dig'itated, <i>a.</i>	indigita'tion, <i>n.</i>
dig'ital, <i>a.</i>	indig'itate, <i>v.</i>	

**DIGN—US, a.** *worthy: as, indign'ity, unworthy treatment; dig'nify, to make worthy, (to advance, to honour.)*

condign', <i>a.</i>	dig'nity, <i>n.</i>	indign'ly, <i>ad.</i>
condign'ly, <i>ad.</i>	dig'nitary, <i>n.</i>	indig'nance, <i>n.</i>
condign'ness, <i>n.</i>	disdain', <i>v. &amp; n.</i>	indig'nity, <i>n.</i>
deign, <i>n.</i>	disdain'ful, <i>a.</i>	indig'nant, <i>a.</i>
deign'ing, <i>n.</i>	disdain'fully, <i>ad.</i>	indig'nantly, <i>ad.</i>
dig'nify, <i>v.</i>	disdain'fulness, <i>n.</i>	indigna'tion, <i>n.</i>
dig'nified, <i>a.</i>	disdai'ning, <i>n.</i>	indig'nify, <i>v.</i>
dignifica'tion, <i>n.</i>	indign', <i>a.</i>	indig'nity, <i>n.</i>

**DILUVI—UM, n. 2.** *the deluge; antedilu'vian, one who lived before the deluge.*

antedilu'vian, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	delu'viate, <i>v.</i>	postdilu'vian, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>
dilu'vian, <i>a.</i>	del'uge, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	

**DIPLOMA,\* n. 3.** (διπλωμα, ἡ διπλοος, *double*), *a duplicate; a letter or writing conferring some privilege.*

*diplo'ma, <i>n.</i>	diplo'macy, <i>n.</i>	diplomat'ic, <i>a.</i>
diplo'mate, <i>v.</i>	diplo'matist, <i>n.</i>	

**DIS, DI** (δύς), *two: as, dissyll'able, a word of two syllables; dig'amy, second marriage.*

dilem'ma, <i>n.</i>	dig'amy, <i>n.</i>	dipet'alous, <i>a.</i>
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\* So called, because either a *duplicate* of this writing was kept, or used formerly to be written on waxed tables, and *folded together*. The term is now restricted to the *licence* or *certificate* given by colleges or learned bodies, to practice in a learned profession, as in theology or medicine.



diphthong, *n.*  
digas'tric, *a.*

dim'eter, *n.*  
dissev'er, *v.*

dis'syllable, *n.*  
dimid'iate, *v.*

**DISCIPUL**—*us, m.* 2. (*à disco, v. 3. to learn*), *a scholar, a learner*: as, *disci'ple, a scholar, or one who receives instruction* (from another.)

disci'ple, *n. & v.*  
disci'pleship, *n.*  
disci'ple-like, *a.*  
dis'cipline, *n. & v.*

dis'ciplinable, *a.*  
dis'ciplinableness, *n.*  
dis'ciplinant, *n.*

disciplina'rian, *n. & a.*  
dis'ciplinary, *a.*  
undis'ciplined, *a.*

**DIUTURN**—*us, a.* (*à diu, adv. long*), *long, lasting.*

diutur'nity, *n.*  
diutur'nal, *a.*

**DIV**—*us, m.* 2. (*à Jove*), *a god; God*: as, *divine'*, belonging to *God*; one who studies the nature of *God*; or *to foretel, (to guess.)*

divine', *a. n. & v.*  
divine'ly, *ad.*  
divi'ner, *n.*  
divine'ress, *n.*

divine'ness, *n.*  
divin'ity, *n.*  
divina'tion, *n.*

div'inator, *n.*  
div'inatory, *a.*  
divin'ified, *a.*

**Do, datum, v. 1.** (*à δίδωμι of δω*), *to give*: as, *add, to give to*; *do'nor, one who gives*; *editi'on, a giving out, (publication of a book)*; *da'tive, (the case of nouns, denoting the person to whom) any thing is given.*

ab'ditive, *a.*  
ab'ditory, *n.*  
abdo'men, *n.*  
abdom'inal, *a.*  
abdom'inous, *a.*  
abscond', *v.*  
abscon'der, *n.*  
add', *v.*  
adden'dum, *n.*  
ad'dible, *a.*  
addibil'ity, *n.*  
addit'ament, *n.*  
additi'on, *n.*  
additi'onal, *a.*  
additi'onally, *ad.*  
additi'onary, *a.*  
ad'ditory, *a.*  
cantedate', *v.*  
command', *v. & n.*  
conditi'on, *n.*

conditi'onal, *a.*  
conditi'onally, *ad.*  
conditional'ity, *n.*  
conditi'onary, *a.*  
conditi'onate, *a.*  
conditi'oned, *a.*  
date, *n. & v.*  
da'ter, *n.*  
date'less, *a.*  
da'tum, *n.*  
da'tive, *a. & n.*  
dediti'on, *n.*  
de'odand, *n.*  
deper'dit, *n.*  
deper'ditely, *ad.*  
deperditi'on, *n.*  
don'ary, *n.*  
donee', *n.*  
do'nor, *n.*  
dona'tion, *n.*

don'ative, *n.*  
edit', *v.*  
editi'on, *n.*  
ed'itor, *n.*  
edito'rial, *a.*  
ed'itorship, *n.*  
in'condite, *a.*  
inconditi'onal, *a.*  
inconditi'ionate, *a.*  
ined'ited, *a.*  
manda'mus, *n.*  
man'date, *n.*  
man'datary, *n.*  
man'dator, *n.*  
man'datory, *a. & n.*  
outdate', *v.*  
perditi'on, *n.*  
per'dulous, *a.*  
rec'ondite, *a.*  
redditi'on, *n.*

red'ditive, *a.*  
 subditi'tious, *a.*  
 \*subdue', *v.*  
 subdu'er, *n.*

subdu'able, *a.*  
 subdu'al, *n.*  
 superadd', *v.*  
 superadditi'on, *n.*

sur-additi'on, *n.*  
 unconditi'onable, *a.*  
 unconditi'onal, *a.*

DOC—EO, doctum, *v.* 2. *to teach* : as, doc'ile, apt to learn, or easy to be taught ; doc'trine, the thing taught.

doc'ible, *a.*  
 doc'ibleness, *n.*  
 docibil'ity, *n.*  
 doc'ile, *a.*  
 docil'ity, *n.*  
 †doc'tor, *n.* & *v.*  
 doc'toress, *n.*  
 doc'torate, *n.* & *v.*

doc'toral, *a.*  
 doc'torally, *ad.*  
 doc'torly, *a.*  
 †doctors-commons, *n.*  
 doc'torship, *n.*  
 doc'trine, *n.*  
 doc'trinal, *a.* & *n.*  
 doc'trinally, *ad.*

doc'ument, *n.* & *v.*  
 documen'tal, *a.*  
 documen'tary, *a.*  
 indoc'trinate, *v.*  
 indoctrina'tion, *n.*  
 indoc'ible, *a.*  
 indoc'ile, *a.*  
 indocil'ity, *n.*

DOGMA, āt-is, *n.* 3. (δογμα, ατος, à δοξω, *to seem or think*), that which seems right or fitting ; a tenet, an opinion, an established principle : as, dogmat'ic, pertaining to dogmas or established principles, (authoritative.)

dog'ma, *n.*  
 dog'matism, *n.*  
 dogmat'ic, *a.* & *n.*

dogmat'ical, *a.*  
 dogmat'ically, *ad.*  
 dogmat'icalness, *n.*

dog'matist, *n.*  
 dog'matise, *v.*  
 dog'matiser, *n.*

DOLE—O, *v.* 2. *to grieve, to be in pain* : as, dolorif'ic, causing pain or grief.

condole', *v.*  
 condole'ment, *n.*  
 condo'lence, *n.*  
 condo'ler, *n.*  
 condo'ling, *n.*  
 ded'olent, *a.*  
 dole, *n.*  
 dole'ful, *a.*  
 dole'fully, *ad.*

dole'fulness, *n.*  
 do'lent, *a.*  
 dole'some, *a.*  
 dole'somely, *ad.*  
 dole'someness, *n.*  
 do'lor, or  
 do'lour, *n.*  
 dolorif'erous, *a.*  
 dolorif'ic, *a.*

dolorif'ical, *a.*  
 dolorig'erous, *a.*  
 dol'orous, *a.*  
 dol'orously, *ad.*  
 in'dolence, *n.*  
 in'dolency, *n.*  
 in'dolent, *a.*  
 in'dolently, *ad.*

DOMIN—US, *m.* 2. (à domus,—as, qui domi præ-est) ; a master, lord or ruler : as, dom'inant, presiding or ruling.

domain', *n.*  
 dom'inant, *a.*  
 dom'inate, *v.*

domina'tion, *n.*  
 dom'inative, *a.*  
 dom'inator, *n.*

domineer', *v.*  
 domin'ical, *a.*  
 domin'ion, *n.*

\* *Subdue* is by some derived from *sub* and *jugum*, a yoke.

† *Doctor*, literally, one who teaches, or the person that is taught or learned ; the highest degree in any faculty in a college or university : as, D. D. *doctor divinitatis*, Doctor of Divinity ; L. L. D. *legum doctor*, Doctor of Laws ; M. D. *medicinæ doctor*, Doctor of Medicine ; D. Mus. *musicæ doctor*, Doctor of Music.

‡ *Doctors-Commons*, a College of Civilians ; *Dr.* an abbreviation for *Doctor* or *Debtor*.

*don*, *n.*  
an'no-*Domini*, or  
A. D.

predom'inance, *n.*  
predom'inancy, *n.*  
predom'inant, *a.*

predom'inantly, *ad.*  
predom'inate, *v.*

Dom-o, domitum, *v.* 1. *to break or tame, to subdue: as, indom'itable, that cannot be tamed or subdued.*

*daunt*, *v.*  
*daunt'less*, *a.*

dom'ify, *v.*  
indom'able, *a.*  
indom'itable, *a.*  
indom'ite, *a.*

undaun'table, *a.*  
undaun'ted, *a.*  
undaun'tedly, *ad.*  
undaun'tedness, *n.*

Dom-us, *f.* 4. & 2. *a house, a home, a family: as, domes'tic, belonging to the house or family.*

\**dom*, *n.*  
*dome*, *n.*  
*do'mal*, *a.*  
*domes'tic*, *a. & n.*

*domes'tical*, *a.*  
*domes'tically*, *ad.*  
*domes'ticate*, *v.*  
*domes'ticant*, *a.*

*dom'icile*, *n.*  
*dom'iciled*, *a.*  
*domicil'iary*, *a.*  
*domicil'iate*, *v.*

Don-um, *n.* 2. (*à do*), *the thing given, a gift: as, do'nor, one who gives; donee', one who receives a gift.*

condona'tion, *n.*  
*don'ary*, *n.*

*do'nor*, *n.*  
*dona'tion*, *n.*

*don'ative*, *n.*  
*donee'*, *n.*

Dorm-io, dormitum, *v.* 4. *to sleep: as, dor'mant, sleeping.*

*dor'mant*, *a. & n.*  
*dor'mancy*, *n.*

*dor'mitory*, *n.*  
*dor'miture*, *n.*

*dor'mouse*, *n.*  
*obdormiti'on*, *n.*

Dors-um, *n.* 2. *the back: as, endorse', to put or write one's name on the back (of a bill.)*

*dor'sal*, *a.*  
*dor'sel*, or  
*dor'ser*, *n.*

*dorsif'erous*, *a.*  
*dorsip'arous*, *a.*  
*dor'ture*, *n.*

*endorse'*, *v.*  
*endor'ser*, *n.*  
*endorse'ment*, *n.*

Dos, dot-is, *f.* 3. (*à δίδωμι*), *a dowry, a marriage portion.*

*do'tal*, *a.*  
*dota'tion*, *n.*

*endow'*, *v.*  
*endow'er*, *n.*

*endow'ment*, *n.*  
*unendowed'*, *a.*

Dot-os (*δοτος, à δω, δίδωμι, to give*), *given.*

†an'ecdote, *n.*  
anecdot'ical, *a.*  
an'tidote, *n. & v.*

antido'tal, *a.*  
antido'tary, *a.*  
apod'osis, *n.*

*dose*, *n.*  
*do'sis*, *n.*

Dox-a (*δοξα, à δοκεω*), *an opinion, fame, glory: as, or'tho-dox, right or sound in opinion, or doctrine; het'erodox, another opinion, or deviating from the established opinion.*

doxol'ogy, *n.*

doxolog'ical, *a.*

het'erodox, *a. & n.*

\* See page 50.

† See under the prefix A, page 41.

het'erodoxy, *n.*  
heterodox'ical, *a.*  
orthodox'y, *n.*  
or'thodox, *a. & n.*

or'thodoxy, *ad.*  
or'thodoxness, *n.*  
par'adox, *n.*  
paradox'ical, *a.*

paradox'ically, *ad.*  
paradox'icalness, *n.*  
paradoxol'ogy, *n.*

**DRAMA** (δραμα, à δράω, *to act*), *an action, a play; a poem in which the action is not related, but represented.*

dra'ma, *n.*  
dramat'ic, *a.*

dramat'ical, *a.*  
dramat'ically, *ad.*

dram'atist, *n.*

**DROM—OS** (δρομος, à δρέμω, *to run*), *a running.*

di'adrom, *n.*  
drom'edary, *n.*  
orthodrom'ics, *n.*

pal'indrome, *n.*  
syn'drome, *n.*

pro'drome, *n.*  
pro'dromous, *a.*

**DRUS** (δρυς), *the oak-tree*: as, dru'id, a priest among the ancient Gauls and Britons, who performed worship under an oak-tree.

dru'id, *n.*  
druid'ical, *a.*

dru'idism, *n.*

dry'ad, *n.*

**DUBI—US**, *a. doubtful*: as, indu'bitable, that cannot be doubted; indu'bious, not doubtful.

doubt, *v. & n.*  
doubt'er, *n.*  
doubt'ful, *a.*  
doubt'fully, *ad.*  
doubt'fulness, *n.*  
doubt'ingly, *ad.*  
doubt'less, *a.*  
doubt'lessly, *ad.*

doubt'ing, *n.*  
dubi'ety, *n.*  
du'bious, *a.*  
du'biously, *ad.*  
du'biousness, *n.*  
du'bitancy, *n.*  
du'bitable, *a.*  
dubita'tion, *n.*

indu'bious, *a.*  
indu'bitable, *a.*  
indu'bitably, *ad.*  
indu'bitate, *a.*  
undoubt'ed, *a.*  
undoubt'edly, *ad.*  
undoubt'ing, *a.*  
undub'itable, *a.*

**DUO—O**, ductum, *v. 3. to bring, to lead*: as, deduct', *to bring down*; in'duce', *to bring in*; produc'tive, *bring-ing forward*; se'duce', *to lead aside*; condu'cive, *lead-ing together*; duc'tile, that may be bent or drawn out into length.

abduce', *v.*  
abduc'tion, *n.*  
abduc'tor, *n.*  
abdu'cant, *a.*  
adduce', *v.*  
addu'cent, *a.*  
addu'cible, *a.*  
adduc'tion, *n.*  
adduc'tive, *a.*  
aq'ueduct, *n.*  
archduke', *n.*

archduch'ess, *n.*  
archdu'cal, *a.*  
cal'iduct, *n.*  
circumduct', *v.*  
circumduc'tion, *n.*  
conduce', *v.*  
condu'cible, *a.*  
condu'cibleness, *n.*  
condu'cive, *a.*  
condu'civeness, *n.*  
con'duct, *n.*

conduct', *v.*  
conduc'tor, *n.*  
conduc'tress, *n.*  
conductiti'ous, *a.*  
con'duit, *a.*  
deduce', *v.*  
deduce'ment, *n.*  
dedu'cible, *a.*  
dedu'cive, *a.*  
deduct', *v.*  
deduc'tion, *n.*

deduc'tive, *a.*  
 deduc'tiveness, *n.*  
 du'cal, *a.*  
 \*duc'at, *n.*  
 duct, *n.*  
 duc'tile, *a.*  
 duc'tileness, *n.*  
 ductil'ity, *n.*  
 duc'tion, *n.*  
 duc'ture, *n.*  
 duke, *n.*  
 duch'ess, or  
 dutch'ess, *n.*  
 dutch'y, *n.*  
 duke'dom, *n.*  
 dur, *n.*  
 ed'ucate, *v.*  
 educa'tion, *n.*  
 educe', *v.*  
 educ'tion, *n.*  
 induce', *v.*  
 indu'cer, *n.*  
 induce'ment, *n.*  
 indu'cible, *a.*  
 induct', *v.*  
 induc'tor, *n.*  
 induc'tion, *n.*  
 induc'tive, *a.*  
 induc'tively, *ad.*  
 introduce', *v.*  
 introdu'cer, *n.*

introduc'tor, *n.*  
 introduc'tion, *n.*  
 introduc'tive, *a.*  
 introduc'tory, *a.*  
 irredu'cible, *a.*  
 manuduc'tion, *n.*  
 manuduc'tor, *n.*  
 mis-con'duct, *n.*  
 mis-conduct', *v.*  
 obduce', *v.*  
 obduc'tion, *n.*  
 produce', *v.*  
 prod'uce, *n.*  
 produ'cer, *n.*  
 produ'cent, *a.*  
 produ'cible, *a.*  
 produ'cibleness, *n.*  
 prod'uct, *n.*  
 produc'tile, *a.*  
 productibil'ity, *n.*  
 produc'tion, *n.*  
 produc'tive, *a.*  
 produc'tiveness, *n.*  
 reconduct', *v.*  
 reduce', *v.*  
 redu'cer, *n.*  
 reduce'ment, *n.*  
 redu'cible, *a.*  
 redu'cibleness, *n.*  
 reduc'tion, *n.*  
 reduc'tive, *a. & n.*

reduc'tively, *ad.*  
 reproduce', *a.*  
 reprodu'cer, *n.*  
 reproduc'tion, *n.*  
 seduce', *v.*  
 seduce'ment, *n.*  
 sedu'cer, *n.*  
 sedu'cible, *a.*  
 seduc'tion, *n.*  
 seduc'tive, *a.*  
 subduce', *v.*  
 subduct', *v.*  
 subduc'tion, *n.*  
 superinduce', *v.*  
 superinduc'tion, *n.*  
 traduce', *v.*  
 tradu'cer, *n.*  
 traduce'ment, *n.*  
 tradu'cible, *a.*  
 traduc'tion, *n.*  
 traduc'tive, *a.*  
 uncondu'cing, *a.*  
 unconduc'ted, *a.*  
 uned'ucate, *a.*  
 uned'ucated, *a.*  
 unredu'cible, *a.*  
 unredu'cibleness, *n.*  
 unreduced', *a.*  
 unseduced', *a.*  
 ven'tiduct, *n.*

**DULO**—*is, a. sweet to the taste: as, dul'cify, to make sweet.*

addulce', *v.*  
 dul'cet, *n.*  
 dul'cify, *v.*  
 dulcifica'tion, *n.*

dul'citude, *n.*  
 dul'corate, *v.*  
 dulcora'tion, *n.*  
 dul'cour, *n.*

edul'corate, *v.*  
 edulcora'tion, *n.*  
 edul'corative, *a.*

**Du-o** (δύω), *two: as, du'el, a fight between two; doub'le, two-fold; du'al, belonging to two.*

conduplica'tion, *n.*  
 deuce, *n.*  
 dodec'agon, *n.*  
 doub'le, *a. & n.*  
 doub'ly, *ad.*  
 doub'ling, *n.*

doub'leness, *n.*  
 doub'ler, *n.*  
 doub'let, *n.*  
 doub'le-de'alings, *n.*  
 doub'le-minded, *a.*  
 doub'le-tongued', *a.*

du'al, *a.*  
 dual'ity, *n.*  
 du'el, *n. & v.*  
 du'eller, *n.*  
 du'elling, *n.*  
 du'ellist, *n.*

\* *Ducat*, a foreign coin struck by *dukes*; in silver, valued at about \$1.00; in gold, at \$2.11.

duel'lo, *n.*duet', *n.*du'o, *n.*duodec'imo, *n.*duodec'uple, *a.*du'plicate, *v. a. & n.*duplica'tion, *n.*du'plicature, *n.*duplic'ity, *n.*redoub'le, *v.*redu'plicate, *v.*reduplica'tion, *n.*redu'plicative, *a.*

sub'duple, or

subdu'plicate, *v.*DU-O (δύω for δύωω), to put on—endue', *v.* indue', *v.*DUR-US, *a.* hard, solid; lasting: as, du'rate, to grow or make hard; durabil'ity, *a* being lasting.du'rage, *a.*du'rably, *ad.*du'rableness, *n.*durabil'ity, *n.*du'rance, *n.*dura'tion, *n.*dure, *v.*du'ring, *pr.*du'rity, *n.*du'rous, *a.*endu'rage, *a.*endure', *v.*endu'rer, *n.*endu'rance, *n.*in'durate, *v. & a.*indura'tion, *n.*ob'duracy, *n.*ob'durate, *a.*ob'durately, *ad.*ob'durateness, *n.*obdura'tion, *n.*obdured', *a.*per'durable, *a.*per'durably, *ad.*perdura'tion, *n.*

DYNASTI-A (δυναστεία, à δύναμαι, to be able), power.

dy'nasty, *n.*dynam'ics, *n.*hydrodynam'ics, *n.*DYS (δύς), weakness, difficulty: as, dys'pepsy, *a* difficulty of digestion.anti-dysenter'ic, *a.*dys'crasy, *n.*dys'entery, *n.*dys'nomy, *n.*dys'pepsy, *n.*dys'phony, *n.*dyspnoe'a, *n.*dys'ury, *n.*

## E.

EBRI-US, *a.* drunk, drunken: as, insobri'ety,\* *a* not being without drunkenness; drunkenness.ebri'ety, *n.*ebrios'ity, *n.*ine'briate, *v.*inebria'tion, *n.*inebri'ety, *n.*\*insobri'ety, *n.*so'ber, *a.*so'berly, *ad.*so'berness, *n.*so'bermindedness, *n.*sobri'ety, *n.*

ECH-EO (ἤχῳ, ab ἤχος, sound), to sound, to sound in the ears of any one, to teach orally: as, cat'echise, to make sounds in the ears from side to side; to teach orally, or by question and answer.

cat'echise, *v.*cat'echiser, *n.*cat'echising, *n.*cat'echist, *n.*catechis'tical, *a.*catechis'tically, *ad.*cat'echism, *n.*catechet'ic, *a.*catechet'ical, *a.*catechet'ically, *ad.*catechu'men, *n.*catechu'menist, *n.*

\* *Insobriety* is compounded of *in*, not; *sine*, without; *ebrius*, drunken; and *ty*, *a* being. See pages 38, 40, 49.

catechumen'ical, *a.*  
 ech'o, *n.* & *v.*

echom'eter, *n.*  
 echom'etry, *n.*

re-ech'o, *v.*

EC-EO (*οἶκος*, *ab* *οἶκος*, *a house, a household*), *to dwell*: as  
 econom'ic, pertaining to the regulation of *a household*.

antæ'ci, *n.*  
 \*church, *n.* & *v.*  
 church'-like, *a.*  
 church'man, *n.*  
 church-mu'sic, *n.*  
 church-war'dens, *n.*  
 church'-yard, *n.*  
 di'ocess, or  
 di'ocese, *n.*

dioc'esan, *n.* & *a.*  
 dischurch', *v.*  
 econ'omy, or  
 æcon'omy, *n.*  
 econom'ic, *a.*  
 econom'ical, *a.*  
 econom'ically, *ad.*  
 econ'omise, *v.*  
 econ'omist, *n.*

econom'ics, or  
 æconom'ics, *n.*  
 etumen'ical, or  
 æcumen'ical, *a.*  
 extra-paro'chial, *a.*  
 par'ish, *n.* & *a.*  
 parish'oner, *n.*  
 paro'chial, *a.*  
 peria'sei, *n.*

EDEMA, at-as (*οἰδημα*, *αρος*, *ab* *οἶδος*, *a swelling*), *a tumour*.

ede'ma, *n.*

edemat'ic, *a.*

edem'atous, *a.*

ED-ES for ÆD-ES, *f. 3. a house; a building*: as, ed'ify,  
*to make a house, to build, (to instruct)*

ed'ify, *v.*  
 ed'ifier, *n.*  
 ed'ifice, *n.*  
 ed'ificant, *a.*

edifici'al, *a.*  
 edifica'tion, *n.*  
 ed'ificatory, *a.*  
 †E'dile, *n.*

ed'ifying, *n.* & *a.*  
 ed'ifyingly, *ad.*  
 re-ed'ify, *v.*  
 re-edifica'tion, *n.*

ED-o, *v. 3. to eat*: as, ed'ible, fit to be eaten.

eda'cious, *a.*  
 edac'ity, *n.*

ed'ible, *a.*  
 edu'lious, *a.*

exe'sion, *n.*

EDR-a (*ἑδρα*), *a seat, a base; a side*: as, polye'drous, hav-  
*ing many sides.*

cathe'dral, *a.* & *n.*  
 cath'edrated, *a.*  
 chiliae'dron, *n.*

dodeca'edron, *n.*  
 octae'dron, *n.*  
 pentae'drous, *a.*

polyed'rical, *a.*  
 polye'dron, *n.*  
 polye'drous, *a.*

EG-EO, *v. 2. to need, to want*.

in'digence, *n.*

in'digency, *n.*

in'digent, *a.*

EGES-IS (*ηγῆσις*, *ab* *ηγῆσμαι*, *to lead*), *a leading, an explain-  
 ing.*

exege'sis, *n.*

exeget'ical, *a.*

exeget'ically, *ad.*

\* Church is derived from *Κυριος*, *the Lord*, and *οἶκος* or *οἰκία*, *a house*, and  
 literally signifies *the house of the Lord*.

† Edile, a Roman magistrate who took care of the temples and buildings of  
 the city.

**Ego**, *pron. I*: as, *e'gotist*, one who is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himself.

*e'goism*, *n.*  
*e'goist*, *n.*

*e'gotize*, *v.*  
*e'gotism*, *n.*

*e'gotist*, *n.*  
*egotis'tic*, *a.*

**EGOR**—*a* for **AGOR**—*a*\* (*ἀγορά*), a public place; an assembly; and, in its comp<sup>ds</sup>, speech, praise: as, *panegy'r'ic*,\* the praise of all, a set speech among the ancients in praise of any one, (a *eulogy* or *encomium*.)

†*al'legory*, *n.*  
*al'legorist*, *n.*  
*al'legorize*, *v.*  
*al'legorizer*, *n.*  
*allegor'ic*, *a.*

*allegor'ical*, *a.*  
*allegor'ically*, *ad.*  
†*cat'egory*, *n.*  
*categor'ical*, *a.*  
*categor'ically*, *ad.*

\**panegy'r'ic*, *n. & a.*  
*panegy'r'ical*, *a.*  
*panegy'r'ist*, *n.*  
*panegy'r'ize*, *v.*  
*panegy'r'is*, *n.*

**ELA**—*o* (*ἐλαω* or *ἐλαυνω*), to drive, to draw.

*elas'tic*, *a.*

*elas'tical*, *a.*

‡*elastic'ity*, *n.*

**ELECTR**—*um*, *n.* 2. *amber*; a mixed metal: as, *elec'trify*, to make *electric*.

*elec'tre*, *n.*  
*elec'tric*, *a.*  
*elec'trical*, *a.*

*electric'ian*, *n.*  
‖*electric'ity*, *n.*  
*elec'trise*, *v.*

*electrom'eter*, *n.*  
*elec'trify*, *v.*  
*electrifica'tion*, *n.*

**ELEEMOSYN**—*e* (*ἐλεημοσύνη*, *ab* *ἐλεος*, *pity*), *pity*, *alms*.  
*eleemos'yuary*, *a. & n.*

\* A *Forum*, where the people assembled to hear public orators, and deliberate on public affairs, &c., and where *panegyrics* (public praise,) were anciently pronounced.

† See under *Allos* (*ἄλλος*), page 162.

‡ "Category (in Logic), a name for the predicates or attributes contained under any genus, of which Aristotle reckons ten, viz. substance, quantity, quality, relation, acting, suffering, time, place, situation, and habit."—Crabb's Dictionary.

§ That property of bodies of restoring themselves to their former figure, after any external pressure,—as in Indian-rubber.

‖ "When certain bodies are rubbed against each other, for instance, amber or glass upon woollen cloth, small sparks dart from them, and they acquire the property of drawing light objects towards them, which are almost instantly repelled. All bodies do not possess this property (in the same degree). If, instead of amber or glass, a metal be employed, little or no effect is produced. The substance first discovered to draw light objects to itself is *amber*, the *ηλεκτρον*, *electron* of the Greeks, and hence the origin of the word *electricity*. Many others have since been found to possess the same quality, as *glass*, *jet*, *sulphur*, *wax*, *resin*, *silk*, *fur*, and *worsted*. These are called *electrics*, because, when rubbed, they excite *electricity*. Those, on the contrary, which have not this property, that is, those which do not attract light objects when rubbed, are called *non-electrics*; they are *metals*, *water*, and a number of *salts* and *earths*.—The most remarkable property of electrified bodies, is their first *attracting*, and then *repelling* light objects."—Fyfe's Chemistry.



**ELEGANS**, nt-is, *a.* (à lego), *handsome, nice.*

*el'egance, n.*

*el'egantly, ad.*

*inel'egance, n.*

*el'egancy, n.*

*inel'egant, a.*

*inel'egancy, n.*

*el'egant, a.*

*inel'egantly, ad.*

**ELEGI-*a***, f. 1. (ἐλγισια), *a mournful poem.*

*el'egy, n.*

*elegi''ast, or*

*elegi'acal, a.*

*elegi'ac, a. & n.*

*el'egist, n.*

**ELEMENT-*um***, n. 2. *the first principle of any thing.*

*el'ement, n.*

*elemental'ity, n.*

*elementar'ity, n.*

*elemen'tal, a.*

*elemen'tary, a.*

*transelementa'tion, n.*

**ELIX-*us***, *a.* *boiled, sodden ; moistened.*

*elix'ate, v.*

*elixa'tion, n.*

**ELYSI-*um***, n. 2. *the abode assigned by the heathen to virtuous souls after death.*

*elys'ium, n.*

*elys'ian, a.*

**EME-*o*** (ἐμεω), *to vomit.*

*emet'ic, a. & n.*

*emet'ical, a.*

*emet'ically, ad.*

**EM-*o***, emptum, v. 3. *to buy : as, redeem'er, one who buys back ; exempt', bought from, (free by privilege) ; prompt', brought or taken forth, (quick ; ready.)*

*exempt', v. & a.*

*per'emptoriness, n.*

*redeem', v.*

*exempt'ible, a.*

*pre-em'ption, n.*

*redeem'er, n.*

*exem'ption, n.*

*\*prompt', a. & v.*

*redeem'able, a.*

*exemptiti'ous, a.*

*prompt'ly, ad.*

*redeem'ableness, n.*

*perempt', v.*

*prom'pter, n.*

*redem'ption, n.*

*perem'ption, n.*

*prom'ptuary, n.*

*redem'ptory, a.*

*per'emptory, a.*

*prom'ptitude, n.*

*unexempt', a.*

*per'emptorily, ad.*

*prompt'ness, n.*

*unprom'pted, a.*

**EMUL-*us*** for **ÆMUL-*us***, *a.* *vying with ; as, em'ulate, to vie with.*

*em'ulate, v. & a.*

*em'ulator, n.*

*em'ulous, a.*

*emula'tion, n.*

*em'ulatress, n.*

*em'ulously, ad.*

*em'ulative, a.*

**EN** (ἐν), *one—endec'agon, n.*

**ENIGMA** for **ÆNIGMA**, at-is, n. 3. (αἰνιγμα, αἶνος, *ab ainos, a fable, a speech*), *a riddle or dark saying : as, enigmat'ic, belonging to a riddle, (obscure.)*

*enig'ma, n.*

*enigmat'ic, a.*

*enigmat'ically, ad.*

*enig'matist, n.*

*enigmat'ical, a.*

*enig'matize, v.*

\* This word is derived from *prontare*, (Ital.)

**ENNEA** (ἐννεα), *nine*—*enne'agon*, *n.* *enneat'ical*, *a.*

**ENN-IS** (com<sup>p</sup> form of *annus*), *a year*. (See *Annus*.)

**ENS-IS**, *m.* 3. *a sword*—*en'siform*, *a.*

**ENS**, *ent-is*, *p. pres.* (*a sum, I am; esse, to be*), *being*: *as*, *ab'sent*, *being from or away*; *pres'ent*, *being before or at hand*; *en'tity*, *a being or existing*; *non-en'tity*, *a not being or existing*.

*ab'sent*, *a.*

*absent'*, *v.*

*absentee'*, *n.*

*absent'er*, *n.*

*ab'sence*, *n.*

*absenta'neous*, *a.*

*co-essen'tial*, *a.*

*co-essen'tially*, *ad.*

*co-essen'tial'ity*, *n.*

*ens*, *n.*

*en'tity*, *n.*

*en'titative*, *a.*

*en'titatively*, *ad.*

*es'sence*, *n.* & *v.*

*essen'tial*, *a.* & *n.*

*essen'tially*, *ad.*

*essen'tial'ity*, *n.*

*essen'tiate*, *v.*

*disin'terest*, *n.* & *v.*

*disin'terested*, *a.*

*disin'terestedly*, *ad.*

*disin'terestedness*, *n.*

*disin'teresting*, *a.*

*in'terest*, *v.*

*in'terest*, *n.*

*irrepresen'table*, *a.*

*misrepresent'*, *v.*

*misrepresent'er*, *n.*

*misrepresenta'tion*, *a.*

*multipres'ence*, *n.*

*non-en'tity*, *n.*

*omnipres'ence*, *n.*

*omnipres'ent*, *a.*

*omnipresen'tial*, *a.*

*pres'ence*, *n.*

*pres'ence-chamber*, *n.*

*pres'ent*, *a.* & *n.*

*pres'ently*, *ad.*

*pres'entness*, *n.*

*present'*, *v.*

*present'ment*, *n.*

*present'able*, *a.*

*presenta'neous*, *a.*

*presenta'tion*, *n.*

*presen'tative*, *a.*

*pfesentee'*, *n.*

*presen'ter*, *n.*

*presen'tial*, *a.*

*presen'tially*, *ad.*

*presential'ity*, *n.*

*presen'tiate*, *v.*

*presentific*, *a.*

*presentificly*, *ad.*

*presen'timent*, *n.*

*quint'essence*, *n.*

*represent'*, *v.*

*represent'er*, *n.*

*represent'ment*, *n.*

*representa'tion*, *n.*

*represent'ative*, *a.* & *n.*

*unessen'tial*, *a.*

*unin'terested*, *a.*

*unin'teresting*, *a.*

**ENTER-ON** (ἐντρεπον, *ab* ἐντος, *within*), *bowels, intestines*: *as*, *exen'terate*, *to take out the bowels or entrails*.

*antidysenter'ic*, *a.*

*dys'entery*, *n.*

*enter'ocele*, *n.*

*enterol'ogy*, *n.*

*exen'terate*, *v.*

*exentera'tion*, *n.*

*mes'entery*, *n.*

*mesenter'ic*, *a.*

**ENTOM-ON** (ἐντομον, *ab* ἐν, *in*, *et* τμνω, *to cut*), *an insect*.

*entomol'ogy*, *n.*

*entomol'ogist*, *n.*

*entomolog'ical*, *a.*

**EO**, *v. irreg. to go*. **IT-US**, *p. p. gone*: *as*, *ambiti'on*,\* *a going round*; *ex'it*, *gone out*; *sediti'on*, *a going aside*,

\* Those who sought honour or preferment, among the Romans, endeavoured to gain the favour of the people by every popular art, viz. by *going round* their houses, (*ambiendo*, *ab* *am* *et* *eo*), by shaking hands, by addressing and naming them, &c.; hence *ambitio*, *ambition*. From the external object, *ambition* came to be applied to the mind; signifying *the desire of honour or preferment*, or *something higher than what is at present possessed*. The *b* in *ambition*, and *d* in *sedition*, are euphonic letters.

(*an insurrection*); per'*ish*, to go through or thoroughly, (*to die*); tran'sient, going by, passing, (*short*.)

ad' <i>it</i> , <i>n</i> .	exit' <i>ious</i> , <i>a</i> .	preto' <i>rial</i> , <i>a</i> .
am' <i>bient</i> , <i>a</i> .	imper' <i>ishable</i> , <i>a</i> .	preto' <i>rian</i> , <i>a</i> .
am' <i>bit</i> , <i>n</i> .	init' <i>ial</i> , <i>a</i> .	sediti' <i>on</i> , <i>n</i> .
ambiti' <i>on</i> , <i>n</i> .	init' <i>ially</i> , <i>ad</i> .	sediti' <i>onary</i> , <i>a</i> .
ambiti' <i>ous</i> , <i>a</i> .	init' <i>iate</i> , <i>v</i> . & <i>a</i> .	sediti' <i>ous</i> , <i>a</i> .
ambiti' <i>ously</i> , <i>ad</i> .	initia' <i>tion</i> , <i>n</i> .	sediti' <i>ously</i> , <i>ad</i> .
ambiti' <i>ousness</i> , <i>n</i> .	init' <i>iatory</i> , <i>a</i> .	sediti' <i>ousness</i> , <i>n</i> .
am' <i>bitude</i> , <i>n</i> .	initi' <i>on</i> , <i>n</i> .	trance, or
cir' <i>cuit</i> , <i>n</i> . & <i>v</i> .	intran'sient, <i>a</i> .	transe, <i>n</i> .
cir' <i>cuite</i> r, <i>n</i> .	intran'sitive, <i>a</i> .	tranced, <i>a</i> .
circuiti' <i>on</i> , <i>n</i> .	intran'sitively, <i>ad</i> .	tran'sient, <i>a</i> .
circu' <i>itous</i> , <i>a</i> .	o' <i>bit</i> , <i>n</i> .	tran'siently, <i>ad</i> .
circumam' <i>biency</i> , <i>n</i> .	obi' <i>uary</i> , <i>n</i> .	tran'sientness, <i>n</i> .
circumam' <i>bient</i> , <i>a</i> .	per' <i>ish</i> , <i>v</i> .	tran'sit, <i>n</i> .
circumiti' <i>on</i> , <i>n</i> .	per' <i>ishable</i> , <i>a</i> .	transiti' <i>on</i> , <i>n</i> .
coiti' <i>on</i> , <i>n</i> .	per' <i>ishableness</i> , <i>n</i> .	tran'sitive, <i>a</i> .
concom' <i>itant</i> , <i>a</i> . & <i>n</i> .	pertran'sient, <i>a</i> .	tran'sitory, <i>a</i> .
concom' <i>itantly</i> , <i>ad</i> .	post-o' <i>bit</i> , <i>n</i> .	tran'sitorily, <i>ad</i> .
concom' <i>itance</i> , <i>n</i> .	pret-erite, <i>a</i> .	tran'sitoriness, <i>n</i> .
concom' <i>itancy</i> , <i>n</i> .	pret'eriteness, <i>n</i> .	unambiti' <i>ous</i> , <i>a</i> .
concom' <i>itate</i> , <i>v</i> .	preteriti' <i>on</i> , <i>n</i> .	uninit' <i>iated</i> , <i>a</i> .
coun'ty, <i>n</i> .	pre'tor, <i>n</i> .	unper' <i>ishable</i> , <i>a</i> .
ex' <i>it</i> , <i>n</i> .	pre'torship, <i>n</i> .	unper' <i>ished</i> , <i>a</i> .
exit' <i>al</i> , <i>a</i> .		

EPICUR-*us*, *m*. 2. (ἐπίκουρος), a philosopher who taught that happiness consisted in luxury, sensual indulgence, or gross pleasure.

ep' <i>icure</i> , <i>n</i> .	ep' <i>icurism</i> , <i>n</i> .	ep' <i>icurize</i> , <i>v</i> .
epicure' <i>an</i> , <i>n</i> . & <i>a</i> .		

EP-*os* (ἔπος), a word, a narration.

ep' <i>ic</i> , <i>a</i> . & <i>n</i> .	ortho' <i>epy</i> , <i>n</i> .	ortho' <i>epist</i> , <i>n</i> .
epopee', <i>n</i> .		

EPUL-*æ*, *f*. 1. feasts—ep'*ulary*, *a*. epula'*tion*, *n*.

EQUES, it-*is*, *m*. 3. (ab equus, *m*. 2. a horse), a horseman, a knight.

eques'trian, <i>a</i> . & <i>n</i> .	equip', <i>v</i> .	obequita' <i>tion</i> , <i>n</i> .
equer' <i>ry</i> , <i>n</i> .	equip'ment, <i>n</i> .	quer' <i>ry</i> , <i>n</i> .
equi' <i>nal</i> , <i>a</i> .	eq' <i>uispage</i> , <i>n</i> .	

EQU-*us* for ÆQU-*us*, *a*. even, equal; just, right: as, equanim'*ity*, evenness or equalness of mind; equilib'-

rium, *equality* of weight; *e'quinox*,\* *equal* day and night; *equiv'alent*, *equal* in value; *eq'uitable*, what is *equal*, *just*; *inad'equate*, not *equal* to; *iniq'uitous*, not *equal*, *unjust*, (*wicked*.)

ad'equate, *a.* & *v.*  
ad'equately, *ad.*  
ad'equateness, *n.*  
adequa'tion, *n.*  
co-e'qual, *a.*  
co-equal'ity, *n.*  
e'quable, *a.*  
e'quably, *ad.*  
equabil'ity, *n.*  
e'qual, *a.* *n.* & *v.*  
e'qually, *ad.*  
e'qualness, *n.*  
e'qualize, *v.*  
equaliza'tion, *n.*  
equal'ity, *n.*  
equang'ular, *a.*  
equanim'ity, *n.*  
equan'imous, *a.*  
equa'tion, *n.*  
\*equa'tor, *n.*  
equato'rial, *a.*  
equiang'ular, *a.*  
equicru'al, *a.*  
equidis'tance, *n.*  
equidis'tant, *a.*  
equidis'tantly, *ad.*  
equi'for'mity, *n.*  
equilat'eral, *a.* & *n.*  
equili'brate, *v.*

equilibra'tion, *n.*  
equilib'rium, *n.*  
equilib'rious, *a.*  
equilib'riously, *ad.*  
equil'ibrist, *n.*  
equineces'sary, *a.*  
†e'quinox, *n.*  
equinoc'tial, *a.* & *n.*  
equinoc'tially, *ad.*  
equinu'merant, *a.*  
equipen'dency, *n.*  
e'quipoise, *n.*  
equipol'lence, *n.*  
equipol'lency, *n.*  
equipol'lent, *a.*  
equipol'lently, *ad.*  
equipon'derate, *v.*  
equipon'derance, *n.*  
equipon'derancy, *n.*  
equipon'derant, *a.*  
equipon'dious, *a.*  
eq'uity, *n.*  
eq'uitable, *a.*  
eq'uitably, *ad.*  
equiv'alence, *n.*  
equiv'alency, *n.*  
equiv'alent, *a.* & *n.*  
equiv'alently, *ad.*

equiv'ocal, *a.*  
equiv'ocally, *ad.*  
equiv'ocalness, *n.*  
equiv'ocate, *v.*  
equivoca'tion, *n.*  
equiv'ocator, *n.*  
e'ven, *a.* & *v.*  
e'venly, *ad.*  
e'venness, *n.*  
e'venhanded, *a.*  
inad'equate, *a.*  
inad'equately, *ad.*  
inad'equacy, *n.*  
ine'qual, *a.*  
inequal'ity, *n.*  
ineq'uitable, *a.*  
iniq'uity, *n.*  
iniq'uitous, *a.*  
iniq'uous, *a.*  
une'quable, *a.*  
une'qual, *a.*  
une'qually, *ad.*  
une'qualable, *a.*  
une'qualified, *a.*  
une'qualness, *n.*  
uneq'uitable, *a.*  
unequiv'ocal, *a.*  
unequiv'ocally, *ad.*

ERC—EO (comp. form of *arceo*, *v.* 2. *ab* ἀρξω, *to keep* or

\* "The *equator* on the earth, or *equinoctial* in the heavens, is a great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two *equal* parts, the northern and southern hemispheres. It passes through the east and west points of the horizon; and at the meridian, is raised as much above the horizon, as is the complement of the latitude of the place. Whenever the sun comes to this circle, it makes *equal* days and nights all round the globe, because he then rises due east, and sets due west, which he doth at no other time of the year."—Harris.

† "Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of *Aries* and *Libra*; for then, moving exactly under the *equinoctial* (line), he makes our days and nights *equal*. This he doth twice a-year, about the 21st of March and 23d of September, which therefore are called the vernal and autumnal equinoxes."—Harris.

*ward off*), to drive : as, *ex'ercise*, to drive forth or out ;  
*coerce*, to drive together, (to restrain.)

*coerce'*, v.  
*coer'cion*, n.  
*coer'cible*, a.  
*coer'cive*, a.

*disex'ercise*, v.  
*exer'cent*, a.  
*ex'ercise*, n. & v.

*ex'erciser*, n.  
*exercita'tion*, n.  
*unex'ercised*, a.

**EREM**-os (ἐρημος), *lonely, alone* : as, *her'mitage*, the cell or  
 habitation of a *hermit* or one who lives *alone*.

*er'emite*, or  
*her'emite*, n.  
*her'mit*, n.  
*her'mitary*, n.

*her'mitess*, n.  
*eremit'ical*, or  
*heremit'ical*, a.  
*hermit'ic*, a.

*hermit'ical*, a.  
*er'emitage*, or  
*her'mitage*, n.

**ERG**-on (ἔργον), *a work, an operation* : as, *en'ergy*, a force  
 or power *working* from within ; *chirur'gery* or *sur'gery*,  
 the art of curing by manual *operation*.

*chirur'gery*, or  
*sur'gery*, n.  
*chirur'geon*, or  
*sur'geon*, n.  
*chirur'gic*, a.  
*chirur'gical*, a.  
*ener'gy*, n.  
*energet'ic*, a.  
*energet'ical*, a.

*energet'ically*, ad.  
*ener'gic*, a.  
*ener'gical*, a.  
*ener'gize*, v.  
*ener'gizer*, n.  
*George*, n.  
*geor'gic*, n. & a.  
*geor'gical*, a.  
*Geor'gium-Sidus*, n.

*met'allurgy*, n.  
*met'allurgist*, n.  
*metallur'gic*, a.  
*metallur'gical*, a.  
*the'urgy*, n.  
*theur'gist*, n.  
*theur'gic*, a.  
*theur'gical*, a.  
*synergis'tic*, a.

**ERR**-o, v. 1. *to wander ; to mistake* : as, *aberra'tion*, the  
 act of *wandering* (from the right or known way) ;  
*erro'neous*, *wandering*, *mistaken*.

*aberr'*, v.  
*aberra'tion*, n.  
*aberr'ance*, n.  
*aberr'ancy*, n.  
*aberr'ant*, a.  
*aberr'ing*, a.  
*ar'rant*, a.  
*ar'rantly*, ad.  
*err*, v.  
*er'able*, a.  
*er'rableness*, n.  
*er'rant*, a.

*er'rantry*, n.  
*erra'tum*, n.  
*erra'ta*, n. pl.  
*errat'ic*, a. & n.  
*errat'ical*, a.  
*errat'ically*, ad.  
*er'ring*, a.  
*erro'neous*, a.  
*erro'nèously*, ad.  
*erro'neousness*, n.  
*er'ror*, n.

*iner'able*, a.  
*iner'rably*, ad.  
*iner'rableness*, n.  
*inerrabil'ity*, n.  
*iner'ringly*, ad.  
*oberra'tion*, n.  
*pererra'tion*, n.  
*uner'able*, a.  
*uner'rableness*, n.  
*uner'ring*, a.  
*uner'ringly*, ad.

**ÆRUG**-o for **ÆRUG**-o, in-is, f. 3. (*ab æs, æris*, n. 3. *brass*),  
*brass, copper—eru'ginous*, a.

**ESC**-a, f. 1. *meat, food ; a bait for catching fish*.

*es'culent*, a. & n.

*ines'cate*, v.

*inesca'tion*, n.

**Eso** (ἔσω), *within, in the inmost place.*

*esot'ery, n. esoter'ic, a.*

**Esse**, *v. irreg. (a sum, I am), to be. (See Ens.)*

**ESTIM-o** for **ÆSTIM-o**, *v. 1. to value, to rate, to esteem: as, es'timate, to rate, to compute; ines'timable, that cannot be valued, (beyond all price.)*

<i>esteem', v. &amp; n.</i>	<i>es'timableness, n.</i>	<i>es'timative, a.</i>
<i>esteem'er, n.</i>	<i>es'timate, v. &amp; a.</i>	<i>ines'timable, a.</i>
<i>esteem'able, a.</i>	<i>es'timator, n.</i>	<i>ines'timably, ad.</i>
<i>es'timable, a.</i>	<i>estima'tion, n.</i>	

**ESTIV-us** for **ÆSTIV-us**, *a. summer—es'tival, a.*

**ESTU-o** for **ÆSTU-o** (*ab æstus, m. 4. heat*), *to be very hot, to rage or boil.*

<i>es'tuary, n.</i>	<i>estua'tion, n.</i>	<i>exestua'tion, n.</i>
<i>es'tuate, v.</i>		

**ESURI-o**, *v. 4. (ab edo, v. 3. to eat,) to desire to eat.*

*esu'rient, a. esu'rine, a. :*

**ETC. or &c.** (*for et, and, cætera, the rest,*) *and so on.*

**ETERN-us** for **ÆTERN-us**, *a. (ab ævum), without beginning or end.*

<i>co-eter'nal, a.</i>	<i>Eter'nal, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>eter'nity, n.</i>
<i>co-eter'nally, ad.</i>	<i>eter'nally, ad.</i>	<i>eter'nify, v.</i>
<i>co-eter'nity, n.</i>	<i>eter'nalize, v.</i>	<i>eter'nize, v.</i>
<i>eterne', a.</i>	<i>eter'nalist, n.</i>	

**ETHER** for **ÆTHER**, *m. 3. (αἰθήρ), the sky, heaven.*

*e'ther, n. ethe'real, a. ethe'reous, a.*

**ETH-os** (ἦθος), *custom, manners: as, eth'ics, the science of manners or moral duties.*

<i>eth'ics, n.</i>	<i>eth'ical, a.</i>	<i>ethol'ogy, n.</i>
<i>eth'ic, a.</i>	<i>eth'ically, ad.</i>	<i>etholog'ical, a.</i>

**ETHN-os** (ἔθνος), *a people, a nation; the heathen.*

<i>eth'nics, n.</i>	<i>eth'nic, a.</i>	<i>ethnog'raphy, n.</i>
<i>eth'nicism, n.</i>	<i>eth'nical, a.</i>	<i>ethnograph'ical, a.</i>

**ETYM-on** (ἔτυμον from ἔτυμος, *true, real*), *the true origin and meaning of a word: as, etymol'ogy, the study of the true meaning and origin of words, (the derivation or origin of words.)*

<i>etymol'ogy, n.</i>	<i>etymol'ogist, n.</i>	<i>etymol'ogize, v.</i>
<i>etymolog'ical, a.</i>	<i>etymol'oger, n.</i>	<i>et'ymon, n.</i>
<i>etymolog'ically, ad.</i>		

**Eu** (*eu*), *well, good*: as, *evan'gelist*, one who brings *good tidings*, (the writer of our Saviour's history); *eu'logy*, a speaking *good*, (*praise or encomium*.)

*evan'gelist*, *n.*

*evan'gelism*, *n.*

*evangel'ic*, *a.*

*evangel'ical*, *a.*

*evangel'ically*, *ad.*

*evan'gelistary*, *n.*

*evan'gelize*, *v.*

\**eu'charist*, *n.*

*eucharis'tic*, *a.*

*eucharis'tical*, *a.*

*eu'crasy*, *n.*

*eu'logy*, *n.*

*eulo'gium*, *n.*

*eulog'ical*, *a.*

*eulog'ically*, *ad.*

*eu'logize*, *v.*

*eu'pathy*, *n.*

*eupep'sy*, *n.*

*eupep'tic*, *a.*

*eu'phony*, *n.*

*euphon'ical*, *a.*

*eu'phonism*, *n.*

*eu'taxy*, *n.*

*euthana'sia*, *or*

*euthan'asy*, *n.*

**EUCH-Æ** (*εὐχῆ*), *a vow, a prayer.*

*euchol'ogy*, *n.*

*euc'tical*, *a.*

**EUDI-OS** (*εὐδιος*, *ab* εὐ *et* Διος, *Jupiter*), *serene, calm.*

*eudiom'eter*, *n.*

**EUROPE**, † *f.* 1. (*εὐρώπη*), *one of the three great divisions of the ancient world.*

† *Eu'rope*, *n.*

*Europe'an*, *n. & a.*

**EUR-US** (*εὐρος*), *the east wind.*

*Eu'rus*, *n.*

*euroc'lydon*, *n.*

**EV-UM** for **ÆV-UM**, *n.* 2. (*αἰών*), *an age, life, time*: *long-ev'ity*, *length of age or life*; *coe'val*, of the same *age*.

*coe'val*, *a. & n.*

*coe'vous*, *a.*

*coeta'nean*, *n.*

*coeta'neous*, *a.*

*e'val*, *a.*

*ev'er*, *adv.*

*Everlas'ting*, *a. & n.*

*everlas'tingly*, *ad.*

*ev'erliving*, *a.*

*eviter'nity*, *n.*

*eviter'nal*, *a.*

*longev'ity*, *n.*

*longe'val*, *a.*

*prime'val*, *a.*

*prime'vous*, *a.*

**EXAMEN**, *in-is*, *n.* 3. (*for* *exagmen*, *ab* *ago*), *a swarm of bees*; *a balance*: hence *a test or trial.*

*exam'en*, *n.*

*exam'inable*, *a.*

*exam'inant*, *n.*

*exam'ine*, *v.*

*exam'iner*, *n.*

*exam'inate*, *n.*

\* *Eucharist*, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, literally, the act of giving thanks,—so called, "because it is an occasion of special and solemn *thanksgiving* to God for his *goodness* in giving up his own Son to the death for our salvation—the term *Eucharist* being derived from a word which signifies *thanksgiving*."—*Dr. And. Thomson, Sac. Cat.*

† *Europe* is supposed to receive its name from *Europa* (*ab* *εὐρος*, *large*, and *ωψ*, *the eye or look*, *large-eyed*, viz. *having beautiful eyes*), the daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia. She was so beautiful, it is said, that Jupiter became enamoured of her, and carried her over the sea to that quarter of the globe which now bears her name.

*examina'tor*, *n.*  
*examina'tion*, *n.*

*re-exam'ine*, *v.*  
*re-examina'tion*, *n.*

*unexam'inable*, *a.*  
*unexam'ined*, *a.*

**EXEMPL-UM**, *n.* 2. *a copy or pattern*: as, *exem'plary*, serving for *example* or *pattern*.

*exam'ple*, *n.*

*exem'plariness*, *n.*

*sam'pler*, *n.*

*exem'plar*, *n.* & *a.*

*exem'plify*, *v.*

*unexam'pled*, *a.*

*exem'plary*, *a.* & *n.*

*exemplifica'tion*, *n.*

*unexem'plified*, *a.*

*exem'plarily*, *ad.*

*sam'ple*, *n.*

**EXILI-UM**, *n.* 2. *banishment from one's country*.

*ex'ile*, *n.*

*exile'*, *v.* & *a.*

*exile'ment*, *n.*

**EX-IS** (ἐξίς from ἔχω, *to have*), *a state of the mind or body, a habit*: as, *cachec'tic*, of an ill *habit of body*.

*anticachec'tic*, *a.*

*cachec'tic*, *a.*

*ep'och*, or

*cach'ery*, *n.*

*cachec'tical*, *a.*

*ep'ocha*, *n.*

**EXTER-US**, *a.* (*ab e*, *ex*, ἐξ, *out*), *outside, outward, foreign*: as, *exter'nal*, belonging to the *outside*, (*outward*); *extrin'sic*, *outward*; *exot'ic*, *foreign*, (*not produced in our own country*; opposite to *indigenous*.)

*estrang'e*, *v.*

*exte'riorly*, *ad.*

*extrin'sic*, *a.*

*estrang'ement*, *n.*

*extern'*, *a.*

*extrin'sical*, *a.*

*exot'ic*, *a.* & *n.*

*exter'nal*, *a.*

*extrin'sically*, *ad.*

*exot'ical*, *a.*

*exter'nally*, *ad.*

*strange*, *a.*

*exot'ery*, *n.*

*extra'neous*, *a.*

*strange'ly*, *ad.*

*exoter'ic*, *a.*

*extreme'*, *a.* & *n.*

*strange'ness*, *n.*

*exoter'ical*, *a.*

*extreme'ly*, *ad.*

*stran'ger*, *n.*

*exte'rior*, *a.* & *n.*

*extrem'ity*, *n.*

## F.

**FAB-A**, *f.* 1. *a bean*—*faba'ceous*, *a.*

**FABRIC-O**, *v.* 1. (*à faber*, *m.* 2. *an artificer*, *à facio*), *to make or frame*: as, *fab'ricate*, *to frame*, *to build*, *to forge*.

*affab'rous*, *a.*

*fab'ricate*, *v.*

*fab'ricator*, *n.*

*fab'ric*, *n.* & *v.*

*fab'rication*, *n.*

*fab'rule*, *a.*

**FABUL-A**, (*à fari*, *to speak*), *a feigned story, a fable*: as, *fab'ulist*, one who writes *fables*.

*fab'ble*, *n.* & *v.*

*fab'ulously*, *ad.*

*fab'ber*, *n.*

*fab'bler*, *n.*

*fab'ulousness*, *n.*

*confab'ulate*, *v.*

*fab'bled*, *a.*

*fabulos'ity*, *n.*

*confabula'tion*, *n.*

*fab'ulist*, *n.*

*fab*, *n.* & *v.*

*confab'ulato'ry*, *a.*

*fab'ulous*, *a.*



**FACET**—*us*, *a.* witty, humorous : as, *face'tiously*, in a witty or cheerful manner.

<i>facete'</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>facete'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>face'tiously</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>facete'ly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>face'tious</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>face'tiousness</i> , <i>n.</i>

**FACI**—*es*, *f.* 5. the make or form of any thing ; the face : as, *efface'*, to put the make or form out, (to blot out) ; *fashi'on*, make or form, (custom, mode, or manner).

<i>barefaced'</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fashi'on</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>outface'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>barefaced'ly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>fashi'onist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>shame'faced</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>barefaced'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fashi'oner</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>shame'facedly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>bra'zenface</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fashi'on-monger</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>shame'facedness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>bra'zenfaced</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fashi'on-mongering</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>superfici'es</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>efface'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>fashi'onable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>superfici'al</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>facade'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fashi'onably</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>superfici'ally</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>face</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>fashi'onableness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>superfici'alness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>face'less</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fe'ature</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>superfici'al'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>fa'cing</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fe'atured</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>sur'face</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>face-cloth</i> , <i>n.</i>		

**FACIL**—*is*, *a.* (à facio,) easy : as, *fac'ulty*,\* the power of doing with ease ; *difficult*, not easy to be done.

<i>difficult</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fac'ilely</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>facil'itate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>difficultly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>fac'ileness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>facilita'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>difficulty</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>facil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	* <i>fac'ulty</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>fac'ile</i> , <i>a.</i>		

**FACINUS**, or *-is*, *n.* 3. (à facio), a wicked deed, wickedness : as, *facin'orous*, wicked, atrocious.

<i>facine'rious</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>facin'orous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>facin'orousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
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**FACI**—*o*, *factum*, *v.* 3. to make, to do ; to cause, to give : as, *benefac'tor*, one who does good ; *malefac'tor*, one who does evil ; *manufac'ture*, the thing made by the hand ; *fact*, a thing done, (deed) ; *effect'*, the thing made out ; *effec'tive*, having the power to produce effects ; *effec'tual*, belonging to, or productive of, effects ; *per'fect*, thoroughly done ; *beneficent*, doing good ; *artifici'al*, made by art, (opposite to natural) ; *horrif'ic*, causing horror ; *prolif'ic*,† making or producing young, (fruit-

\* *Faculty*, in a university, denotes the masters and professors of the several arts and sciences ; because possessed of the power of doing or performing their respective science with ease. Of these there are four ; viz. 1. Arts, including Humanity and Philosophy ; 2. Theology ; 3. Physic ; and, 4. Civil Law.

† *Prolific*, is commonly applied to animals ; fertile, to the earth ; and fruitful to trees.

*ful*); *fi'at*, let it be done, (a decree); *cer'tify,\** to make sure; *for'tify*, to make strong; *tes'tify*, to make or bear witness; *viv'ify*, to give life.

*affect'*, *v.* & *n.*  
*affec'ta'tion*, *n.*  
*affec'tion*, *n.*  
*affec'tionate*, *a.*  
*affec'tionately*, *ad.*  
*affec'tionateness*, *n.*  
*affec'tioned*, *a.*  
*affec'ted*, *a.*  
*affec'tedly*, *ad.*  
*affec'tedness*, *n.*  
*affec'tingly*, *ad.*  
*affec'tiously*, *ad.*  
*affec'tive*, *a.*  
*affec'tively*, *ad.*  
*affec'tuous*, *a.*  
*affec'tuous'ity*, *n.*  
*albifica'tion*, *n.*  
*am'plify*, *v.*  
*am'plifier*, *n.*  
*ampli'ficate*, *v.*  
*amplifica'tion*, *n.*  
*ar'esy*, *v.*  
*arefac'tion*, *n.*  
*ar'tifice*, *n.*  
*artificer*, *n.*  
*artifici'al*, *a.*  
*artifici'ally*, *ad.*  
*beat'ify*, *v.*  
*beatif'ic*, *a.*  
*beatif'ical*, *a.*  
*beau'tify*, *v.*  
*benefac'tion*, *n.*  
*benefac'tor*, *n.*  
*benefac'tress*, *n.*  
*ben'efice*, *n.*  
*ben'eficed*, *a.*  
*ben'eficeless*, *a.*  
*benef'icence*, *n.*  
*benef'icent*, *a.*  
*benef'icently*, *ad.*  
*benefici'al*, *a.*  
*benefici'ally*, *ad.*

*benefic'iary*, *a.*  
*benefici'ence*, *n.*  
*ben'efit*, *n.* & *v.*  
*cal'esy*, *v.*  
*calefac'tion*, *n.*  
*calefac'tive*, *a.*  
*calefac'tory*, *a.*  
*calorif'ic*, *a.*  
*car'nify*, *v.*  
*carnifica'tion*, *n.*  
*cer'tify*, *v.*  
*certif'icate*, *n.*  
*cerulif'ic*, *a.*  
*clar'ify*, *v.*  
*clarifica'tion*, *n.*  
*clas'sify*, *v.*  
*classifica'tion*, *n.*  
*co-ef'ficacy*, *n.*  
*co-effici'ency*, *n.*  
*co-effici'ent*, *a.*  
*co-effici'ently*, *ad.*  
*colliquefac'tion*, *n.*  
*confect'*, *v.*  
*con'fect*, *n.*  
*confec'tion*, *n.*  
*confec'tionary*, *n.*  
*confec'tioner*, *n.*  
*con'fiture*, *n.*  
*coun'terfeit*, *v. a. & n.*  
*coun'terfeitly*, *ad.*  
*coun'terfeiter*, *n.*  
*cru'cify*, *v.*  
*cru'cifier*, *n.*  
*dam'nify*, *v.*  
*damni'fic*, *a.*  
*deface'*, *v.*  
*defa'cer*, *n.*  
*deface'ment*, *n.*  
*defeat'*, *n.* & *v.*  
*defe'asible*, *a.*  
*defect'*, *n.*  
*defec'tion*, *n.*

*defec'tible*, *a.*  
*defectibil'ity*, *n.*  
*defec'tive*, *a.*  
*defec'tively*, *ad.*  
*defec'tiveness*, *n.*  
*defec'tuous*, *a.*  
*defectuos'ity*, *n.*  
*defici'ence*, *n.*  
*defici'ency*, *n.*  
*defici'ent*, *a.*  
*defic'it*, *n.*  
*de'ify*, *v.*  
*de'ifier*, *n.*  
*deif'ical*, *a.*  
*deifica'tion*, *n.*  
*diabol'ify*, *v.*  
*dig'nify*, *v.*  
*dig'nified*, *a.*  
*dignifica'tion*, *n.*  
*disaffect'*, *v.*  
*disaffect'ed*, *a.*  
*disaffect'edly*, *ad.*  
*disaffect'edness*, *n.*  
*disaffect'ion*, *n.*  
*disaffect'ionate*, *a.*  
*disglo'rify*, *v.*  
*disqual'ify*, *v.*  
*disqualifica'tion*, *n.*  
*dissat'isfy*, *v.*  
*dissatisfac'tion*, *n.*  
*dissatisfac'tory*, *a.*  
*dissatisfac'toriness*, *n.*  
*diver'sify*, *v.*  
*diversifica'tion*, *n.*  
*dom'ify*, *v.*  
*dul'cify*, *v.*  
*dulcifica'tion*, *n.*  
*ed'ify*, *v.*  
*ed'ifier*, *n.*  
*ed'ifying*, *a.*  
*ed'ifyingly*, *ad.*  
*edif'icant*, *a.*

\* For the *postfix*, *Fy*, see page 57

*edifica'tion, n.*  
*edif'icatory, a.*  
*ed'ifice, n.*  
*edifici'al, a.*  
*effect', n. & v.*  
*effec'tible, a.*  
*effec'tive, a.*  
*effec'tively, ad.*  
*effect'less, a.*  
*effec'tor, n.*  
*effec'tual, a.*  
*effec'tually, ad.*  
*effec'tuate, v.*  
*ef'ficacy, n.*  
*effica'cious, a.*  
*effica'ciously, ad.*  
*effici'ence, n.*  
*effici'ency, n.*  
*effici'ent, n. & a.*  
*effici'ently, ad.*  
*elec'trify, v.*  
*electrifica'tion, n.*  
*exem'plify, v.*  
*exemplifica'tion, n.*  
*fac-sim'ile, n.*  
*fact, n.*  
*fac'tive, a.*  
*fac'tor, n.*  
*fac'torage, n.*  
*fac'torship, n.*  
*fac'tion, n.*  
*fac'tionary, n.*  
*fac'tioner, n.*  
*fac'tionist, n.*  
*fac'tious, a.*  
*fac'tiously, ad.*  
*fac'tiousness, n.*  
*factiti'ous, a.*  
*fac'tory, n.*  
*facto'tum, n.*  
*fac'ture, n.*  
*fal'sify, v.*  
*fal'sifier, n.*  
*fal'sifiable, a.*  
*falsifica'tion, n.*  
*fai'sible, a.*  
*fe'asible, a.*  
*fe'asibleness, n.*

*feasibil'ity, n.*  
*feat, n. & a.*  
*feat'ly, ad.*  
*feat'ness, n.*  
*fe'ateous, a.*  
*fe'ateously, ad.*  
*febrif'ic, a.*  
*fecun'dify, v.*  
*fi'at, n.*  
*for'feit, n. a. & v.*  
*for'feiter, n.*  
*for'feitable, a.*  
*for'feiture, n.*  
*for'tify, v.*  
*for'tifier, n.*  
*for'tifiable, a.*  
*fortifica'tion, n.*  
*frige'fac'tion, n.*  
*frigorif'ic, a.*  
*glo'rify, v.*  
*glorifica'tion, n.*  
*grat'ify, v.*  
*gratifica'tion, n.*  
*histo'rify, v.*  
*horrif'ic, a.*  
*ig'nify, v.*  
*imperf'ect, a.*  
*imperf'ectly, ad.*  
*imperf'ection, n.*  
*improlif'ication, n.*  
*improlif'ic, a.*  
*inaffecta'tion, n.*  
*inaffec'tedly, ad.*  
*inartifici'al, a.*  
*inartifici'ally, ad.*  
*indefec'tible, a.*  
*indefectibil'ity, n.*  
*indefe'asible, a.*  
*indefei'sible, a.*  
*indefec'tive, a.*  
*indefici'ency, n.*  
*indefici'ent, a.*  
*ineffec'tive, a.*  
*ineffec'tual, a.*  
*ineffec'tually, ad.*  
*ineffec'tualness, n.*  
*inef'ficacy, n.*  
*ineffica'cious, a.*

*ineffica'ciousness, n.*  
*ineffici'ency, n.*  
*ineffici'ent, a.*  
*ineffici'ently, ad.*  
*infe'asible, a.*  
*infect', v.*  
*insec'tion, n.*  
*insec'tious, a.*  
*insec'tiously, ad.*  
*insec'tiousness, n.*  
*insec'tive, a.*  
*inoffici'ous, a.*  
*insignif'icance, n.*  
*insignif'icancy, n.*  
*insignif'icant, a.*  
*insignif'icantly, ad.*  
*insuffici'ence, n.*  
*insuffici'ency, n.*  
*insuffici'ent, a.*  
*insuffici'ently, ad.*  
*lan'ifice, n.*  
*lapidif'ic, a.*  
*len'ify, v.*  
*liquefy, v.*  
*liquefac'tion, n.*  
*liquefiable, a.*  
*lubrifica'tion, n.*  
*ludifica'tion, n.*  
*mag'nify, v.*  
*mag'nifier, n.*  
*magnif'ic, a.*  
*magnif'ical, a.*  
*magnif'icence, n.*  
*magnif'icent, a.*  
*magnif'icently, ad.*  
*malefac'tor, n.*  
*malefac'tion, n.*  
*malef'icent, a.*  
*manufac'ture, n. & v.*  
*manufac'turer, n.*  
*manufac'tory, n.*  
*mellifica'tion, n.*  
*mod'ify, v.*  
*mod'ifier, n.*  
*mod'ifiable, a.*  
*modif'icable, a.*  
*modifica'tion, n.*  
*mol'lify, v.*

mol'lifier, *n.*  
 mol'lifiable, *a.*  
 mollifica'tion, *n.*  
 mor'tify, *v.*  
 mortifica'tion, *n.*  
 mun'dify, *v.*  
 mundifica'tion, *n.*  
 mundif'icative, *a.*  
 munif'icence, *n.*  
 munif'icent, *a.*  
 munif'icently, *ad.*  
 nigri'fica'tion, *n.*  
 no'tify, *v.*  
 notifica'tion, *n.*  
 nul'lify, *v.*  
 nutri'fica'tion, *n.*  
 obstupe'fac'tion, *n.*  
 of'fice, *n.*  
 of'ficer, *n.*  
 of'ficered, *a.*  
 offici'al, *a.* & *n.*  
 offici'ally, *ad.*  
 offici'al'ty, *n.*  
 offic'iate, *v.*  
 offici'ous, *a.*  
 offici'ously, *ad.*  
 offici'ousness, *n.*  
 ol'fact', *v.*  
 ol'fac'tory, *a.*  
 omni'fic, *a.*  
 or'fice, *n.*  
 os'sify, *v.*  
 ossifica'tion, *n.*  
 ossif'ic, *a.*  
 out'feat', *v.*  
 out'fit, *n.*  
 over-of'fice, *v.*  
 over-offici'ous, *a.*  
 pac'ify, *v.*  
 pac'ifier, *n.*  
 pacif'ic, *a.*  
 pacifica'tion, *n.*  
 pacifica'tor, *n.*  
 per'fect, *a.* & *v.*  
 per'fectly, *ad.*  
 per'fectness, *n.*  
 per'fector, *n.*  
 perfec'tion, *n.*

perfec'tionate, *v.*  
 perfec'tive, *a.*  
 perfec'tively, *ad.*  
 person'ify, *v.*  
 personifica'tion, *n.*  
 pet'rify, *v.*  
 petrif'ic, *a.*  
 petrifica'tion, *n.*  
 petrifac'tion, *n.*  
 petrifac'tive, *a.*  
 plu-per'fect, *a.*  
 pre'fect, *n.*  
 pref'ecture, *n.*  
 preter-imper'fect, *a.*  
 preter-per'fect, *a.*  
 preter-pluper'fect, *a.*  
 pon'tiff, *n.*  
 pontif'ic, *a.*  
 pontif'ical, *a.* & *n.*  
 pontif'ically, *ad.*  
 pontif'icate, *n.*  
 pon'tifice, *n.*  
 pontifici'al, *a.*  
 pontifici'an, *n.* & *a.*  
 profes'sion, *n.*  
 profici'ence, *n.*  
 profici'ency, *n.*  
 profici'ent, *n.*  
 prof'it, *n.* & *v.*  
 prof'itable, *a.*  
 prof'itably, *ad.*  
 prof'itableness, *n.*  
 prof'itless, *a.*  
 prolif'ic, *a.*  
 prolif'ically, *ad.*  
 prolifica'tion, *n.*  
 pu'rify, *v.*  
 pu'rifier, *n.*  
 purifica'tion, *n.*  
 purif'icative, *a.*  
 purif'icatory, *a.*  
 ram'ify, *v.*  
 ramifica'tion, *n.*  
 rar'esfy, *v.*  
 rar'esfiable, *a.*  
 rare'fica'tion, *n.*  
 rat'ify, *v.*  
 rat'ifier, *n.*

ratifica'tion, *n.*  
 rec'tify, *v.*  
 rec'tifiable, *a.*  
 rectifica'tion, *n.*  
 re-ed'ify, *v.*  
 resect', *v.*  
 resec'tion, *n.*  
 refec'tory, *n.*  
 re'fit', *v.*  
 repac'ify, *v.*  
 reviv'ify, *v.*  
 revivif'icate, *v.*  
 revivifica'tion, *n.*  
 sac'rifice, *v.* & *n.*  
 sac'rificer, *n.*  
 sacrifici'al, *a.*  
 sacrif'ic, *a.*  
 sacrif'icable, *a.*  
 sacrifica'tor, *n.*  
 sacrif'icatory, *a.*  
 sanc'tify, *v.*  
 sanc'tifier, *n.*  
 sanctifica'tion, *n.*  
 saporif'ic, *a.*  
 sat'isfy, *v.*  
 satisfac'tion, *n.*  
 satisfac'tive, *a.*  
 satisfac'tory, *a.*  
 satisfac'torily, *ad.*  
 satisfac'toriness, *n.*  
 scar'ify, *v.*  
 scar'ifier, *n.*  
 scarifica'tion, *n.*  
 scarifica'tor, *n.*  
 scientif'ic, *a.*  
 scientif'ical, *a.*  
 scientif'ically, *ad.*  
 semini'fic, *a.*  
 semini'ficah, *a.*  
 seminifica'tion, *n.*  
 siccif'ic, *a.*  
 sig'nify, *v.*  
 signif'icance, *n.*  
 signif'icancy, *n.*  
 signif'icant, *a.*  
 signif'icantly, *ad.*  
 significa'tion, *n.*  
 signif'icative, *a.*

signif'icatory, *a.*  
 sim'plify, *v.*  
 somnif'ic, *a.*  
 sonorif'ic, *a.*  
 soporif'ic, *a.*  
 spec'ify, *v.*  
 specif'ic, *n. & a.*  
 specif'ical, *a.*  
 specif'ically, *ad.*  
 specif'icate, *v.*  
 specifica'tion, *n.*  
 stra'tify, *v.*  
 stul'tify, *v.*  
 stu'pify, *v.*  
 stu'pifier, *n.*  
 stupifac'tion, *n.*  
 stupifac'tive, *a.*  
 subdiver'sify, *v.*  
 sudorif'ic, *a. & n.*  
 suffice', *v.*  
 suffici'ency, *n.*  
 suffici'ent, *a.*  
 suffici'ently, *ad.*  
 sur'feit, *v. & n.*  
 sur'feiter, *n.*  
 sur'feitwater, *n.*  
 tepefac'tion, *n.*  
 terres'trify, *v.*  
 ter'rify, *v.*  
 terrif'ic, *a.*  
 tes'tify, *v.*  
 tes'tifier, *n.*  
 testifica'tion, *n.*  
 testifica'tor, *n.*

thurifica'tion, *n.*  
 tor'refy, *v.*  
 torrefac'tion, *n.*  
 tu'mefy, *v.*  
 tumefac'tion, *n.*  
 typ'ify, *v.*  
 unaf'fec'ted, *a.*  
 unaf'fec'ting, *a.*  
 unaf'fec'tionate, *a.*  
 unclar'ified, *a.*  
 uncoun'terfeit, *a.*  
 undefac'd, *a.*  
 undefe'asible, *a.*  
 underfac'tion, *n.*  
 underof'ficer, *n.*  
 uned'ifying, *a.*  
 unef'fec'tual, *a.*  
 unexem'plified, *a.*  
 unfe'asible, *a.*  
 unfor'tified, *a.*  
 unglo'rified, *a.*  
 uninsect'ed, *a.*  
 unjustifiable, *a.*  
 unjustifiably, *ad.*  
 unjustifiableness, *n.*  
 unliq'uified, *a.*  
 unmor'tified, *a.*  
 unper'fect, *a.*  
 unper'fectly, *ad.*  
 unper'fectness, *n.*  
 unper'fected, *a.*  
 unpet'rified, *a.*  
 unprof'itable, *a.*  
 unprof'itably, *ad.*

unprof'itableness, *n.*  
 unprof'ited, *a.*  
 unprolif'ic, *a.*  
 unpu'rified, *a.*  
 unpu'trified, *a.*  
 unqual'ify, *v.*  
 unqual'ified, *a.*  
 unsanc'tified, *a.*  
 unsatisfac'tory, *a.*  
 unsatisfac'toriness, *n.*  
 unsat'isfied, *a.*  
 unsat'isfiedness, *n.*  
 unsat'isfying, *a.*  
 unsuffici'ence, *n.*  
 unsuffici'ent, *a.*  
 ven'efice, *n.*  
 venefici'al, *a.*  
 venefici'ously, *ad.*  
 ver'ify, *v.*  
 verifica'tion, *n.*  
 ver'sify, *v.*  
 ver'sifier, *n.*  
 versifica'tion, *n.*  
 versifica'tor, *n.*  
 vil'ify, *v.*  
 vit'rify, *v.*  
 vitrif'icate, *v.*  
 vitrifica'tion, *n.*  
 vitrif'icable, *a.*  
 viv'ify, *v.*  
 vivif'icate, *v.*  
 vivif'ic, *a.*  
 vivifica'tion, *n.*

FACUND—*us, a. eloquent—fac'und, a. facun'dity, n.*

FÆX, fæc-is, *f. 3. dregs or lees, sediment: as, fec'ulent, dreg'gy, foul.*

def'ecate, *v. & a.*  
 defeca'tion, *n.*  
 fæ'ces, or

fe'ces, *n.*  
 fæ'cal, or  
 fe'cal, *a.*

fec'ulence, *n.*  
 fec'ulency, *n.*  
 fec'ulent, *a.*

FALCAT—*us, p. p. (a falx, falcis, f. 3. a scythe or sickle), bent like scythes: as, defal'cate, to cut or lop off.*

defal'cate, *v.*

defalca'tion, *n.*

falcade', *n.*

*fal'cated*, *a.*  
*falca'tion*, *n.*

*\*fal'chion*, *n.*  
*\*fal'con*, *n.*

*fal'coner*, *n.*  
*fal'conry*, *n.*

**FALL**—*o*, *falsum*, *v.* 3. *to slip or slide, to deceive, to mistake* : as, *infa'l'ible*, that cannot be *deceived*, (exempt from *error*) ; *fal'sify*, to make *false*.

*fal'ible*, *a.*  
*fal'ibly*, *ad.*  
*fallibil'ity*, *n.*  
*fal'lacy*, *n.*  
*falla'cious*, *a.*  
*falla'ciously*, *ad.*  
*falla'ciousness*, *n.*  
*fal'lency*, *n.*

*false*, *a.*  
*false'ly*, *ad.*  
*false'ness*, *n.*  
*false-hear'ted*, *a.*  
*false'hood*, *n.*  
*fal'sify*, *v.*  
*fal'sifier*, *n.*  
*fal'sity*, *n.*

*fal'sifiable*, *a.*  
*fal'sificator*, *n.*  
*falsifica'tion*, *n.*  
*infa'l'ible*, *a.*  
*infa'l'ibly*, *ad.*  
*infa'l'ibleness*, *n.*  
*infallibil'ity*, *n.*  
*refel*, *v.*

**FAM**—*s*, † *f.* 1. (*à fari*, *to speak*), a thing *spoken of* ; *fame*, *renown*, *reputation* : as, *fum'ous*, *spoken of*, *renowned*.

*defame'*, *v.*  
*defa'mer*, *n.*  
*defa'ming*, *n.*  
*defama'tion*, *n.*  
*defam'atory*, *a.*

*famed'*, *a.*  
*fame'less*, *a.*  
*fa'mous*, *a.*  
*fa'mously*, *ad.*  
*famoused'*, *a.*

*famos'ity*, *n.*  
*in'famy*, *n.*  
*in'famous*, *a.*  
*in'famously*, *ad.*  
*in'famousness*, *n.*

† *fame*, *n.*

**FAM**—*es*, *f.* 3. *hunger, scarcity of food* : as, *fam'ine*, *want or scarcity of food*.

*affam'ish*, *v.*  
*affam'ishment*, *n.*

*fam'ish*, *v.*  
*fam'ishment*, *n.*

*fam'ine*, *n.*

**FAMILI**—*s*, *f.* 1. *a family* : as, *famil'iar*, relating to a *family*—intimate as members of a *family*.

*confamil'iar*, *a.*  
*famil'iar*, *a. & n.*  
*famil'iarly*, *ad.*

*familiar'ity*, *n.*  
*famil'iarize*, *v.*  
*fam'ily*, *n.*

† *fam'ilism*, *n.*  
*fam'ilist*, *n.*  
*unfam'iliar*, *a.*

**FANTASI**—*s* for **PHANTASI**—*s* (φαντασία, *à φαίνω*, *to appear*), a *vivid image in the mind* or *brought before the mind*,

\* *Falchion*, a short crooked sword, a cymeter : *Falcon*, a hawk with a *falcated* or crooked bill trained for sport ; also a sort of cannon.

† *Fame*, a thing *spoken of*, *report*, *celebrity*, a good name ; “ a heathen goddess, celebrated chiefly by the poets. She is feigned to have been the last of the race of Titans produced by the earth, to have her palace in the air, and to have a vast number of eyes, ears, and tongues. She is mentioned by Hesiod, and particularly described by Ovid and Virgil.”—*Encycl. Brit.*

† “ *Familism*, the tenets of a deluded sect called the *Family of Love*, by their artful founder, H. Nicholas, a Westphalian, who introduced his doctrine into England, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and occasioned no small confusion, as the history of that reign shows.”—*Johnson, Dict. by Todd.*

*imagination, or inclination: as, fantas'tic, pertaining to the fancy, imaginary. (See Phano.)*

<i>fan'cy, n. &amp; v.</i>	<i>fan'tasy, n.</i>	<i>fantas'ticness, n.</i>
<i>fan'ciul, a.</i>	<i>fan'tasied, a.</i>	<i>fantas'tical, a.</i>
<i>fan'cifully, ad.</i>	<i>fan'tasm, n.</i>	<i>fantas'tically, ad.</i>
<i>fan'cifulness, n.</i>	<i>fantas'tic, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>fantas'ticalness, n.</i>
<i>fan'cy-monger, n.</i>	<i>fantas'ticly, ad.</i>	

**FAN-UM, n. 2.** *a temple: as, fan'atic,\* one mad with wild and extravagant notions of religion; profane', before or on the outside of the temple—not practising the duties of religion, (unholy, not sacred.)*

<i>anti-fan'atic, a.</i>	<i>fanat'icism, n.</i>	<i>profane'ness, n.</i>
<i>*fan'atic, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>*fane, n.</i>	<i>profan'ity, n.</i>
<i>fanat'ical, a.</i>	<i>*profane', a. &amp; v.</i>	<i>profana'tion, n.</i>
<i>fanat'ically, ad.</i>	<i>profa'ner, n.</i>	<i>unprofaned', a.</i>
<i>fanat'icalness, n.</i>	<i>profane'ly, ad.</i>	

**FA-RI, v. 1.** *to speak: as, inef'fable, that cannot be spoken out; infan'ticide, the killing or murder of an infant or one who cannot yet speak.*

<i>af'fable, a.</i>	<i>inef'fableness, n.</i>	<i>infan'ta, n.</i>
<i>af'fably, ad.</i>	<i>ineffabil'ity, n.</i>	<i>infan'dous, a.</i>
<i>af'fableness, n.</i>	<i>in'fant, n. &amp; a.</i>	<i>nefan'dous, a.</i>
<i>affabil'ity, n.</i>	<i>in'fancy, n.</i>	<i>nefa'rious, a.</i>
<i>ef'fable, a.</i>	<i>infan'ticide, n.</i>	<i>nefa'riously, n.</i>
<i>inaf'fable, a.</i>	<i>in'fantile, a.</i>	<i>pref'ace, n. &amp; v.</i>
<i>inaffabil'ity, n.</i>	<i>in'fantine, a.</i>	<i>pref'acer, n.</i>
<i>inef'fable, a.</i>	<i>in'fant-like, a.</i>	<i>pref'atory, a.</i>
<i>inef'fably, ad.</i>	<i>in'fantly, a.</i>	

**FARIN-A, f. 1.** (*à far, n. 3. corn*), *meal or flour: as far-ra'go, a medley or mixture of different grain, (a medley, or any mixture.)*

<i>confarrea'tion, n.</i>	<i>farra'go, n.</i>	<i>farrea'tion, n.</i>
<i>disfarrea'tion, n.</i>	<i>farrag'inous, a.</i>	<i>†farina'ceous, a.</i>

\* *Fanatics*, those who passed their time in *temples (fana)*, and being often seized with a kind of enthusiasm, as if inspired by the Divinity, showed wild and antic gestures; such as cutting and slashing their arms with knives, shaking their heads, &c. *The profane*, those who were not initiated into the mysteries of religion, and therefore made to stand before or on the outside of the temple.

† “The properest food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind, is taken from the *farinaceous* or *mealy* seeds of some culmiferous plants; as *oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maza, panic, and millet*.”—*Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

**FASC-ES, m. 3.** *bundles of birchen rods*, anciently carried before the Consuls, as a mark of their authority.

*fasc'ces, n.*

*fascic'ular, a.*

**FASCI-A, f. 1.** *a bandage or fillet.*

*fasc'ia, n.*

*fascia'tion, n.*

*fasc'icle, n.*

*fasc'iated, a.*

**FASCIN-UM, n. 2.** *enchantment or charm*: as, *fasc'inate*, to bewitch, to enchant.

*effas'ciate, v.*

*fasc'inate, v.*

*fasc'cinating, a.*

*effascina'tion, n.*

*fascina'tion, n.*

*fasc'cinatingly, ad.*

**FASTIDI-UM, n. 2.** (*à fastus, m. 4. haughtiness*), *disdain, disgust*: as, *fastid'ious, disdainful.*

*fastid'ious, a.*

*fastid'iousness, n.*

*fas'tuous, a.*

*fastid'iously, ad.*

*fastidios'ity, n.*

**FATIG-O, v. 1.** to tire or weary: as, *fatigue'*, to tire or weary (with labour.)

*defat'igable, a.*

*fat'igate, v.*

*indefat'igably, ad.*

*defat'igate, v.*

*fat'igable, a.*

*indefatigabil'ity, n.*

*defatiga'tion, n.*

*indefat'igable, a.*

*unfatigued', a.*

*fatigue', n. & v.*

**FAT-UM,\* n. 2.** (*à fari, to speak*), *fate, destiny; destruction*: as, *fa'tal*, belonging to *fate*, causing *destruction*.

*\*fate, n.*

*fa'talism, n.*

*fated', a.*

*fa'tal, a.*

*fa'talist, n.*

*fatid'ical, a.*

*fa'tally, ad.*

*fatal'ity, n.*

*fatif'erous, a.*

*fa'talness, n.*

**FATU-US, a.** *foolish, silly*: as, *infat'uate*, to make *foolish*, (to strike with *folly*.)

*fat'uous, a.*

*infat'uate, v.*

*ig'nis-fatuus, n.*

*fatu'ity, n.*

*infatua'tion, n.*

**FAUN-US,† m. 2.** *a rural deity*—*faun,† n. faun'ist, n.*

\* *Fate*. literally, the word or decree spoken by God; a fixed sentence by which the Deity has unalterably and irrevocably determined the order of events; a series of causes; the course of nature. *Fates* or *Destinies* of the ancients, the three fatal sisters, *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, *Atropos*, were infernal deities, supposed to determine the life of men by spinning: *Clotho* held the distaff, *Lachesis* spun, and *Atropos* cut the thread.

† Servius says, *Faunus*, the son of *Picus*, was the first who built a temple in Italy; hence called *Fanum*. *Fauns*, rural deities, having horns on their heads, with pointed ears and tails.



**FAV-EO**, *fautum*, *v.* 2. *to favour, to befriend*: as, *unfa'vourable*, not inclined to favour—not kind.

<i>disfa'vour</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>fa'voured</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fau'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>disfa'vourer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fa'vouredly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>fau'tress</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>fa'vour</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>fa'vourless</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unfa'vourable</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>fa'vourer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fa'vourable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unfa'vourably</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>fa'vourite</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fa'vourably</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>unfa'vourableness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>fa'vouritism</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fa'vourableness</i> , <i>n.</i>	

**FAVILL-A**, *f.* 1. *ashes or cinders*—*favil'lous*, *a.*

**FEBR-IS**, *f.* 3. (*à ferveo, to boil or rage*), *a fever*: as, *fe'brile*, relating to a fever.

<i>antife'brile</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>febrif'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fe'verously</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>ense'ver</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>fe'ver</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>fe'verish</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>feb'rifuge</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fe'verly</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fe'verishness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>fe'brile</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fe'veret</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fe'very</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>febric'iatc</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>fe'verous</i> , <i>a.</i>	

**FEBRU-O**, *v.* 1. *to purify by sacrifice*—\**Feb'ruary*, *n.*

**FECUND-US** for **FÆCUND-US**, *a.* *fruitful*: as, *fecun'dity*, the state or power of producing or bringing forth.

<i>fec'und</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fecunda'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>infec'und</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>fecun'dity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fecun'dify</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>infecun'dity</i> , <i>n.</i>

**FEDUS**, for **FÆDUS**, *ēr-is*, *n.* 3. *a covenant or league*: as, *fed'eral*, relating to a covenant or contract.

<i>confed'erate</i> , <i>v. a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>fed'ary</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fed'erate</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>confed'erating</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fed'erary</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fed'erative</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>confedera'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fed'eral</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>federa'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>confed'eracy</i> , <i>n.</i>		

**FEL**, *fell-is*, *n.* 3. *gall*—*fellif'luous*, *a.*

**FEL-ES**, *m.* & *f.* 3. *a cat*—*fe'line*, *a.*

**FELIX**, *ic-is*, *a.* *happy*: as, *felic'itate*, to make happy.

<i>felic'itate</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>felic'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>infelic'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>felicita'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>felic'itous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>infelic'itous</i> , <i>a.</i>

**FELON**, *m.* (*Fr.*) *one who has committed a capital crime*: as, *fel'on'y*, a capital crime or offence.

<i>fel'on</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>felo'nious</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>felo'niously</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>fel'on'y</i> , <i>n.</i>		

\* *February*, anciently the last, now the second month of the year; so named, because then the people were purified by an expiatory sacrifice, from the sins of the whole year; or from *Februa*, an epithet given to Juno, as the goddess of purification.

**FEMIN**-*a*, *f.* 1. *a woman, the female or she in all animals:*  
as, *fem'inine*, belonging to the *she* or *female*.

<i>effem'inate</i> , <i>a. v. &amp; n.</i>	<i>effem'inacy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fem'inine</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>
<i>effem'inately</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>fe'male</i> , <i>n. &amp; a.</i>	<i>femin'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>effem'inateness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>femal'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fem'inize</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>effemina'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fem'inate</i> , <i>a.</i>	

**FEMUR**, *ör-is*, *n.* 3. *the thigh*—*fem'oral*, *a.*

**FEND**-*o*, *fensum*, *v.* 3. *to keep off, to strike:* as, *defend'*, to keep off, to preserve: *offend'*, to strike against.

<i>defend'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>fen'cible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>offen'der</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>defen'der</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fen'cibles</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>offen'dress</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>defen'dable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fen'cing</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>offence'</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>defen'dant</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>fen'cing-master</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>offence'ful</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>defence'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fen'cing-school</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>offence'less</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>defence'less</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fend</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>offen'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>defen'sative</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fen'der</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>offen'sively</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>defen'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>indefen'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>offen'siveness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>defen'sive</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>indefen'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>undefen'ded</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>defen'sively</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>inoffen'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unfenced'</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>fence'</i> , <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	<i>inoffen'sively</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>unoffen'ded</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>fen'cer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>inoffen'siveness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unoffen'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>fence'less</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>offend'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>unoffend'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>

**FENESTR**-*a*, *f.* 1. *a window*—*fenes'tral*, *a.*

**FEOF** for **FIEF**, *m.* (Fr.) *a fee, tenure:* as, *feoff'*, to put in possession, to invest with right.

<i>enseoff'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>feoffee'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>feoff'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>enseoff'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>feof'fer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fief</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>feoff'</i> , <i>v. &amp; n.</i>		

**FER**-*a*, *f.* 1. *a wild beast:* as, *fe'rine*, belonging to *wild* beasts, (*wild, savage*.)

<i>fe'rine</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fero'ciously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>fierce</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>ferine'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fero'ciousness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fierce'ly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>fer'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>feroc'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fierce'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>fero'cious</i> , <i>a.</i>		

**FERAL**-*is*, *a.* *deadly, mournful*—*fe'ral*, *a.*

**FERI**-*o*, *v.* 4. *to strike:* as, *interfere'*, to strike between or oppose each other, (*to interpose or intermeddle*.)

<i>interfere'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>interfe'rence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>interfe'ring</i> , <i>n. &amp; a.</i>
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**FERMENT**-*um*, *n.* 2. (*à ferveo*), *leaven, barm, or yeast; intestine motion:* as, *ferment'*, to put or have the parts put into intestine motion.

<i>ferment'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>fer'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ferment'al</i> , <i>a.</i>
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*ferment'able, a.*  
*\*fermenta'tion, n.*

*fermen'tative, a.*  
*re'ferment', v.*

*unferment'ed, a.*

**FER—o, v. 3.** *to carry, bear, or suffer, to bring: as, circum'ference, (the line) carrying round; suf'fer, to bear under; sonif'erous, giving or bringing sound; infer', to bring on, (to draw from); fer'tile, fit to bear, or proper for bearing, (fruitful.)*

*alif'erous, a.*  
*anatif'erous, a.*  
*astrif'erous, a.*  
*bif'erous, a.*  
*circum'ference, n.*  
*circumferen'tial, a.*  
*circumferen'tor, n.*  
*confer', v.*  
*con'ference, n.*  
*confer'rer, n.*  
*confer'ring, n.*  
*conif'erous, a.*  
*corymbif'erous, a.*  
*crucif'erous, a.*  
*culmif'erous, a.*  
*defer', v.*  
*defer'ral, n.*  
*def'erence, n.*  
*dis'fer, v.*  
*dis'feringly, n.*  
*dis'ference, n.*  
*dis'ferent, a.*  
*dis'ferently, ad.*  
*differen'tial, a.*  
*dolorif'erous, a.*  
*dorsif'erous, a.*  
*ferac'ity, n.*  
*fera'cious, a.*  
*fer'ry, v. & n.*  
*fer'ry-boat, n.*  
*fer'rage, n.*  
*fer'ryman, n.*  
*fer'tile, a.*  
*fer'tily, a.*

*fer'tileness, n.*  
*fert'il'ity, n.*  
*fer'tilize, v.*  
*fatif'erous, a.*  
*flammif'erous, a.*  
*florif'erous, a.*  
*frondif'erous, a.*  
*gemmaif'erous, a.*  
*indif'ference, n.*  
*indif'ferency, n.*  
*indif'ferent, a.*  
*indif'ferently, ad.*  
*infer', v.*  
*in'ferable, a.*  
*in'ference, n.*  
*in'ferible, or*  
*infer'rible, a.*  
*infer'tile, a.*  
*infertil'ity, n.*  
*insuf'ferable, a.*  
*insuf'ferably, ad.*  
*lactif'erous, a.*  
*lethif'erous, a.*  
*Lu'cifer, n.*  
*lucife'rian, a.*  
*lucif'erous, a.*  
*lucif'erously, ad.*  
*lucrif'erous, a.*  
*mammif'erous, a.*  
*mellif'erous, a.*  
*metallif'erous, a.*  
*misin'fer', v.*  
*mortif'erous, a.*  
*noctif'erous, a.*

*nubif'erous, a.*  
*nucif'erous, a.*  
*of'fer, v. & n.*  
*of'ferer, n.*  
*of'ferable, a.*  
*of'fering, n.*  
*of'fertory, n.*  
*omnif'erous, a.*  
*palmif'erous, a.*  
*pestif'erous, a.*  
*pomif'erous, a.*  
*prefer', v.*  
*pref'erable, a.*  
*pref'erably, ad.*  
*pref'erableness, n.*  
*pref'erence, n.*  
*prefer'ment, n.*  
*prefer'rer, n.*  
*prof'fer, v. & n.*  
*prof'ferer, n.*  
*racemif'erous, a.*  
*refer', v.*  
*ref'erable, a.*  
*referee', n.*  
*ref'erence, n.*  
*referen'dary, n.*  
*refer'ment, n.*  
*refer'rible, a.*  
*rorif'erous, a.*  
*salutif'erous, a.*  
*somnif'erous, a.*  
*sonif'erous, a.*  
*soporif'erous, a.*  
*soporif'erousness, n.*

\* "Fermentation, a slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles: as when *leaven* or *yest* rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or worst. And this *motion* differs much from that usually called *ebullition* or *effervescence*, which is a violent *boiling* and *struggling* between an acid and an alkali, when mixed together."—*Harris*,

stellif'erous, *a.*  
 suf'fer, *v.*  
 suf'ferer, *n.*  
 suf'ferable, *a.*  
 suf'ferably, *ad.*  
 suf'ferance, *n.*  
 suf'fering, *n. & a.*  
 suf'feringly, *ad.*

thurif'erous, *a.*  
 transfer', *v.*  
 trans'fer, *n.*  
 trans'ferable, *a.*  
 transfer'rer, *a.*  
 umbellif'erous, *a.*  
 unfer'tile, *a.*  
 unindif'ferent, *a.*

unof'fered, *a.*  
 unpreferred', *a.*  
 unsuf'ferable, *a.*  
 untrans'ferable, *a.*  
 vocif'erate, *v.*  
 vocifera'tion, *n.*  
 vocif'erous, *a.*

**FERR-UM**, *n.* 2. *iron*: as, *ferru'ginous*, partaking of the particles and qualities of *iron*.

fer'rier, or  
 far'rier, *n.*  
 fer'riery, or

far'riery, *n.*  
 fer'reous, *a.*  
 ferru'ginous, *a.*

ferrugin'eous, *a.*  
 fer'rule, *n.*

**FERULA**,\* *f.* 1. *a plant, called giant-fennel; a rod used for correcting boys at school.*

\*fer'ula, *n.*

fer'ular, *n.*

fer'ule, *n. & v.*

**FERVE-O**, *v.* 2. *to boil, to rage, to grow hot*: as, *efferves'-cence*, a growing hot or boiling out.

effervesce', *v.*  
 efferves'cence, *n.*  
 fer'vour, *n.*

fer'vency, *n.*  
 fer'vent, *a.*  
 fer'vently, *ad.*

fer'vid, *a.*  
 fer'vidness, *n.*  
 fervid'ity, *n.*

**FESS-UM** (comp<sup>d</sup> form of *Fassum*, *sup.* of *Fateor*, *dep.* 2. *to confess*), *to declare, to own or acknowledge*: as, *confess'*, *to acknowledge* (a crime), or *own* (a failure); *profess'*, *to declare forth or openly*.

confess', *v.*  
 confes'sary, *n.*  
 confes'sor, *n.*  
 confes'sedly, *ad.*  
 confession, *n.*  
 confessional, *a.*  
 confessional, *n. & a.*

confessi'onist, *n.*  
 confest', *a.*  
 confest'ly, *ad.*  
 con'fitent, *n.*  
 profess', *v.*  
 profes'sedly, *ad.*  
 professi'on, *n.*

professi'onal, *a.*  
 professi'onally, *ad.*  
 profes'sor, *n.*  
 profess'o'rial, *a.*  
 profes'sorship, *n.*  
 profes'sory, *a.*

**FESTUC-A**, *f.* 1. *a straw—fes'tucine, a. festu'cous, a.*

**FEST-UM**, *n.* 2. *a feast, a festival*: as, *fes'tal*, belonging to feasts.

feast, *n. & v.*  
 feast'er, *n.*  
 feast'ful, *a.*  
 feast'ing, *n.*

fes'tal, *a.*  
 fes'tival, *a. & n.*  
 fes'tive, *a.*

festiv'ity, *n.*  
 infes'tive, *a.*  
 infestiv'ity, *n.*

\* "Ferula, an instrument of correction with which young scholars are beaten on the hand: so named, because anciently the stalks of fennel were used for this purpose."—*Johnson's Dict. by Todd.*

**FET-EO** for **FÆT-EO**, *v.* 2. *to stink*: as, *fet'id, stinking.*

*fet'id, a.*

*fet'idness, n.*

*fe'tor, n.*

**FET-US** or **FÆT-US**, *m.* 4. *a child or animal yet in the womb.*

*fe'tus, or*  
*fæ'tus, n.*

*superfe'tate, v.*  
*superfeta'tion, n.*

*effete', a.*

**FEUD-UM**, *n.* 2. *a fee or feudal tenure*: as, *feu'dal, belonging to fees, feus, or tenures.*

*feod, or*  
*feud, n.*  
*feo'dal, or*  
*feu'dal, a.*  
*feu'dalism, n.*

*feodal'ity, or*  
*feudal'ity, n.*  
*feo'dary, or*  
*feu'dary, n.*  
*feo'datary, or*

*feu'datary, n.*  
*feo'datory, or*  
*feu'datory, a.*  
*feu'dist, n.*  
*infeuda'tion, n.*

**FIBR-A**, *f.* 1. *a thread or fibre*: as, *fi'brous, full of fibres or threads.*

*fi'bre, n.*  
*fi'bril, n.*

*fi'brous, a.*

*fibril'lous, a.*

**FID-ES**, *f.* 5. *faith, credit, trust*: as, *confide', to trust together or in, (to trust)*; *dis'fident, not trusting*; *in-fidel, one who does not believe or credit, (an unbeliever)*; *per'fidy, faith gone through, (want or breach of faith.)*

*aff'ance, n. & v.*  
*aff'ancer, n.*  
*aff'y, v.*  
*aff'ed, a.*  
*affida'tion, n.*  
*affida'ture, n.*  
*\*affida'vit, n.*  
*bona-fide, ad.*  
*confide', v.*  
*confi'der, n.*  
*confidant', n.*  
*con'fidence, n.*  
*con'fident, a. & n.*  
*con'fidently, ad.*  
*con'fidentness, n.*  
*confiden'tial, a.*

*confiden'tially, ad.*  
*des'y, v.*  
*des'y'er, or*  
*des'er, n.*  
*des'tatory, a.*  
*des'tance, n.*  
*dis'side', v.*  
*dis'fidence, n.*  
*dis'fident, a.*  
*dis'fidently, ad.*  
*faith, n.*  
*faith'ful, a.*  
*faith'fully, ad.*  
*faith'fulness, n.*  
*faith'less, a.*

*faith'lessly, ad.*  
*faith'lessness, n.*  
*fidel'ity, n.*  
*fidu'cial, a.*  
*fidu'cially, ad.*  
*fidu'ciary, n. & a.*  
*in'fidel, n. & a.*  
*infidel'ity, n.*  
*nullifid'ian, a.*  
*per'fidy, n.*  
*perfid'ious, a.*  
*perfid'iously, ad.*  
*perfid'iousness, n.*  
*undes'ed', a.*  
*uncon'fidence, n.*

**FIGUR-A**, *f.* 1. (*à fingo, to form or make*), *a shape, an image; a manner of speech*: as, *disfig'ure, to take*

\* *Affidavit*, literally, *he made faith to*; or, in the language of common law, *he made oath to: a declaration upon oath.*

away the *form* or *figure*; *transfigure*, to change the *form* or *outward appearance*.

<i>config'ure</i> , v.	<i>effig'ial</i> , a.	<i>fig'urated</i> , a.
<i>config'urate</i> , v.	<i>effig'iate</i> , v.	<i>figura'tion</i> , n.
<i>configura'tion</i> , n.	<i>effigia'tion</i> , n.	<i>fig'urative</i> , a.
<i>defig'ure</i> , v.	<i>fig'ure</i> , n. & v.	<i>fig'uratively</i> , ad.
<i>defigura'tion</i> , n.	<i>fig'urable</i> , a.	<i>prefig'ure</i> , v.
<i>disfig'ure</i> , v.	<i>figurabil'ity</i> , n.	<i>prefig'urate</i> , v.
<i>disfigura'tion</i> , n.	<i>fig'ural</i> , a.	<i>prefigura'tion</i> , n.
<i>ef'figy</i> , n.	<i>fig'urate</i> , a.	<i>prefig'urative</i> , a.

**FILI-us**, m. 2. a son; **FILI-a**, f. 1. a daughter: as, *fil'ial*, belonging to a son or daughter.

<i>affil'iate</i> , v.	<i>fil'ial</i> , a.	<i>unfil'ial</i> , a.
<i>affilia'tion</i> , n.	<i>filia'tion</i> , n.	

**FIL-um**, n. 2. a thread; a strain: as, *fila'ceous*, consisting of threads.

<i>fila'ceous</i> , a.	<i>file</i> , n. & v.	<i>fil'ter</i> , n. & v.
<i>fil'ament</i> , n.	<i>fil'er</i> , n.	<i>fil'trate</i> , v.
<i>filamen'tal</i> , a.	<i>fil'ings</i> , n.	<i>filtra'tion</i> , n.

**FINANCE**, f. (Fr.) cash, income, revenue.

<i>finance'</i> , n.	<i>finan'cial</i> , a.	<i>financier'</i> , n.
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**FIND-o**, fissum, v. 3. to cleave or cut: as, *tri'fid*, cut or divided into three parts; *fis'sure*, the thing cleaved, a cleft.

<i>bi'fid</i> , or	<i>diffisi'on</i> , n.	<i>fis'sure</i> , n.
<i>bif'idated</i> , a.	<i>fis'sile</i> , a.	<i>quad'rifid</i> , a.
<i>confis'sure</i> , n.	<i>fissil'ity</i> , n.	<i>tri'fid</i> , a.
<i>diffind'</i> , v.		

**FING-o**, fictum, v. 3. to form or make, to feign or forge: as, *fic'tile*, moulded into form; *fic'tion*, the act of feigning or inventing, (the thing feigned, a falsehood.)

<i>feign</i> , v.	<i>feint</i> , n.	<i>fictiti'ously</i> , ad.
<i>feign'er</i> , n.	<i>fic'tile</i> , a.	<i>fictiti'ousness</i> , n.
<i>feign'edly</i> , ad.	<i>fic'tion</i> , n.	<i>fic'tive</i> , a.
<i>feign'edness</i> , n.	<i>fic'tious</i> , a.	<i>unfeigned'</i> , a.
<i>feign'ing</i> , n.	<i>fictiti'ous</i> , a.	<i>unfei'gnedly</i> , ad.
<i>feign'ingly</i> , ad.		

**FIN-is**, f. 3. the end; a bound or limit; as, *fi'nite*, having limits or bounds; *in'finite*, having no bounds or limits; *fi'nal*, relating to the end; *con'fne*, a common

*boundary; confine', to put ends together, (to bound, to limit, to shut up.)*

affi'ned, <i>a.</i>	fi'ner, <i>n.</i>	indefi'nitude, <i>n.</i>
*affin'ity, <i>n.</i>	fi'nery, <i>n.</i>	in'finite, <i>a.</i>
con'fine, <i>n. &amp; a.</i>	fine'ly, <i>ad.</i>	in'finitely, <i>ad.</i>
confine', <i>v.</i>	fine'ness, <i>n.</i>	in'finiteness, <i>n.</i>
confi'ner, <i>n.</i>	fine'less, <i>a.</i>	in'finites'imal, <i>a.</i>
confi'n'able, <i>a.</i>	fi'nable, <i>a.</i>	infin'itive, <i>a.</i>
confine'less, <i>a.</i>	fi'nal, <i>a.</i>	infin'itude, <i>n.</i>
confine'ment, <i>n.</i>	fi'nally, <i>ad.</i>	infin'ity, <i>n.</i>
confi'n'ity, <i>n.</i>	fi'nis, <i>n.</i>	refine', <i>v.</i>
define', <i>v.</i>	fin'ish, <i>v.</i>	refin'edly, <i>ad.</i>
defi'ner, <i>n.</i>	fin'ishing, <i>n. &amp; a.</i>	refin'edness, <i>n.</i>
defi'n'able, <i>a.</i>	fin'isher, <i>n.</i>	refi'ner, <i>n.</i>
def'inite, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	fi'nite, <i>a.</i>	refine'ment, <i>n.</i>
def'inutely, <i>ad.</i>	fi'nitely, <i>ad.</i>	superfine', <i>a.</i>
def'initeness, <i>n.</i>	fi'niteless, <i>a.</i>	unconfi'nable, <i>a.</i>
definiti'on, <i>n.</i>	fi'niteness, <i>n.</i>	unconfined', <i>a.</i>
defi'nitive, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	fin'itude, <i>n.</i>	unconfi'n'edly, <i>ad.</i>
defi'n'itively, <i>ad.</i>	indefi'nable, <i>a.</i>	undefi'nable, <i>a.</i>
defi'n'itiveness, <i>n.</i>	indef'inite, <i>a.</i>	undefi'ned', <i>a.</i>
diffi'nitive, <i>a.</i>	indef'inutely, <i>ad.</i>	unfin'ished, <i>a.</i>
fine, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	indef'initeness, <i>n.</i>	unrefined', <i>a.</i>

**FINIT**—*us, p. p.* (à finio, to end, à finis), *ended, finished or completed.* (See *Finis*.)

**FIRM**—*us, a. stable, firm, strong: as, fir'mament, the thing made firm or stable, (the sky or heavens); in'firm, not strong, (weak); confirm', to strengthen together, (to establish or settle, to put past doubt by new evidence.)*

†affirm', <i>v.</i>	confir'mable, <i>a.</i>	fir'mity, <i>n.</i>
affir'mer, <i>n.</i>	confirma'tion, <i>n.</i>	fir'mitude, <i>n.</i>
affir'mable, <i>a.</i>	confirma'tor, <i>n.</i>	fir'mament, <i>n.</i>
affir'mance, <i>n.</i>	confir'mative, <i>a.</i>	fir'mamen'tal, <i>a.</i>
affir'mant, <i>a.</i>	confir'matory, <i>a.</i>	infirm', <i>a.</i>
affir'mative, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	confir'mingly, <i>ad.</i>	†infir'mary, <i>n.</i>
affir'matively, <i>ad.</i>	disaffirm', <i>v.</i>	infir'mative, <i>a.</i>
affirma'tion, <i>n.</i>	disaffir'mance, <i>n.</i>	infir'mity, <i>n.</i>
confirm', <i>v.</i>	firm, <i>a. n. &amp; v.</i>	infirm'ness, <i>n.</i>
confir'mer, <i>n.</i>	firm'ly, <i>ad.</i>	unfirm', <i>a.</i>
confirm'edness, <i>n.</i>	firm'ness, <i>n.</i>	

\* *Affinity*, literally, a *limiting to, relation by marriage, connexion with,—opposed to consanguinity, relation by birth.*

† *Affirm*, literally, to make *firm or strong to, to declare, to say or tell confidently,—opposed to the word deny.*

‡ *Infirmary*, a place where the *infirm or sick* are received, and get advice and medicines gratis.

**FISCO-US**, *m.* 2. (φάσκος), a *frail*, a *bag* or *basket*; a *sack* or *purse*, the *king's private purse* or *revenue*: as, *fis'cal*, *exchequer* or the place where the *king's cash* is kept and paid, *revenue*; or a *treasurer of the king* or *public's money*.

* <i>confis'cate</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>confis'catory</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fisc</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>confisca'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>confis'cable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fis'cal</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
<i>confisca'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>		

**FISTUL-A**, *f.* 1. a *pipe*; a *disease in the anus*: as, *fis'tular*, belonging to, or hollow like a *pipe*.

<i>fis'tula</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fis'tulous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>whis'tle</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
<i>fis'tular</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>trifis'tulary</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>whis'tler</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>fis'tulate</i> , <i>v.</i>		

**FIX-US**, *p. p.* (ἀ fixo, *v.* 3. to stick), *stuck*, *fixed*: as, *fix'ure* or *fix'ture*, the thing *fixed*.

<i>affix'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>fix'edly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	† <i>post'fix</i> , <i>n.</i>
† <i>af'fix</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fix'edness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>prefix'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>affix'ion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fix'id'ity</i> , or	† <i>pre'fix</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>confix'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>fix'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>prefix'ion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>cru'cifix</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fix'ture</i> , or	<i>transfix'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>crucifix'ion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fix'ure</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unfix'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>fix</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>infix'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>unfixed'</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>fixa'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>		

**FLACCID-US**, *a.* *hanging down*, *languid*, *weak*.

<i>flab'by</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>flac'cid</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>flaccid'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
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**FLAGITI-UM**, *n.* 2. (*flagris dignum crimen*, a crime meriting whips or lashes), a *scandal*, *wickedness*.

<i>flagiti'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>flagiti'ousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
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**FLAGR-O**, *v.* 1. to burn, to be all in a flame, to be inflamed: as, *conflagra'tion*, the act of burning together, (a general fire or burning.)

<i>conflagra'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>defla'grable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>def'lagrate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>confla'grant</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>deflagrabil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>deflagra'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>

\* *Confiscate*, (a *Fiscus*, originally a hamper, pannier, basket, or frail, but metonymically the emperor's treasure, because it was anciently kept in such hamper), to transfer private property to the prince or public, by way of penalty for an offence.

† When any letter or letters are joined to the end of a word, it is called an *affix*, *postfix*, or *termination*; and when placed at the beginning of a word, it is called a *prefix* or *inseparable preposition*. *Affix*, literally, what is *fixed* to; *Postfix*, what is *fixed* after,—both of which words mean precisely the same thing; *Prefix*, what is *fixed* before.



*fla'grance*, *n.*  
*fla'grancy*, *n.*

*fla'grant*, *a.*  
*fla'grantly*, *ad.*

*fla'grate*, *v.*  
*flagra'tion*, *n.*

**FLAMEN**, *in-is*, *m.* 3. *a priest appropriated to some particular god.*

*archfla'men*, *n.*

*fla'men*, *n.*

*flamin'ical*, *a.*

**FLAMM—s**, *f.* 1. *a flame, a blaze*: *as*, *inflam'mable*, that can, or easy to be set on *flame*.

*flam'beau*, *n.*

*flame*, *n.* & *v.*

*flame'less*, *a.*

*fla'ming*, *a.*

*fla'mingly*, *ad.*

*flam'mable*, *a.*

*flammabil'ity*, *n.*

*flam'meous*, *a.*

*flammif'erous*, *a.*

*flammiv'omous*, *a.*

*fla'my*, *a.*

*inflame'*, *v.*

*infla'mer*, *n.*

*inflam'mable*, *a.*

*inflam'mableness*, *n.*

*inflam'mabil'ity*, *n.*

*inflamma'tion*, *n.*

*inflam'matory*, *a.*

*uninflam'mable*, *a.*

*uninflamed'*, *a.*

**FLAT—us**, *m.* 4. (*a flo*, to blow), *a puff, blast, or gale of wind*: *as*, *inflate'*, to blow in, or to swell with wind.

*affla'tus*, *n.*

*affla'tion*, *n.*

*confla'tion*, *n.*

*diffla'tion*, *n.*

*eflate'*, *v.*

*exsuffla'tion*, *n.*

*flab'ile*, *a.*

*fla'tive*, *a.*

*fla'tus*, *n.*

*flat'ulent*, *a.*

*flat'ulency*, *n.*

*flat'uous*, *a.*

*flatuos'ity*, *n.*

*inflate'*, *v.*

*infla'tion*, *n.*

*insuffla'tion*, *n.*

*per'fable*, *a.*

*perflate'*, *v.*

*perfla'tion*, *n.*

*suffla'tion*, *n.*

**FLECTO**, *flexum*, *v.* 3. *to bend, to turn, to change*: *as*, *de'flect'*, to turn down or aside; *inflex'ible*, that cannot be bent, moved, or changed; *reflec'tion*, the act of bending or throwing back.

*circumflect'*, *v.*

*circumflex*, *n.*

*conflex'ure*, *n.*

*de'flect'*, *v.*

*deflec'tion*, *n.*

*deflex'ure*, *n.*

*flex'ible*, *a.*

*flex'ibleness*, *n.*

*flexibil'ity*, *n.*

*flex'ile*, *a.*

*flec'tion*, or

*flex'ion*, *n.*

*flec'tor*, or

*flex'or*, *n.*

*flexan'imous*, *a.*

*flex'ure*, *n.*

*flex'uous*, *a.*

*inflect'*, *v.*

*inflec'tion*, *n.*

*inflec'tive*, *a.*

*inflex'ed*, *a.*

*inflex'ible*, *a.*

*inflex'ibly*, *ad.*

*inflex'ibleness*, *n.*

*inflexibil'ity*, *n.*

*reflect'*, *v.*

*reflec'tion*, *n.*

*reflec'tent*, *a.*

*reflec'tive*, *a.*

*reflec'tor*, *n.*

*re'flex*, *a.* & *n.*

*reflex'ible*, *a.*

*reflexibil'ity*, *n.*

*reflex'ive*, *a.*

*reflex'ively*, *ad.*

*superreflex'ion*, *n.*

**FLIG—o**, *flictum*, *v.* 3. *to beat or strike*: *as*, *conflict'*, to strive or struggle by striking against one another.

*afflict'*, *v.*

*afflic'tor*, *n.*

*afflic'tingly*, *ad.*

*afflic'tion*, *n.*

*afflic'tive*, *a.*

*afflic'tively*, *ad.*

afflic'tedness, *n.*  
 conflict', *v.*  
 conflict, *n.*

inflict', *v.*  
 inflict'er, *n.*

inflic'tion, *n.*  
 inflic'tive, *a.*

**FLOS**, flor-is, *m.* 3. *a flower, a bloom or blossom*: as, *Flo'ra*, the goddess of *flowers*; *flo'ral*, relating to *Flora* or *flowers*; *efflores'cent*, growing or shooting out in form of *flowers*.

bif'lorous, *a.*  
 deflour', *v.*  
 deflour'rer, *n.*  
 deflora'tion, *n.*  
 efflores'cence, *n.*  
 efflores'cency, *n.*  
 efflores'cent, *a.*  
 Flo'ra, *n.*  
 flo'ral, *a.*  
 Flor'ence, *n.*  
 Flor'entine, *n.*  
 flo'riage, *n.*

flor'id, *a.*  
 flor'idly, *ad.*  
 flor'idness, *n.*  
 florid'ity, *n.*  
 florif'erous, *a.*  
 flor'en, or  
 \*flor'in, *n.*  
 flo'rist, *n.*  
 flor'ulent, *a.*  
 flos'culous, *a.*  
 flour, *n.*  
 flour'ish, *v. & n.*

flour'isher, *n.*  
 flour'ishly, *ad.*  
 flow'er, *n. & v.*  
 flow'ret, or  
 flow'eret, *n.*  
 flo'ret, *n.*  
 flow'ering, *n.*  
 flow'erless, *a.*  
 flow'ery, *a.*  
 flow'eriness, *n.*  
 reflower'ish, *v.*

**FLUCTU-O**, *v.* 1. (*à fluo*), *to rise in waves; to be in suspense*: as, *fluc'tuate*, *to roll to and fro as waves*.

fluc'tuate, *v.*

fluctua'tion, *n.*

fluc'tuant, *a.*

**FLU-O**, fluxum, *v.* 3. *to flow*: as, *af'fluent*, *flowing to*; *flux*, *a flow*; *re'flux*, *a flowing back*; *in'fluence*, *a flowing in or upon*; *super'fluous*, *flowing above, or more than enough*, (*unnecessary*.)

af'fluence, *n.*  
 af'fluency, *n.*  
 af'fluent, *a.*  
 af'fluently, *ad.*  
 af'fluentness, *n.*  
 af'flux, *n.*  
 afflux'ion, *n.*  
 bloody-flux', *n.*  
 circum'fluence, *n.*  
 circum'fluent, *a.*  
 circum'fluons, *a.*  
 con'fluence, *n.*  
 con'fluent, *a.*  
 con'flux, *n.*  
 counter-in'fluence, *a.*

de'flow, *v.*  
 def'luous, *a.*  
 deflux'ion, *n.*  
 dif'fluence, *n.*  
 dif'fluent, *a.*  
 ef'fluence, *n.*  
 ef'fluent, *a.*  
 efflu'vium, *n.*  
 efflu'via, *n. pl.*  
 ef'flux, *n.*  
 efflux', *v.*  
 efflux'ion, *n.*  
 fellif'luous, *a.*  
 flu'ency, *n.*  
 flu'ent, *a. & n.*

flu'ently, *ad.*  
 flu'id, *a. & n.*  
 flu'idness, *n.*  
 fluid'ity, *n.*  
 flu'or, *n.*  
 fluvial'ic, *a.*  
 flux'ion, *n.*  
 flux'ionary, *a.*  
 flux'ionist, *n.*  
 flux'ure, *n.*  
 flux, *n. & v.*  
 fluxa'tion, *n.*  
 flux'ible, *a.*  
 fluxibil'ity, *n.*  
 fluxil'ity, *n.*

\* *Floria* (Fr.) *a coin of different value, first made by the Florentines or inhabitants of Florence, a city of Italy. That of Germany is 4s. 6d.; that of Spain 4s. 4½d.; that of Palermo and Sicily 2s. 6d.; that of Holland 2s. or 1s. 8d.*

*flux'ive, a.*  
*ignif'luous, a.*  
*in'fluence, n. & v.*  
*in'fluent, a.*  
*influen'tial, a.*  
*influen'tially, ad.*  
*in'flux, n.*  
*influx'ion, n.*  
*inter'fluent, a.*  
*mellif'luence, n.*

*mellif'luent, a.*  
*mellif'luous, a.*  
*prof'luence, n.*  
*prof'luent, a.*  
*reflow', v.*  
*ref'luence, n.*  
*ref'luency, n.*  
*ref'luent, a.*  
*reflux, n.*  
*rorif'luent, a.*

*semiflu'id, a.*  
*subter'fluent, or*  
*subter'fluuous, a.*  
*superflu'itance, n.*  
*superflu'itant, a.*  
*super'fluuous, a.*  
*super'fluuousness, n.*  
*superflu'ity, n.*  
*unsuper'fluuous, a.*  
*superflux, n.*

**FLUVI-US, m. 2.** (*à fluo*), *a river—fluviat'ic, a.*

**FOC-ES** for **FAUC-ES, pl.** of *faux, the jaws; the throat or gullet*: as, *suf'focate, to choke or strangle.*

*suf'focate, v.*      *suffoca'tion, n.*      *suf'focative, a.*

**FOC-US, m. 2.** *a fire-hearth or altar; a point.*

*fo'cus, n.*      *fo'cal, a.*

**FÆT-US** OR **FET-US, m. 4.** *a child or animal yet in the womb—fæ'tus or fe'tus, n.*

**FOIBLE, m. (Fr.)** *a weak or blind side; a failing.*

*foi'ble, n.*

**FOLI-UM, n. 2.** *a leaf*: as, *folia'ceous, consisting of laminæ or leaves; fo'liage, leaves collectively.*

<i>exfo'liate, v.</i>	<i>fo'lious, a.</i>	<i>info'liate, v.</i>
<i>exfolia'tion, n.</i>	<i>fo'liate, v.</i>	<i>interfo'liate, v.</i>
<i>exfo'liative, a.</i>	<i>folia'tion, n.</i>	<i>port-fo'lio, n.</i>
<i>folia'ceous, a.</i>	<i>fo'liature, n.</i>	<i>rotundifo'lious, a.</i>
<i>fo'liage, n.</i>	<i>fo'lio, n.</i>	<i>tre'foil, n.</i>

**FOMENT-UM, n. 2.** (*à foveo, to warm or keep warm*), *a cherishing with heat; an application to cure or relieve pain.*

*foment', v.*      *fomenta'tion, n.*      *refoment', v.*  
*fomen'ter, n.*

**FONS, font-is, m. 3.** *a source or origin.*

*font, n.*      *foun'tain, n.*      *foun'tainless, a.*  
*fount, n.*      *foun'tainhead, n.*      *fount'ful, a.*

**FORCEPS, ip-is, f. 3.** *a pair of tongs, a surgeon's pincers.*

*for'ceps, n.*      *for'cipated, a.*      *forcipa'tion, n.*

**FORIS, f. 3.** *a door; and adv. out of doors, abroad*: as, *for'age, to go out of doors in search of provisions.*

*for'age, v. & n.*      *for'ager, n.*      *for'aging, n. & a.*

*for'eign*, *a.*  
*for'eigner*, *n.*  
*for'eignness*, *n.*

*for'feit*, *n. v. & a.*  
*for'feiter*, *n.*  
*for'feitable*, *a.*

*for'feiture*, *n.*  
*forin'secal*, *a.*

**FORM**—*a*, *f.* 1. *a form or shape, a figure*: as, *deform'*, to spoil the *form*, (*to make ugly*); *for'mal*, belonging to *form*; *reform'*, to *form* again or anew; *transform'*, to change the *form*.

\**anguil'iform*, *a.*  
*anti-reform'er*, *n.*  
*bi'form*, *a.*  
*bi'formed*, *a.*  
*con'form*, *a. & v.*  
*conform'er*, *n.*  
*confor'mable*, *a.*  
*confor'mably*, *ad.*  
*conforma'tion*, *n.*  
*confor'mist*, *n.*  
*confor'mity*, *n.*  
*cru'ciform*, *a.*  
*cune'iform*, *a.*  
*deform'*, *v. & a.*  
*deforma'tion*, *n.*  
*defor'medly*, *ad.*  
*defor'medness*, *n.*  
*defor'mity*, *n.*  
*de'iform*, *a.*  
*dei'formity*, *n.*  
*dif'form*, *a.*  
*diffor'mity*, *n.*  
*disconfor'mity*, *n.*  
*disu'niform*, *a.*  
*enform'*, *v.*  
*en'siform*, *a.*  
*equi'formity*, *n.*  
*form*, *n. & v.*  
*for'mal*, *a.*  
*for'mally*, *ad.*  
*for'malist*, *n.*  
*formal'ity*, *n.*  
*for'malize*, *v.*

*forma'tion*, *n.*  
*for'mative*, *a.*  
*for'mer*, *n.*  
*form'ful*, *a.*  
*form'less*, *a.*  
*formos'ity*, *n.*  
*for'mula*, *n.*  
*for'mulary*, *n.*  
*for'mule*, *n.*  
*glan'diform*, *a.*  
*hyperbol'iform*, *a.*  
*inconfor'mity*, *n.*  
*inconfor'mable*, *a.*  
*inform'*, *v. & a.*  
*infor'mal*, *a.*  
*infor'mally*, *ad.*  
*informal'ity*, *n.*  
*infor'mative*, *a.*  
*infor'med*, *a.*  
*inform'er*, *n.*  
*infor'mant*, *n.*  
*informa'tion*, *n.*  
*infor'mity*, *n.*  
*infor'mous*, *a.*  
*len'tiform*, *a.*  
*lu'ciform*, *a.*  
*mam'miform*, *a.*  
*misinform'*, *v.*  
*misinform'er*, *n.*  
*misinforma'tion*, *n.*  
*mul'tiform*, *a.*  
*multifor'mity*, *n.*  
*myr'tiform*, *a.*

*noneonfor'mity*, *n.*  
*nonconfor'mist*, *n.*  
*nonconfor'ming*, *a.*  
*om'niform*, *a.*  
*omni'formity*, *n.*  
*perform'*, *v.*  
*perform'able*, *a.*  
*perfor'mance*, *n.*  
*perform'er*, *n.*  
*preform'*, *v.*  
*reform'*, *v. & n.*  
*refor'mative*, *a.*  
*reforma'tion*, *n.*  
*refor'malize*, *v.*  
*reform'er*, *n.*  
*refor'mist*, *n.*  
*ret'iform*, *a.*  
*scu'tiform*, *n.*  
*transform'*, *v.*  
*transforma'tion*, *n.*  
*tri'form*, *a.*  
*ver'miform*, *a.*  
*undeformed'*, *a.*  
*unformed'*, *a.*  
*u'niform*, *a. & n.*  
*u'niformly*, *ad.*  
*uni'formity*, *n.*  
*uninformed'*, *a.*  
*unperformed'*, *a.*  
*unrefor'mable*, *a.*  
*unreformed'*, *a.*  
*unu'niform*, *a.*  
*unperfor'ming*, *a.*

**FORMID**—*o*, *f.* 3. *fear, dread*; as, *for'midable*, that may be *feared*.

*for'midable*, *a.*  
*for'midably*, *ad.*

*for'midableness*, *n.*      *infor'midable*, *a.*

\* *Anguilliform*, (*h. anguilla*, *f.* 1. *an eel*), having the form of an *eel*.

**FORNIX, fo-is, m. 3.** *an arch or vault; a brothel, (such places being anciently in vaults.)*

*for'nicate, v.*

*for'nicated, a.*

*for'nicatress, n.*

*fornica'tion, n.*

*fornica'tor, n.*

**FOR-o, v. 1.** *to bore, to pierce: as, imper'forable, that cannot be bored.*

*foram'inous, a.*

*imper'forated, a.*

*per'forator, n.*

*imper'forable, a.*

*per'forate, v.*

*per'forative, a.*

*imper'forate, a.*

*perfora'tion, n.*

**FORS, fort-is, f. 3.** *chance, luck, fortune: as, fortu'itous, happening by chance; unfor'tunate, not having luck, unlucky.*

*fortu'itous, a.*

*for'tune, n. & v.*

*infor'tunately, ad.*

*fortu'itously, ad.*

*for'tuned, a.*

*misfor'tune, n.*

*fortu'itousness, n.*

*for'tune-hunter, n.*

*unfor'tunate, a.*

*for'tunate, a.*

*for'tuneless, a.*

*unfor'tunately, ad.*

*for'tunately, ad.*

*for'tune-teller, n.*

*unfor'tunateness, n.*

*for'tunateness, n.*

*infor'tunate, a.*

**FORT-is, a. strong, valiant: as, com'fort, to make strong together, (to make glad); for'tify, to make strong.**

*com'fort, v. & n.*

*for'cedly, ad.*

*for'titude, n.*

*com'forter, n.*

*for'cer, n.*

*for'tress, n.*

*com'fortress, n.*

*force'ful, a.*

*enforce', v.*

*com'fortable, a.*

*force'fully, ad.*

*enforce'able, a.*

*com'fortably, ad.*

*force'less, a.*

*enfor'cer, n.*

*com'fortableness, n.*

*for'cing, n.*

*enfor'cedly, ad.*

*com'fortless, a.*

*for'cible, a.*

*enforce'ment, n.*

*com'forting, n. & a.*

*for'cibly, ad.*

*recom'fort, v.*

*coun'terfort, n.*

*for'cibleness, n.*

*re-enforce', v.*

*deforce', v.*

*fort, n.*

*re-enforce'ment, n.*

*deforce'ment, n.*

*for'te, n.*

*uncom'fortable, a.*

*defor'sor, n.*

*for'tify, v.*

*uncom'fortably, ad.*

*discom'fort, n. & v.*

*for'tifier, n.*

*uncom'fortableness, n.*

*discom'fortable, a.*

*for'tifiable, a.*

*unforced', a.*

*ef'fort, n.*

*fortifica'tion, n.*

*unfor'cible, a.*

*force, n. & v.*

*fort'in, n.*

*unfor'tified, a.*

**FOR-um,\* n. 2.** *a public place in Rome, a market-place.*

*circumfora'nean, a.*

*forum, n.*

*fair, n.*

*circumfora'neous, a.*

*foren'sic, a.*

*fai'ring, n.*

\* "Forum, a public place at Rome, where assemblies of the people were held, justice was administered, and other public business transacted; particularly what concerned the borrowing and lending of money."—*Adam's Dict.*

**Foss**—*a*, *f*. 1. (*à fodio*, *v*. 3. *to dig*), a ditch or trench.

effossi'on, *n*.

fosse, *n*.

fosse'way, *n*.

fos'sil, *a*. & *n*.

fos'silist, *n*.

refossi'on, *n*.

suffossi'on, *n*.

**FRAGR**—*o*, *v*. 1. *to smell sweetly*.

fra'grance, *n*.

fra'grancy, *n*.

fra'grant, *a*.

fra'grantly, *ad*.

**FRANC**, **FRANCHE**, *a*. (*Fr.*) *free, liberal*: as, *fran'chise*, to make *free*; *disfran'chise*, to take away the freedom, to deprive of *privileges*.

affran'chise, *v*.

affran'chisement, *n*.

disfran'chise, *v*.

disfran'chisement, *n*.

enfran'chise, *v*.

enfran'chiser, *n*.

enfran'chisement, *n*.

fran'chise, *n*. & *v*.

fran'chisement, *n*.

frank, *a*. *n*. & *v*.

frank'ly, *ad*.

frank'ness, *n*.

frank'incense, *n*.

\*frank'lin, *n*.

†Franks, *n*.

French, *n*. & *a*.

french'ify, *v*.

french'like, *a*.

**FRANG**—*o*, *fractum*, *v*. 3. *to break*: as, *infran'gible*, that cannot be broken; *frac'tion*, the act of breaking, a broken part; *frag'ile* or *frail*, easily broken, (*weak*).

fract, *v*.

frac'tion, *n*.

frac'tional, *a*.

frac'tious, *a*.

frac'ture, *n*. & *v*.

frag'ile, *a*.

fragil'ity, *n*.

frag'ment, *n*.

frag'mentary, *a*.

fra'gor, *n*.

frail, *a*.

frail'ness, *n*.

frail'ty, *n*.

fran'gible, *a*.

infract', *v*.

infrac'tion, *n*.

infran'gible, *a*.

infringe', *v*.

infring'er, *n*.

infringe'ment, *n*.

irref'ragable, *a*.

irref'ragably, *ad*.

irref'ragableness, *n*.

irref'ragabil'ity, *n*.

refract', *v*.

refrac'tion, *n*.

refrac'tive, *a*.

refrac'tory, *a*. & *n*.

refrac'toriness, *n*.

ref'ragable, *a*.

refran'gible, *a*.

refrangibil'ity, *n*.

sax'ifrage, *n*.

saxif'ragous, *a*.

‡suffrag'inous, *a*.

unrefrac'ted, *a*.

**FRATER**, *m*. 3. *a brother*: as, *frater'nal*, belonging to a brother; *frat'ricide*, the murder of a brother.

confrater'nity, *n*.

frater'nal, *a*.

frater'nally, *ad*.

frater'nity, *n*.

frat'ricide, *n*.

frater'nize, *v*.

\* *Franklin*, literally, a little free gentleman, a steward; a freeholder of considerable property. And the name has given rise to that of many families in England.

† "From the Franks, the French or Frenchmen are descended, who seem to have been so called for having chosen in some sort to live in more freedom and liberty, than some other of the Germans did."—*Versteegan*. "I come to the French, a people breathing liberty by the very derivation of their name."—*Bewailing of the Peace of Germany*.

‡ *Suffraginous*, belonging to the knee-joints of beasts.

**FRAUS**, fraud-is, *f.* 3. *fraud, deceit, guile*: as, *frau'dulent*, full of *artifice* or *deceit*.

<i>defraud'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>fraud'</i> ful, <i>a.</i>	<i>frau'dulency</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>defrau'der</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fraud'</i> fully, <i>ad.</i>	<i>frau'dulent</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>defraud'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>frau'dulence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>frau'dulently</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>fraud'</i> , <i>n.</i>		

**FREN-UM** for **FRÆN-UM**, *n.* 2. *a bit, a curb* or *restraint*.  
*refrain'*, *v.*                      *refrena'tion*, *n.*

**FRENZY** for **PHRENZY**. (See *Phren*.)

**FREQUENS**, nt-is, *a.* often done, seen or occurring often:  
as, *unfre'quent*, not occurring often.

<i>fre'quence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>frequent'</i> able, <i>a.</i>	<i>infre'quent</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>fre'quency</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>frequent'a'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unfre'quent</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>fre'quent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>frequen'tative</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unfre'quently</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>fre'quently</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>infre'quence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unfrequent'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>frequent'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>infre'quency</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unfrequent'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>frequent'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>infre'quent</i> , <i>a.</i>	

**FRIC-o**, frictum, *v.* 1. *to rub*: as, *fric'tion*, the act of *rubbing* (two bodies together.)

<i>affric'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>den'tifrice</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fric'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>confrica'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>frica'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>perfricate</i> , <i>v.</i>

**FRIG-us**, or-is, *n.* 3. *cold, coolness*: as, *frigorif'ic*, causing cold; *refresh'*, to cool again, (to recreate.)

<i>frigefac'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>infrig'idate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>refrig'erant</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>
<i>frig'id</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>infrigida'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>refrig'erate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>frig'idly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>refresh'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>refrigera'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>frig'idness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>refresh'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>refrig'erative</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>frig'id'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>refresh'ing</i> , <i>n. &amp; a.</i>	<i>refrig'eratory</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>
<i>frigorif'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>refresh'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	

**FRING-o** (com<sup>p</sup>. form of *Frango*), to break. (See *Frango*.)

**FRI-o**, *v.* 1. *to crumble, to break into small pieces*.

<i>fri'able</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>friabil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unfri'able</i> , <i>a.</i>
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**FRIVOL-us**, *a.* trifling, of no moment: as, *frivol'ity*, the state of *trifling*, or *triflingness*.

<i>friv'olous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>friv'olousness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>frivol'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>friv'olously</i> , <i>ad.</i>		

**FRONS**, nd-is, *f.* 3. *a leaf*: as, *frondif'erous*, bearing leaves.

<i>frond</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fronda'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>frondif'erous</i> , <i>a.</i>
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**FRONS**, nt-is, *f.* 3. *the forehead*: as, *confront'*, to bring *foreheads* together, (*to face, to set face to face*); *front'-let*, a bandage worn on *the forehead*.

<i>affront'</i> , v. & n.	<i>confront'</i> , v.	<i>front'ed</i> , a.
<i>affron'ter</i> , n.	<i>confronta'tion</i> , n.	* <i>fron'tier</i> , n. & a.
<i>affron'ting</i> , a.	<i>effron'tery</i> , n.	<i>fron'tiered</i> , a.
<i>affron'tive</i> , a.	<i>front</i> , n. & v.	<i>fron'tispiece</i> , n.
<i>affron'tiveness</i> , n.	<i>front'al</i> , n.	<i>front'less</i> , a.
<i>bifron'ted</i> , a.	<i>front'ated</i> , a.	<i>front'let</i> , n.

**FRUCT-US**, m. 4. (à fruor), *fruit*. (See *Fruor*.)

**FRUG-ES**, *f.* 3. *fruit*: as, *fru'gal*, belonging to *fruit*, (*figuratively, thrifty, sparing*.)

<i>fru'gal</i> , a.	<i>frugal'ity</i> , n.	<i>infru'gal</i> , a.
<i>fru'gally</i> , ad.	<i>frugif'erous</i> , a.	

**FRUMENT-UM**, n. 2. (à fruges, *fruit*), *corn* or *grain*.

<i>frumenta'ceous</i> , a.	<i>frumenta'tion</i> , n.	† <i>fru'menty</i> , n.
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**FRU-OR**, fruitus, *dep.* 3. *to enjoy, to reap the fruit or profit of*: as, *fruc'tify*, to make *fruitful*, to bear *fruit*; *frui'tion*, the act of *enjoying*, or *pleasure* given by the possession or use.

<i>fruc'ted</i> , a.	<i>fruit'age</i> , n.	<i>fruit'-groves</i> , n.
<i>fructif'erous</i> , a.	<i>fruit'-bearer</i> , n.	<i>fruit'less</i> , a.
<i>fruc'tify</i> , v.	<i>fruit'-bearing</i> , a.	<i>fruit'lessly</i> , ad.
<i>fructifica'tion</i> , n.	<i>fruit'erer</i> , n.	<i>fruit'lessness</i> , n.
<i>fruc'tuous</i> , a.	<i>fruit'ery</i> , n.	<i>fruit'-time</i> , n.
<i>fructua'tion</i> , n.	<i>fruit'ful</i> , a.	<i>fruit'-tree</i> , n.
<i>fruc'ture</i> , n.	<i>fruit'fully</i> , ad.	<i>fruiti'on</i> , n.
<i>fruit</i> , n.	<i>fruit'fulness</i> , n.	<i>fru'itive</i> , a.

**FRUSTR-A**, *adv.* in vain, to no purpose: as, *frus'trate*, to make vain or null, (*to defeat*.)

<i>frustra'neous</i> , a.	<i>frustra'tion</i> , n.	<i>frus'tratory</i> , a.
<i>frus'trate</i> , v. & a.	<i>frus'trative</i> , a.	<i>unfrus'trable</i> , a.

**FUGI-O**, v. 3. *to flee or fly, to run away*: as, *fu'gitive*, *flying* or *running away*, or one who *runs away*.

<i>centrif'ugal</i> , a.	<i>fugac'ity</i> , n.	<i>ref'uge</i> , n. & v.
<i>feb'rifuge</i> , n.	<i>fu'gitive</i> , a. & n.	<i>refugee'</i> , n.
<i>fuga'cious</i> , a.	<i>fu'gitiveness</i> , n.	<i>sub'terfuge</i> , n.
<i>fuga'ciousness</i> , n.	‡ <i>fugue</i> , n.	<i>ver'mifuge</i> , n.

\* *Frontier*, the utmost verge of any territory, the border; properly that which terminates not at the sea, but *fronts* another country.

† *Frumenty*, food made of *wheat* boiled in milk.

‡ *Fugue*, a term in music.



**FULGE**-o, v. 2. *to shine, to glitter, to be bright*: as, *efful'gence*, a shining out, (*lustre, brightness*.)

*effulge'*, v.  
*efful'gence*, n.  
*efful'gent*, a.  
*ful'gence*, n.  
*ful'gency*, n.  
*ful'gent*, a.

*ful'gid*, a.  
*fulgid'ity*, n.  
*ful'gour*, n.  
*ful'gurant*, a.  
*ful'gurate*, v.  
*fulgura'tion*, n.

*ful'gury*, n.  
*interful'gent*, a.  
*reful'gence*, n.  
*reful'gency*, n.  
*reful'gent*, a.  
*reful'gently*, ad.

**FULIG**-o, in-is, f. 3. *soot, smoke*.

*fulig'inous*, a.

*fulig'inously*, ad.

**FULMEN**, in-is, n. 3. *fire darted from the clouds, lightning, thunder*: as, *ful'minate*, to thunder or make a loud noise or crack.

*ful'minant*, a.  
*ful'minate*, v.

*fulmina'tion*, n.  
*ful'minatory*, a.

*ful'mine*, v.

**FUM**-us, m. 2. *smoke, reek or fume*: as, *fu'migate*, to smoke; *per'fume*, a sweet odour sent through or forth, (*fragrance*.)

*effume'*, v.  
*effumabil'ity*, n.  
*\*fuma'do*, n.  
*\*fu'matory*, n.  
*fume*, n. & v.  
*fu'mid*, a.  
*fumid'ity*, n.

*fu'migate*, v.  
*fumiga'tion*, n.  
*fu'mish*, a.  
*fu'ming*, n.  
*fu'mingly*, ad.  
*fu'mous*, a.  
*fu'my*, a.

*infumed'*, a.  
*per'fume*, n.  
*perfume'*, v.  
*perfu'mer*, n.  
*perfu'matory*, a.  
*suffumiga'tion*, n.  
*unfu'med*, a.

**FUNCT**-us, p. p. (a *fungor*, to discharge or perform one's duty), *discharged or performed one's duty or office*: as, *func'tionary*, one who performed, or is charged with an office or employment; *perfunc'tory*, having performed an office thoroughly, (*slight, careless*.)

*func'tion*, n.  
*func'tionary*, n.  
*defunct'*, a. & n.

*defunc'tion*, n.  
*perfunc'tory*, a.

*perfunc'torily*, ad.  
*perfunc'toriness*, n.

**FUND**-a, f. 1. *a sling, a net, a bag, a store or stock*.  
*fund*, n. & v.

**FUND**-o, fusum, v. 3. *to pour, to melt*: as, *con'found*, to pour together, (*to mix, to perplex, to amaze*); *fu'sible*,

\* *Fumado*, a smoked fish. *Funatory*, an herb.

that may be *melted*; *refund*', to *pour* back, (to *pay* back what is received.)

<i>affuse</i> ', v.	<i>diffu</i> 'sively, <i>ad.</i>	<i>infu</i> 'sion, <i>n.</i>
<i>affu</i> 'sion, <i>n.</i>	<i>diffu</i> 'siveness, <i>n.</i>	<i>infu</i> 'sive, <i>a.</i>
<i>circumfuse</i> ', v.	<i>diffused</i> ', <i>a.</i>	<i>interfused</i> ', <i>a.</i>
<i>circumfu</i> 'sion, <i>n.</i>	<i>diffu</i> 'sedly, <i>ad.</i>	<i>profuse</i> ', <i>a.</i>
<i>circumfu</i> 'sile, <i>a.</i>	<i>diffu</i> 'sedness, <i>n.</i>	<i>profuse</i> 'ly, <i>ad.</i>
<i>confound</i> ', v.	<i>effuse</i> ', v. & <i>a.</i>	<i>profuse</i> 'ness, <i>n.</i>
<i>confoun</i> 'ded, <i>n.</i>	<i>effused</i> ', <i>a.</i>	<i>profu</i> 'sion, <i>n.</i>
<i>confoun</i> 'ded, <i>a.</i>	<i>effu</i> 'sion, <i>n.</i>	<i>refund</i> ', v.
<i>confoun</i> 'dedly, <i>ad.</i>	<i>effu</i> 'sive, <i>a.</i>	<i>refund</i> 'er, <i>n.</i>
<i>confoun</i> 'dedness, <i>n.</i>	<i>found</i> , v.	<i>refu</i> 'sable, <i>a.</i>
<i>confuse</i> ', v.	<i>fuse</i> , v.	<i>refuse</i> ', v.
<i>confu</i> 'sion, <i>n.</i>	<i>fu</i> 'sible, <i>a.</i>	<i>ref</i> 'use, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
<i>confu</i> 'sedly, <i>ad.</i>	<i>fusibil</i> 'ity, <i>n.</i>	<i>refu</i> 'ser, <i>n.</i>
<i>confu</i> 'sedness, <i>n.</i>	<i>fu</i> 'sile, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>refu</i> 'sal, <i>n.</i>
<i>diffuse</i> ', v. & <i>a.</i>	<i>fu</i> 'sion, <i>n.</i>	<i>suffuse</i> ', v.
<i>diffuse</i> 'ly, <i>ad.</i>	<i>inconfused</i> ', <i>a.</i>	<i>suffu</i> 'sion, <i>n.</i>
<i>diffu</i> 'ser, <i>n.</i>	<i>infuse</i> ', v.	<i>transfuse</i> ', v.
<i>diffu</i> 'sible, <i>a.</i>	<i>infu</i> 'ser, <i>n.</i>	<i>transfu</i> 'sible, <i>a.</i>
<i>diffu</i> 'sion, <i>n.</i>	<i>infu</i> 'sible, <i>a.</i>	<i>transfu</i> 'sion, <i>n.</i>
<i>diffu</i> 'sive, <i>a.</i>		

**FUND**—*us*, *m.* 2. *the bottom*: as, *found*, to lay the basis or bottom of any building, (to *build*, to *establish*); *profound*', having the bottom far forth or down, (*deep*, *learned*, *humble*.)

<i>found</i> , v.	<i>founda</i> 'tionless, <i>n.</i>	<i>profound</i> 'ly, <i>ad.</i>
<i>foun</i> 'der, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>foun</i> 'dling, <i>n.</i>	<i>profound</i> 'ness, <i>n.</i>
<i>foun</i> 'dress, <i>n.</i>	<i>fun</i> 'dament, <i>n.</i>	<i>profound</i> 'ity, <i>n.</i>
<i>foun</i> 'derous, <i>a.</i>	<i>fundamen</i> 'tal, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>profound</i> ', v.
<i>foun</i> 'dery, <i>n.</i>	<i>fundamen</i> 'tally, <i>ad.</i>	<i>unfoun</i> 'ded, <i>a.</i>
<i>founda</i> 'tion, <i>n.</i>	<i>profound</i> ', <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	

**FUNG**—*us*, *m.* 2. *a mushroom*, *a sponge*.

<i>fung</i> 'us, <i>n.</i>	<i>fung</i> 'ous, <i>a.</i>	<i>fungos</i> 'ity, <i>n.</i>
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**FUN**—*is*, *m.* 3. *a rope* or *cord*: as, *funam*'bulist, one who walks on ropes, (*a rope-dancer*.)

<i>fu</i> 'nicle, <i>n.</i>	<i>funam</i> 'bulatory, <i>a.</i>	<i>funam</i> 'bulo, or
<i>funic</i> 'ular, <i>a.</i>	<i>funam</i> 'bulist, <i>n.</i>	<i>funam</i> 'bulus, <i>n.</i>

**FUNUS**, *ēr-is*, *n.* 3. *a burial*, *a funeral*: as, *fune*'brial, belonging to *funerals*.

<i>fu</i> 'neral, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>fune</i> 'real, <i>a.</i>	<i>fune</i> 'brial, <i>a.</i>
<i>fu</i> 'nerate, v.	<i>funera</i> 'tion, <i>n.</i>	<i>fune</i> 'brious, <i>a.</i>

**FUR, c. 3. a thief:** as, *fura'cious*, given to *stealing*.

*fura'cious, a.*

*fur'tive, a.*

*\*fu'runcle, n.*

*furac'ity, n.*

**FURC-A, f. 1. a fork:** as, *bifur'cated*, having two *head* shooting out like a *fork*.

*bifur'cated, a.*

*fork, n. & v.*

*for'ky, a.*

*bifurca'tion, n.*

*for'kedly, ad.*

*furca'tion, n.*

*bifur'cous, a.*

*for'kedness, n.*

**FURFUR, m. 3. bran, husk; scurf or dandriff.**

*fur'fur, n.*

*furfura'ceous, a.*

**FURI-A, f. 1. (a furo, v. 3. to be mad), a fury or fiend; madness:** as, *infu'riate*, put into a *rage* or *fury*, *enraged*.

*fu'rious, a.*

*fu'riousness, n.*

*infu'riate, a. & v.*

*fu'riously, ad.*

*fu'ry, n.*

**FUSC-US, a. blackish, tawny** like the Indians.

*infusca'tion, n.*

*offus'cate, v.*

*offusca'tion, n.*

**FUST-IS, m. 3. a stick or cudgel.**

*fus'tigate, v.*

*fustiga'tion, n.*

**FUTIL-IS, a. leaky, babbling, trifling.**

*fu'tile, a.*

*futil'ity, n.*

**FUT-O, futatum, v. 1. to blame, to disprove:** as, *confute'*, to *disprove*; *refute'*, to *prove false* or *erroneous*.

*confute', v.*

*con'futant, n.*

*refu'table, a.*

*confut'er, n.*

*confuta'tion, n.*

*refu'tal, n.*

*confu'table, a.*

*irrefu'table, a.*

*refuta'tion, n.*

*confute'ment, n.*

*refute', v.*

*refu'ter, n.*

**FUTUR-US, p. fut. (ab esse, to be), about to be, that shall or will be:** as, *futu'rity*, *time*, or *event to come*.

*fu'ture, a. & n.*

*futuriti'on, n.*

*futu'rity, n.*

*fu'turely, ad.*

**FY (Eng. for FICO or FACIO), to make. (See Facio.)**

## G.

**GALA (Spanish), fine dress:** as, *gal'lant*, *gay*, *fine-dressed*,

\* *Furuncle*, literally, a *petty thief*; but it signifies now, a *bile* or *angry pustule*.

*brave; gallant', a gay or brave man, (a wooer, or seducer.)*

*gal'a, n.*

*gallant', n.*

*gal'lant, a.*

*gal'lantly, ad.*

*gal'lantness, n.*

*gal'lantry, n.*

*ungal'lant, a.*

*ungal'lantly, ad.*

*ungal'lantry, n.*

*GALAX (γαλαξ or γαλα), milk.*

*ag'alaxy, n.*

*\*gal'axy, n.*

*GALEA, f. 1. a helmet—gal'eated, a.*

*GALLI-A, f. 1. Gaul or France, a country of Europe.*

*gael'ic, n. & a.*

*gal'lican, a.*

*Gaul, n.*

*gal'ic, n. & a.*

*gal'licism, n.*

*gaul'ish, a.*

*gal'lic, a.*

*GALLIN-A, f. 1. (à gallus, m. 2. a cock), a hen.*

*gallina'ceous, a.*

*GALVANI,† Professor of Anatomy at Bologna.*

*galvan'ic, a.*

*gal'vanize, v.*

*galvanom'eter, n.*

*†gal'vanism, n.*

\* *Galaxy*, the *milky way*, or *via lactea*, is a broad white path or track, encompassing the whole heavens, and extending itself in some places with a *double path*, but for the most part with a *single one*. It has been discovered to consist of an innumerable quantity of *fixed stars*, different in situation and magnitude; from the confused mixture of whose light its whole colour is supposed to be occasioned. Hence any *splendid assemblage* of persons or things.—*Agalaxy*, without, or want of *milk*.

† "The wife of *Galvani*, professor of anatomy at Bologna, accidentally discovered, that when the nerve of the limb of a frog, lying near an electrical machine, was touched with a piece of metal, it was thrown into violent convulsions, even though it had been dead for some time.—*Galvani* repeated the experiment, and, after varying it in different ways, proved satisfactorily what had thus been discovered by mere accident. He found that the convulsions could also be excited independently of the electric machine (by means of *metals*.) It has therefore been called *Galvanism*, from its discoverer, and sometimes also *voltaic electricity*, (from *Volta*, who supposed that it was merely common electricity evolved by the *metals*, particularly *zinc* and *silver*, the animal being the conductor, and showing its effects); and the apparatus (being plates of *zinc* and *silver*, arranged in pairs alternately, and a moist cord being put between each pair) by which this was proved, is now termed a *voltaic pile*.—Sir H. Davy found, on using the very powerful battery of the Royal Institution, consisting of 2000 pair of plates, each nearly six inches square, that when the pieces of charcoal were kept at the distance of four inches, there was a brilliant arch of light, and the greater part of them was constantly in a state of ignition. By *Galvanism*, there is not only the evolution of light, but what is still more remarkable, metals are easily ignited, and even fused, so that an intense heat is also excited.—It has been already stated, that it is generally admitted that *Galvanism* and *electricity* are one and the same agent; and that they are so, is evident from their effects. They both cause contraction of the animal fibre. In passing from one object to another, both emit *light* and *heat*. Conductors of electricity are conductors of *Galvanism*, while those which are

**GAM-EO** (γαμῶ), *to marry, to give in marriage*: as, *big'-amy*, having two wives at once; *dig'amy* or *deuterog'-amy*, second marriage.

<i>ag'amist</i> , n.	<i>big'amist</i> , n.	<i>misog'amy</i> , n.
<i>ainal'gam</i> , or	<i>cryptog'amy</i> , n.	<i>misog'amist</i> , n.
<i>amal'gama</i> , n.	<i>cryptog'amous</i> , a.	<i>monog'amy</i> , n.
* <i>amal'gamate</i> , v.	<i>deuterog'amy</i> , n.	<i>monog'amist</i> , n.
<i>amalgama'tion</i> , n.	<i>deuterog'amist</i> , n.	<i>neog'amist</i> , n.
<i>big'am</i> , n.	<i>dig'amy</i> , n.	<i>polyg'amy</i> , n.
<i>big'amy</i> , n.	<i>dig'amist</i> , n.	<i>polyg'amist</i> , n.

**GANGREN-A** (γαγγραινα, ἀ γρᾶω, *to gnaw, to eat*), a putrefying ulcer.

*gan'grene*, n. & v.    *gan'grenate*, v.    *gan'grenous*, a.

**GARR-IO**, v. 4. *to prattle*—*gar'rulous*, a. *garrul'ity*, n.

**GASTER**, tr-os, (γαστήρ, ἑσος), *the belly or stomach*, as, *gas'tric*, belonging to *the belly or stomach*.

<i>digas'tric</i> , a.	<i>gastril'oquy</i> , n.	<i>gastror'aphy</i> , n.
<i>gas'tric</i> , a.	<i>gastril'oquist</i> , n.	<i>hypogas'tric</i> , a.
<i>gastrot'omy</i> , n.		

**GAZETT-A**, † (Ital.) a Venetian half-penny; a paper of news, or public intelligence.

*ga'zet*, n.    †*gazette'*, n. & v.    *gazetteer'*, n.

**GE** (γῆ), *the earth*: as, *geog'raphy*, a description of *the earth or world*; *geol'ogy*, the doctrine of *the earth*;

imperfect conductors of the one, are also imperfect conductors of the other."—*Fyfe's Elements of Chemistry*. "Although *Galvanism* and electricity may be considered as the same principles, still, according to the present state of our knowledge, they may be thus distinguished. *Galvanism* is the portion of electricity which forms the component part of the conducting body, in the act of undergoing a change in its capacity, from a greater to a lesser state; while electricity is the result of a temporary change in non-conducting bodies, inasmuch that their capacities become, by attrition, momentarily increased."—*Wilkinson's Elem. of Galvanism*.

\* *Amalgamate*, to unite metals with quicksilver, which may be practised upon all metals, except iron and copper. The use of this operation is to make the metals soft and ductile. Gold is, by this method, drawn over other materials by gilders. Used figuratively also; to mix or mingle.

† "Gazetta (à Gaza, a treasure, wealth, Pers.) is a Venetian halfpenny, the price of a newspaper, of which the first was published at Venice.—*Dr. Johnson*. It was a kind of literary newspaper, in single sheets, published at Venice in the sixteenth century, which was sold for a gazet. The foglio d'avvisi, from the circumstance of its price, has given the name of gazette to newspapers in many countries. At first, we used, in the plural, *gazetti*. Our gazettes began to be regularly printed in 1665."—*Johnson's Dict. by Todd*.

*geopon'ics*, the science of cultivating *the ground* ;  
*geot'ic*, belonging to *the earth*.

*apogæ'on, or	geol'ogist, n.	geom'etrize, v.
*ap'ogee, n.	ge'omancy, n.	geopon'ics, n.
geocen'tric, a.	ge'omancer, n.	geopon'ical, a.
†geodæ'sia, n.	geoman'tic, a.	George, n.
geodæt'ical, a.	†geom'etry, n.	geor'gic, n. & a.
geog'raphy, n.	geom'eter, n.	geor'gical, a.
geog'raper, n.	geom'etral, a.	Georgium-Sidus, n.
geograph'ical, a.	geom'etric, a.	geos'copy, n.
geograph'ically, ad.	geom'etrical, a.	geot'ic, a.
geol'ogy, n.	geom'etrically, ad.	*hypoge'um, n.
geolog'ical, a.	geometrici'an, n.	

**GEL**-*υ*, n. 4. *frost, ice, cold* : as, *congeal'*, to turn by *frost* from a fluid to a solid state ; *ingel'able*, that cannot be *frozen* ; *gel'id*, extremely *cold*.

aggela'tion, n.	gel'atine, or	gel'ly, or
congeal', v.	gelat'inous, a.	jelly, n.
congeal'able, a.	gel'id, a.	gel'lied, a.
congeal'ment, n.	gel'idness, n.	incongel'able, a.
congela'tion, n.	gelid'ity, n.	ingel'able, a.
gel'able, a.		

**GEMIN**-*us*, a. *double, twain* : as, *gemellip'arous*, bearing *twins* ; *gem'inous*, *double*.

congemma'tion, n.	gemina'tion, n.	gem'inous, a.
gemellip'arous, a.	‡gem'ini, n. pl.	ingem'inate, v. & a.
gem'inate, v.	gem'iny, n.	ingemina'tion, n.

**GEMM**-*a*, f. 1. *a bud ; a gem or precious stone* : as, *gem'mary*, pertaining to *gems* or *jewels*.

gem, n. & v.	gemma'ferous, a.	gem'meous, a.
gem'my, a.	gem'mary, a.	gemmos'ity, n.

\* *Apogæon, apogee, or apogæum*, "a point in the heavens, in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. The ancient astronomers regarding the earth as the centre of the system, chiefly regarded the *apogæon* and *perigæon*, which the moderns, making the sun the centre, change for the *aphelion* and *perihelion*."—*Chambers*. *Hypogæum*, parts of a building under ground, as cellars and vaults.

† *Geodæsia*, the art of measuring surfaces or land.

‡ *Geometry*, originally, signifies the art of measuring the *earth*, or any distances or dimensions on or within it ; but it is now used for the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude, abstractly considered, without any regard to matter. *Geometry* is usually divided into the speculative and practical ; the former of which contemplates and treats of the properties of continued quantity abstractedly ; and the latter applies these speculations and theorems to use and practice."—*Harris*.

§ *Gemini*, the twins, *Castor* and *Pollux* ; the *third sign* in the *Zodiac*

**GENEA** (γενεα, à γενω or γινωμαι, *to be born*), a *generation*, a *birth*, a *descent*, a *family* or *race*: as, *geneal'ogy*, the knowledge of *families*; *homoge'neous*, having the same *nature* or *principles*; *geneth'liacs*, the science of calculating *nativities*; *theog'ony*, the *generation* of the gods.

autoge'neal, a.	genethliat'ic, a.	homog'eny, n.
cosmog'ony, n.	genethliat'ogy, n.	homogene'ity, n.
cosmog'onist, n.	gonorrhœ'a, n.	homoge'neous, a.
geneal'ogy, n.	heteroge'neal, a.	homoge'neousness, n.
genealog'ical, a.	heterogene'ity, n.	*hy'drogen, n.
genealogist, n.	heteroge'neous, a.	theog'ony, n.
Gen'esist, n.	homoge'neal, a.	*ni'trogen, n.
geneth'liacs, n.	homoge'nealness, n.	*ox'ygen, n.
genethli'acal, a.		

**GENI-US**, m. 3. (à geno or gigno,) a *guardian angel*; a *turn of mind*; a *person of talent*. (See *Genus*.)

**GENS**, gent-is, f. 3. (à genus), *that which is begotten*; a *family*, a *nation*, *tribe* or *clan*. (See *Genus*.)

**GENU**, n. 4. *the knee*: as, *genuflec'tion*, the act of bending the *knee*.

genic'ulate, a.	genicula'tion, n.	genuflec'tion, n.
genic'ulated, a.		

**GENUIN-US**, a. (à geno or gigno, v. 3. *to beget*), *natural*, *not spurious*; *frank*, *noble*. (See *Genus*.)

**GENUS**, ěr-is, n. 3. (à geno or gigno, v. 3. *to beget* or *bring forth*), a *race* or *descent*; a *family*, a *kind* or *sort*: as, *degen'erate*, to fall from the virtue of *ancestors*, or from its *kind*; *gen'der*, *sex* or *kind*; *gen'eral*, belonging to a whole *tribe*, (*common* or *usual*); *gen'eralize*, to reduce to a *genus*; *gen'erous*, of *noble birth* or *mind*, (*liberal*): *gen'ial*, tending to *propagation* or

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\* *Hydrogen*, literally, a *generator of water*; chemically, a *gas*, combined with *oxygen*, producing *water*; then called *inflammable air*, and forms the *gas-lights*. *Nitrogen*, a *generator of nitre* in its gaseous state; and constitutes four-fifths of atmospheric air. It extinguishes flame and animal life. *Oxygen*, a *generator of acids*. It is essential to life and combustion, constituting one-fifth of atmospheric air, and exists in most vegetable and animal products, acids, salts, and oxides. *Oxygen* and *Nitrogen* are gases transparent and colourless, and hence invisible, having neither taste nor smell.

*cheerfulness, (natural); gen'uine, of one's own production, (not spurious or vitiated, real.)*

aggenera'tion, n.	genera'tion, n.	ingen'der, v.
conge'ner, n.	gen'erative, a.	ingen'derer, n.
congen'eracy, n.	gen'erator, n.	ingen'erable, a.
congen'erous, a.	gen'erous, a.	ingen'erate, a. & v.
congen'erousness, n.	gen'erously, ad.	ingen'erated, a.
conge'nial, or	gen'erousness, n.	*inge'nious, a.
coge'nial, a.	generos'ity, n.	inge'niously, ad.
conge'nialness, n.	ge'nial, a.	inge'niousness, n.
congenial'ity, n.	ge'nially, ad.	in'genile, a.
congen'ite, a.	ge'nio, n.	*ingen'uious, a.
degen'erate, v. & a.	ge'nius, n.	ingen'uously, ad.
degen'erately, ad.	gen'itals, n.	ingen'uousness, n.
degen'erateness, n.	gen'itive, a.	ingenu'ity, n.
degenera'tion, n.	gen'itor, n.	omnig'enous, a.
degen'eracy, n.	gen'iture, n.	primoge'nial, a.
degen'erous, a.	genteel', a.	primogen'iture, n.
degen'erously, ad.	genteel'ly, ad.	progenera'tion, n.
disingen'uious, a.	genteel'ness, n.	prog'eny, n.
disingen'uously, ad.	gen'tile, n. & a.	progen'itor, n.
disingen'uousness, n.	gen'tilish, a.	regen'erate, v. & a.
disingenu'ity, n.	gen'tilism, n.	regen'erateness, n.
engen'der, v.	gentil'ity, n.	†regenera'tion, n.
gen'der, n. & v.	gentiliti'ous, a.	ungen'erated, a.
gen'eral, a. & n.	gen'tilize, v.	ungen'erative, a.
gen'erally, ad.	gen'tle, a.	tingen'erous, a.
gen'eralness, n.	gen'tly, ad.	unge'nial, a.
gen'eralship, n.	gen'tleness, n.	ungen'teel', a.
general'ity, n.	gen'tleship, n.	ungen'tle, a.
gen'eralty, n.	gen'tleman, n.	ungen'tly, ad.
gen'eralize, v.	gen'tlewoman, n.	ungen'tleness, n.
gen'eralization, n.	gen'tlemanlike, a.	ungen'tlemanlike, a.
gen'eralissimo, n.	gen'tlemanly, a.	ungen'tlemanly, a.
gener'ic, a.	gen'tlemanliness, n.	unigen'iture, n.
gener'ical, a.	gen'try, n.	uninge'nious, a.
gener'ically, ad.	gen'uine, a.	uningen'uious, a.
gen'erable, a.	gen'uinely, ad.	unregen'eracy, n.
gen'erant, a.	gen'uineness, n.	unregen'erate, a.
gen'erate, v.	ge'nus, n.	

\* *Ingenious* and *ingenuous*, literally, being *in-born*; the former respects the *genius* or *mental powers* which are *in-born*, the latter respects the *nobleness of character* which is *in-born*.

† *Regeneration*, the act of begetting again; *new birth*; *birth by grace* from *caral* to *holy affections*. "Not by works of righteousness, which we have done, but according to his *mercy* he saved us, by the washing of *regeneration* and *renewing* of the Holy Ghost."—*Titus* iii. 5.



**GERMEN**, in-is, *n.* 3. *a sprout or shoot, a branch : as, germinate, to sprout, to bud.*

eger'minate, *v.*  
ger'man, *n. & a.*  
germ, *n.*

ger'minant, *a.*  
ger'minate, *v.*

germina'tion, *n.*  
regermina'tion, *n.*

**GER-o**, gestum, *v.* 3. *to bear or carry, to bring : as, bellic'erent, carrying on war ; vicege'rent, one who carries on or rules for another, (a lieutenant) ; suggest', to bring under, (to hint, to intimate) ; ingest', to throw into the stomach.*

alig'erous, *a.*  
astrig'erous, *a.*  
bellig'erate, *v.*  
bellig'erent, *n.*  
bellig'erous, *a.*  
conge'ries, *n.*  
congest', *v.*  
congest'ible, *a.*  
conges'tion, *n.*  
cornig'erous, *a.*  
crinig'erous, *a.*  
crucig'erous, *a.*  
dig'erent, *a.*  
\*digest', *v.*  
\*di'gest, *n.*  
diges'tedly, *ad.*  
diges'ter, *n.*

diges'tible, *a.*  
diges'tion, *n.*  
diges'tive, *a. & n.*  
egest', *v.*  
eges'tion, *n.*  
ge'rent, *a.*  
ger'und, *n.*  
gest, *n.*  
ges'tic, *a.*  
gesta'tion, *n.*  
ges'tatory, *a.*  
gestic'ulate, *v.*  
gesticula'tion, *n.*  
gestic'ulator, *n.*  
gestic'ulatory, *a.*  
ges'ture, *n.*  
jest, *n. & v.*

jes'ter, *n.*  
indigest', *or*  
indiges'ted, *a.*  
indiges'tible, *a.*  
indiges'tion, *n.*  
ingest', *v.*  
inges'tion, *n.*  
lanig'erous, *a.*  
morigera'tion, *n.*  
morig'erous, *a.*  
prediges'tion, *n.*  
suggest', *v.*  
sugges'ter, *n.*  
sugges'tion, *n.*  
undiges'ted, *a.*  
vicege'rent, *n. & a.*  
vicege'rency, *n.*

**GER-on** (γερον), *old man*—†geroc'omy, *n.* gerocom'ical, *a.*

**GIBB-us**, *m.* 2. *a swelling, a hunch on the back.*

gib'bous, *a.*

gib'bousness, *n.*

gibbos'ity, *n.*

**GIGAS**, ant-is, *m.* 3. *a giant : as, gigan'tic, like a giant.*

gi'ant, *n.*  
gi'antess, *n.*  
gi'antlike, *a.*  
gi'antly, *a.*

gi'antship, *n.*  
gi'antry, *n.*  
gigan'tic, *a.*

gigan'tical, *a.*  
gigante'an, *a.*  
gigan'tine, *a.*

\* *Digest*, *v.* literally, *to carry asunder, to distribute, or to bring what is asunder and set it in order ; to range methodically ; to concoct in the stomach, so as that the various particles of food may be applied to their proper use ; to apply knowledge by meditation to its proper use.* *Di'gest*, *n.* the *pandect* or *volume* of civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers.

† "*Gerocomy* (from *γερων*, an *old man*, and *comeo*, *κομεω*, *to take care of*), is that part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen to be observed in *old age*."—*Johnson's Dict. by Todd.*

**GINGIV**-*a*, *f.* 1. *the gum of the teeth*—*gin'gival, a.*

**GLACI**-*es*, *f.* 5. (*à gelu*), *ice*: *as, gla'cial, of ice, icy.*

<i>conglac'iate, v.</i>	<i>gla'cial, a.</i>	<i>glacia'tion, n.</i>
<i>conglacia'tion, n.</i>	<i>glac'iate, v.</i>	<i>glac'ious, a.</i>

**GLADI**-*us*, *m.* 2. (*à clades*, *f.* 3. *slaughter*), *a sword*: *as, gladia'tor, a sword-player, a prize-fighter.*

<i>digla'diate, v.</i>	<i>gladi'ature, n.</i>	<i>gladi'atory, a.</i>
<i>gladia'tion, n.</i>	<i>gladia'tor, n.</i>	<i>gladiato'rial, a.</i>

**GLANS**, *gland-is*, *f.* 3. (*βλανος*), *an acorn; a gland*: *as, glan'dular, pertaining to the glands.*

<i>gland, n.</i>	<i>glandif'erous, a.</i>	<i>glan'dular, a.</i>
<i>*glan'dera, n.</i>	<i>glan'diform, a.</i>	<i>glan'dulous, a.</i>
<i>glan'dered, a.</i>	<i>glan'dule, n.</i>	<i>glandulos'ity, a.</i>

**GLEB**-*a*, *f.* 1. *a clod, a turf.*

<i>glebe, n.</i>	<i>gle'bous, a.</i>	<i>gle'by, a.</i>
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**GLOB**-*us*, *m.* 2. *a globe, a round body, a ball*: *as, conglob'ulate,† to gather together into a little round mass.*

<i>conglob'e, v.</i>	<i>globe, n.</i>	<i>glob'ule, n.</i>
<i>conglob'ate, v. &amp; a.</i>	<i>glob'bated, a.</i>	<i>glob'ular, a.</i>
<i>conglob'ately, ad.</i>	<i>glob'bous, a.</i>	<i>glob'ulous, a.</i>
<i>congloba'tion, n.</i>	<i>globose', a.</i>	<i>glob'by, a.</i>
<i>†conglob'ulate, v.</i>	<i>globos'ity, n.</i>	

**GLOM**-*us*, *ër-is*, *n.* 3. *a clue or ball*: *as, conglom'erate, to gather into a ball, (like a ball of thread.)*

<i>agglom'erate, v.</i>	<i>conglom'erate, v. &amp; a.</i>	<i>glom'erate, v.</i>
<i>agglomera'tion, n.</i>	<i>conglomera'tion, n.</i>	<i>glom'erous, a.</i>

**GLORI**-*a*, *f.* 1. *glory, honour, renown*: *as, glo'rify, to procure or pay honour or praise.*

<i>disglo'rify, v.</i>	<i>glo'riousness, n.</i>	<i>inglo'rious, a.</i>
<i>glo'ry, n.</i>	<i>glo'rify, v.</i>	<i>inglo'riously, ad.</i>
<i>glo'rious, a.</i>	<i>glorifica'tion, n.</i>	<i>inglo'riousness, n.</i>
<i>glo'riously, ad.</i>	<i>gloria'tion, n.</i>	<i>unglo'rified, a.</i>

\* *Glanders*, a disease incident to horse, a running of corrupt matter from the nose, being white, yellow, green, or black, according to its malignity.

† "Swallows certainly sleep all the winter, as a number of them *conglobulate* together, by flying round and round, and then all in a heap throw themselves under water, and lie in the bed of a river."—*Johnson, in Boswell's Life of Johnson*. That swallows lie all winter in the bed of a river, is very doubtful, if not untrue. The common belief is, that they migrate, like other birds of passage, to a warmer climate, as Africa, &c.

**GLOSS**—α (γλωσσα), *the tongue, language*: as, *glos'sary*, a dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

*epiglot'tis, n.	glos'sarist, n.	glossog'raphy, n.
gloss, n. & v.	glos'sy, a.	glossog'rapher, n.
glos'ser, n.	glos'siness, n.	glot'tis, n.
glos'sary, n.	glos'sist, n.	pol'yglot, a. & n.
glossa'rial, a.		

**GLUTEN**, ἰν-ίς, n. 3. *a viscous body*, †*glue*: as, *conglu'tinate*, to glue together, (to cement.)

agglu'tinate, v.	†glue, or	glu'ish, or
agglutina'tion, n.	glew, n. & v.	glew'ish, a.
agglu'tinant, a.	glu'er, or	glu'tinate, v.
agglu'tinants, n.	glew'er, n.	glu'tinous, a.
agglu'tinative, a.	glue'-boiler, n.	glu'tinousness, n.
conglu'tinate, v. & a.	glu'ey, or	glutinos'ity, n.
conglutina'tion, n.	glew'y, a.	glutina'tion, n.
conglu'tinative, a.	glu'eyness, or	glu'tinative, a.
conglutina'tor, n.	glew'iness, n.	unglue', v.

**GLUT**—ιο, glutitum, v. 4. *to swallow*: as, *ghut'tonous*, given to excessive eating; †*glut'ton*, one who eats to excess.

deglutiti'on, n.	†glut'ton, n.	glut'tonously, ad.
glut, v. & n.	glut'tonous, a.	glut'tony, n.

**GLYPHO** (γλυφω), *to carve or engrave*: as, *hieroglyph'ic*, an emblem, or the art of writing in picture; an *'aglyph*, an ornament by sculpture; *glyptog'raphy*, a description of the art of engraving on gems.

an'aglyph, n.	glyph'tic, a.	hieroglyph'ic, n. & a.
anaglyph'ic, a.	glyptog'raphy, n.	hieroglyph'ical, a.
glyph, n.	glyptograph'ic, a.	hieroglyph'ically, ad.
glyph'ic, n.	hi'eroglyph, n.	

**GNOMON** (γνώμων from γνῶω, γινῶσκω, *to know*), *a thing that serves to make known, or indicates*: as, *gnomol'ogy*, a collection of maxims and reflections; *gno'mon*, the hand or pin of a dial; *prognos'ticate*, to foretell, to foreshow.  
gnome, n. gnom'ical, a. gnomol'ogy, n.

\* *Epiglottis*, "the thin moveable cartilage, in the form of a little tongue, which covers the aperture of the wind-pipe."—Ash.

† *Glue*, "a viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a jelly; any viscous or tenacious matter, by which bodies are held one to another; cement."—Johnson.

‡ *Glutton*, a cunning voracious animal, larger than a badger, which inhabits Europe, Asia, and America, and preys on the carcasses of hares, mice, &c. hence any one who eats much is called a *glutton*.

gnomolog'ic, *a.*  
 gnomolog'ical, *a.*  
 gno'mon, *n.*  
 gnomon'ics, *n.*  
 gnomon'ic, *a.*  
 gnomon'ical, *a.*

\*Gnos'tic, *a. & n.*  
 gnos'ticism, *n.*  
 pathognomon'ic, *a.*  
 †physiog'nomy, *n.*  
 physiog'nomer, *n.*  
 physiog'nomist, *n.*

prognos'tic, *a. & n.*  
 prognos'ticable, *a.*  
 prognos'ticate, *v.*  
 prognos'tica'tion, *n.*  
 prognos'ticator, *n.*

GNOR—US for GNAR—US, *a. knowing.*

ig'norant, *a.*

ig'norance, *n.*

ignora'mus, *n.*

ig'norantly, *ad.*

GNOST—OS (γνωστος), *known, made known.* (See Gnomon.)

GONIA (γωνία), *an angle or corner*: as, diag'on'al, through the angles or corners; oc'tagon, a figure of eight angles; trigonom'etry, the art of measuring triangles, or figures of three angles.

diag'on'al, *n. & a.*  
 diag'on'ally, *ad.*  
 dec'agon, *n.*  
 dodec'agon, *n.*  
 endec'agon, *n.*  
 goniom'eter, *n.*  
 goniomet'rical, *a.*  
 hep'tagon, *n.*  
 heptag'on'al, *a.*  
 hex'agon, *n.*

hexag'on'al, *a.*  
 non'agon, *n.*  
 nonag'on'al, *a.*  
 oc'tagon, *n.*  
 octag'on'al, *a.*  
 or'thagon, *n.*  
 orthog'on'al, *a.*  
 ox'ygon, *n.*  
 pen'tagon, *n.*  
 pentag'on'al, *a.*

pol'ygon, *n.*  
 polyg'on'al, *a.*  
 tet'ragon, *n.*  
 tetrag'on'al, *a.*  
 tri'gon, *n.*  
 trig'on'al, *a.*  
 trigonom'etry, *n.*  
 trigonomet'rical, *a.*  
 undec'agon, *n.*

GON—OS (γονος, à γένω, to beget), *progeny.* (See Genea.)

GORDI—US, † *m. 2. a Phrygian king—gor'dian, a.*

GORGON, § (γοργων), *a monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; Medusa; a terrific object.*

§gor'gon, *n.*

gorgo'nian, *a.*

\* *Gnostics*, those "who, as the fathers tell us, sprang from Simon Magus, and pretended to extraordinary knowledge and illumination; whence they had the name of *Gnostics*."—Tillotson's *Serm.*

† *Physiognomy*, the art of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face; the face, the cast of the look.

‡ *A Phrygian husbandman*, made king by the oracle of Apollo; who is said to have then tied up his utensils of husbandry in the temple, and in a knot so intricate, that no one could find out where it began or ended. It was pretended, that whoever should loose this knot, should be king of all Asia. Alexander the Great, without staying to untie it, cut it with his sword. Hence the *Gordian knot*, came to express any thing difficult or intricate.

§ *Gorgones*, three celebrated sisters, daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, whose names were *Stheno*, *Euryale*, and *Medusa*, all immortal except *Medusa*.

**GOTTH**—*I. m. 2. a celebrated nation of ancient Germany, who were savage warriors.*

*goth'ic, n. & a.      goth'icize, v.      goth'icism, n.*  
*goth'ical, a.*

**GOURMAND**, *m. (Fr.) a glutton, a greedy eater.*

*gor'mand, or      gor'mandize, or      gor'mander, n.*  
*gour'mand, n.      gour'mandize, v. & n.      gor'mandizer, n.*

**GRACIL**—*is, a. lean, slender, small.*

*grac'ile, a.      grac'ilent, a.      grac'il'ity, n.*

**GRADI**—*or, gressus, dep. 3. (à gradus, m. 4. a step), to go step by step: as, degrade', to go or bring a step down, (to place lower); aggress', to go to, (to assault or begin the quarrel); grad'uate, to go step by step, or mark with degrees, (to dignify with, or take an academical degree); transgress', to pass over or beyond, (to violate or break); progres'sive, going forward.*

<i>aggress', v. &amp; n.</i>	<i>e'gress, n.</i>	<i>progressi'on, n.</i>
<i>aggressi'on, n.</i>	<i>egressi'on, n.</i>	<i>progressi'onal, a.</i>
<i>aggres'sive, a.</i>	<i>grade, n.</i>	<i>progres'sive, a.</i>
<i>aggress'or, n.</i>	<i>grada'tion, n.</i>	<i>progres'sively, ad.</i>
<i>al'tigrade, a.</i>	<i>grad'atory, n. &amp; a.</i>	<i>progres'siveness, n.</i>
<i>congr'ess, n.</i>	<i>gra'dient, a.</i>	<i>re'gress, n.</i>
<i>congres'sive, a.</i>	<i>grad'ual, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>regressi'on, n.</i>
<i>degrade', v.</i>	<i>grad'ually, ad.</i>	<i>ret'rograde, a. &amp; v.</i>
<i>degrade'ment, n.</i>	<i>grad'uate, v. &amp; n.</i>	<i>retrograda'tion, n.</i>
<i>degrada'tion, n.</i>	<i>grad'uateship, n.</i>	<i>retrogressi'on, n.</i>
<i>degrad'ingly, ad.</i>	<i>gradua'tion, n.</i>	<i>subingressi'on, n.</i>
<i>degree', n.</i>	<i>ingre'dient, n.</i>	<i>transgress', v.</i>
<i>digress', v.</i>	<i>in'gress, n.</i>	<i>transgressi'on, n.</i>
<i>digressi'on, n.</i>	<i>ingressi'on, n.</i>	<i>transgress'or, n.</i>
<i>digressi'onal, a.</i>	<i>introgressi'on, n.</i>	<i>transgres'sive, a.</i>
<i>digres'sive, a.</i>	<i>prog'ress, n.</i>	<i>undergrad'uate, n.</i>
<i>digres'sively, ad.</i>		

**GRÆCI**—*a, f. 1. (γραικία), Greece, a celebrated peninsular country on the south-east of Europe.*

*Greece, n.      gre'cise, v.      greek'ish, a.*  
*Gre'cian, n. & a.      gre'cism, n.      greek'ling, n.*  
*gre'cianize, v.      Greek, n. & a.*

**GRAMEN**, *in-is, n. 3. grass: as, gramin'eous, grassy.*

*gramin'eous, a.      graminiv'orous, a.*

**GRAMM**—*a* (γραφμα, à γραφω, to write), a writing, a letter, literature. (See Grapho.)

**GRAND**—*is*, a. great, lofty: as, ag'grandize, to make great; grand, great, splendid; grandil'oquous, using lofty words.

ag'grandize, v.	grand'mother, n.	grandee'ship, n.
ag'grandizer, n.	grand'son, n.	gran'deur, n.
ag'grandizement, n.	grand'daughter, n.	grandev'ity, n.
aggrandiza'tion, n.	grand'child, n.	grande'vous, a.
grand, a.	grand'sire, n.	grandif'ic, a.
grand'ly, ad.	gran'dam, n.	grandil'oquence, n.
grand'ness, n.	grandee', n.	grandil'oquous, a.
grand'father, n.		

**GRANDO**, in-is, f. 3. hail—gran'dinous, a.

**GRAN**—*um*, n. 2. a grain of corn: as, gran'ary, a place or store-house for threshed corn or grain; graniv'orous, eating grain; gran'ulous, full of little grains.

grain, n.	granit'ical, a.	†granula'tion, n.
grain'ing, n.	graniv'orous, a.	†grenade', n.
grai'ny, a.	gran'ule, n.	grenadier', n.
gran'ary, n.	gran'ulous, a.	ingrained', a.
gran'ate, or	gran'ulary, a.	pomegran'ate, n.
*gran'ite, n.	gran'ulate, v.	

**GRAPH**—*o* (γραφω), to trace lines, to write, to describe: as, anemog'raphy, a description of the wind; au'tograph, the hand-writing of any one, (the original,—the opposite of ap'o'graph, a copy); bibliog'raphy, the description of books or literary history; brachyg'raphy, short-hand writing; hi'erogram or hierog'raphy, holy writing; hydrog'raphy, the description of water; lithog'raphy, writing upon stone; orthog'raphy, correct writing of words; polyg'raphy, writing in many unusual ways; graph'ic, well described or delineated, or relating to engraving.

aerog'raphy, n.	adenog'raphy, n.	agram'matist, n.
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\* Granite, a kind of fine spotted stone or marble; so called, because consisting as it were of grains, or small distinct particles.

† Granulation, pouring melted metals into cold water, that they may divide themselves into grains.

‡ "Grenade, a little hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which being filled with fine powder, is set on fire by means of a small fusee fastened to the touch-hole; as soon as it is kindled, the case flies into many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand near."—*Harris*.

*an'agram, n.	chalcog'rapher, n.	††ep'igraph, n.
anagram'matist, n.	chir'ograph, n.	ethnog'raphy, n.
*anagram'matism, n.	‡chir'ography, n.	ethnograph'ic, a.
anagrammat'ical, a.	chir'ographer, n.	geog'raphy, n.
anagrammat'ically, a.	chorog'raphy, n.	geog'rapher, n.
anagram'matize, v.	chorog'rapher, n.	geograph'ical, a.
anemog'raphy, n.	chorograph'ical, a.	geograph'ically, ad.
†angiog'raphy, n.	chorograph'ically, a.	glossog'raphy, n.
ap'ograph, n.	‡christianog'raphy, n.	glossog'rapher, n.
apog'raphal, a.	chromatog'raphy, n.	glyptog'raphy, n.
astrog'raphy, n.	††chron'ogram, n. [a.	glyptograph'ic, a.
autobiog'raphy, n.	chronogrammat'ical, ††	gram'mar, n.
au'tograph, n.	chronogram'matist, a.	gram'mar-school, n.
autog'raphy, n.	chronog'raphy, n.	gramma'rian, n.
autog'raphal, a.	chronog'rapher, n.	grammat'ic, a.
autograph'ical, a.	cometog'raphy, n.	grammat'ical, a.
bibliog'raphy, n.	cosmog'raphy, n.	grammat'ically, ad.
bibliog'rapher, n.	cosmog'rapher, n.	grammatica'tion, n.
bibliograph'ic, a.	cosmograph'ical, a.	gram'matist, n.
bibliograph'ical, a.	cryptog'raphy, n.	grammat'icise, v.
biog'raphy, n.	crystallog'raphy, n.	graph'ic, a.
biog'rapher, n.	**di'agram, n.	graph'ical, a.
biograph'ical, a.	**diagraph'ical, a.	graph'ically, ad.
brachyg'raphy, n.	engrave', v.	‡‡graphom'eter, n.
brachyg'rapher, n.	engra'ver, n.	grave, v.
cacog'raphy, n.	††ep'igram, n.	hagiog'rapha, n.
calig'raphy, n.	epigrammat'ic, a.	hagiog'raphy, n.
caligraph'ic, a.	epigrammat'ical, a.	hagiog'raphal, a.
chalcog'raphy, n.	epigram'matist, n.	hagiog'rapher, n.

\* "Anagram, anagrammatism, or metagrammatism, is a dissolution of a name into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial *transposition*, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named."—Camden.

† Angiography, a description of vessels in the human body; viz. nerves, veins, arteries, and lymphatics.

‡ Chirography, literally, hand-writing, the art of writing. Chirograph, formerly, a deed, requiring a counterpart, engrossed twice upon the same piece of parchment, cut through the middle; the same as charter-party: also, a fine. Chirographer, a writer, and by way of distinction, the officer in the common pleas who engrosses fines.

§ Christianography, a description of the nations professing Christianity.

|| Chromatography, is a description of colours; from *Chroma*, -atos, (χρῶμα, -ατος), colour: as, chromatic, relating to colour.

†† Chronogram, an inscription, including the date of any action.

\*\* Diagram, a delineation of geometrical figures; a scheme drawn by way of illustrating any thing; a mathematical scheme. Diagraphical, descriptive.

†† Epigram, originally, an inscription, now a short poem, terminating in a point. Epigraph, a title or inscription.

†† Grammar, the art of speaking and writing truly or correctly, according to the rules established by custom and the authority of good writers.

§§ Graphometer, a surveying instrument.

hi'erogram, <i>n.</i>	microg'raphy, <i>n.</i>	pseudog'raphy, <i>n.</i>
hierogrammat'ic, <i>a.</i>	mimog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	scenog'raphy, <i>n.</i>
hierogram'matist, <i>n.</i>	mimog'raper, <i>n.</i>	scénograph'ical, <i>a.</i>
hierog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	mon'ogram, <i>n.</i>	scenograph'ically, <i>ad.</i>
hierograph'ic, <i>a.</i>	monog'rammal, <i>a.</i>	selenog'raphy, <i>n.</i>
hierograph'ical, <i>a.</i>	myog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	steganog'raphy, <i>n.</i>
historiog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	nomog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	steganog'raper, <i>n.</i>
historiog'raper, <i>n.</i>	orthog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	stenog'raphy, <i>n.</i>
horog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	orthog'raper, <i>n.</i>	stenog'raper, <i>n.</i>
horologiog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	orthograph'ical, <i>a.</i>	stereog'raphy, <i>n.</i>
horologiograph'ic, <i>a.</i>	orthograph'ically, <i>ad.</i>	stereog'raper, <i>n.</i>
hydrog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	ouranog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	†tel'egraph, <i>n.</i>
hydrog'raper, <i>n.</i>	pan'tograph, <i>n.</i>	topog'raphy, <i>n.</i>
ichnog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	*par'agraph, <i>n.</i>	topog'raper, <i>n.</i>
ichnograph'ical, <i>a.</i>	paragraph'ical, <i>a.</i>	topograph'ical, <i>a.</i>
iconog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	parallel'ogram, <i>n.</i>	typog'raphy, <i>n.</i>
lexicog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	parallelogram'ical, <i>n.</i>	typog'raper, <i>n.</i>
lexicog'raper, <i>n.</i>	phytog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	typograph'ical, <i>a.</i>
lithog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	pol'ygram, <i>n.</i>	typograph'ically, <i>ad.</i>
lithog'raper, <i>n.</i>	polyg'raphy, <i>n.</i>	xylog'raphy, <i>n.</i>
lithograph'ic, <i>a.</i>	psalmog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	zoog'raphy, <i>n.</i>
metagram'matism, <i>n.</i>	psalmog'rapiist, <i>n.</i>	zoog'raper, <i>n.</i>
metalog'raphy, <i>n.</i>		

**GRATI-***a*, *f*. 1. (*a* *gratus*, *a*. *grateful*), *favour*, *gratitude*, *thankfulness*: as, *gra'cious*, full of *favour*, (*kind*, *becoming*); *grat'ify*, to make *grateful*, (*to indulge*, *to please*); *gra'tis*, *freely*, (*for nothing*.)

agree', <i>v.</i>	disagree'able, <i>a.</i>	Gra'ces, <i>n.</i>
agreed', <i>a.</i>	disagree'ably, <i>ad.</i>	gra'cious, <i>a.</i>
agree'able, <i>a.</i>	disgrace', <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	gra'cious'ly, <i>ad.</i>
agree'ably, <i>ad.</i>	disgra'cer, <i>n.</i>	gra'ciousness, <i>n.</i>
agree'ableness, <i>n.</i>	disgrace'ful, <i>a.</i>	grate'ful, <i>a.</i>
agreeabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	disgrace'fully, <i>ad.</i>	grate'fully, <i>ad.</i>
agree'ment, <i>n.</i>	disgrace'fulness, <i>n.</i>	grate'fulness, <i>n.</i>
agree'ingly, <i>ad.</i>	disgra'cious, <i>a.</i>	grat'ify, <i>v.</i>
agree'ingness, <i>n.</i>	grace, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	grat'ifier, <i>n.</i>
congrat'ulate, <i>v.</i>	graced', <i>a.</i>	gratifica'tion, <i>n.</i>
congratula'tion, <i>n.</i>	grace'ful, <i>a.</i>	gra'tis, <i>ad.</i>
congratula'tor, <i>n.</i>	grace'fully, <i>ad.</i>	grat'itude, <i>n.</i>
congrat'ulatory, <i>a.</i>	grace'fulness, <i>n.</i>	gratu'itous, <i>a.</i>
congrat'ulant, <i>a.</i>	grace'less, <i>a.</i>	gratu'itously, <i>ad.</i>
disagree', <i>v.</i>	grace'lessly, <i>ad.</i>	gratu'ity, <i>n.</i>
disagree'ment, <i>n.</i>	grace'lessness, <i>n.</i>	greet, <i>v.</i>

\* *Paragraph*, something written beside; a distinct part of a discourse.

† "Telegraph, an instrument that answers the end of writing by conveying intelligence to a distance, through the means of signals."—Mason.



<i>gree'ter, n.</i>	<i>ingrate'fulness, n.</i>	<i>ungrace'fulness, n.</i>
<i>greet'ing, n.</i>	<i>ingrat'itude, n.</i>	<i>ungra'cious, a.</i>
<i>ingrate, a.</i>	<i>ingra'tiate, v.</i>	<i>ungrate'ful, a.</i>
<i>ingrate'ly, ad.</i>	<i>ingra'tiating, a.</i>	<i>ungrate'fully, ad.</i>
<i>ingrate'ful, a.</i>	<i>ungrace'ful, a.</i>	<i>ungrate'fulness, n.</i>
<i>ingrate'fully, ad.</i>	<i>ungrace'fully, ad.</i>	<i>ungrat'ified, a.</i>

GRAVIS, *a.* *heavy, weighty*: as, *ag'gravate*, to make *heavy*, (to make any thing *worse*); *grav'itate*, to tend to the *centre* of attraction.

<i>ag'gravable, a.</i>	<i>grav'idated, a.</i>	<i>grieve, v.</i>
<i>ag'gravate, v.</i>	<i>*gravid'a'tion, n.</i>	<i>griev'er, n.</i>
<i>aggrava'tion, n.</i>	<i>*gravid'ity, n.</i>	<i>grieve'able, a.</i>
<i>aggrieve', v.</i>	<i>*gravim'eter, n.</i>	<i>grie'vance, n.</i>
<i>aggrie'vance, n.</i>	<i>grav'itate, v.</i>	<i>grie'vingly, ad.</i>
<i>grave, a.</i>	<i>†gravita'tion, n.</i>	<i>grie'vous, a.</i>
<i>grave'ly, ad.</i>	<i>†grav'ity, n.</i>	<i>grie'vously, ad.</i>
<i>grave'ness, n.</i>	<i>grief, n.</i>	<i>grie'vousness, n.</i>
<i>grav'id, a.</i>	<i>grief'less, a.</i>	<i>ingrav'itate, v.</i>

GREMI-UM, *n.* 2. *the lap, the bosom*—*gre'mial, a.*

GREGX, *greg-is, m.* 3. *a flock, a herd*: as, *grega'rious*, going in *flocks* or *herds*; *cong'regate*, to *flock* together, (to *assemble*); *egre'gious*, out of, or selected from *the flock*, (*eminent*).

<i>ag'gregate, a. n. &amp; v.</i>	<i>congrega'tion, n.</i>	<i>grega'rian, a.</i>
<i>ag'gregately, ad.</i>	<i>congrega'tional, a.</i>	<i>grega'rious, a.</i>
<i>aggrega'tion, n.</i>	<i>egre'gious, a.</i>	<i>grega'riously, ad.</i>
<i>ag'gregative, a.</i>	<i>egre'giously, ad.</i>	<i>grega'riousness, n.</i>
<i>ag'gregator, n.</i>	<i>egre'giousness, n.</i>	<i>seg'regate, v. &amp; a.</i>
<i>cong'regate, v. &amp; a.</i>	<i>gre'gal, a.</i>	<i>segrega'tion, n.</i>

\* *Gravidation* or *gravidity*, state of being with child, *pregnancy*. *Gravimeter*, an instrument for measuring the specific *gravities* of bodies.

† *Gravitation*, the act of *tending to the centre*; the pressure that a body, by the force of its gravity, exerts on another body under it. It is that species of *attraction* which operates among *bodies* though placed at a *remote distance*, with a force proportioned to the quantity of matter contained in these bodies; such as the *falling* of a stone to the *ground*. It is different from *Cohesion*,—a species of attraction which operates among the *small particles* of the *same bodies* when brought into close *proximity* to each other, causing them to *unite*, and when united, retaining them in that state. The particles of a slate are kept together by means of this property. And it is different from *Chemical attraction*, which is that force by which the *particles* of *different bodies* are intimately *united*, so as to form a new substance.

‡ "Gravity, that quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre, accelerating their motion the nearer they approach towards it, true philosophy has shown to be unsolvable by any hypothesis, and resolved it into the immediate will of the Creator."—Quincy.

**GRIPH-OS** (γρίφος, à γρίπος, *a net*), *a riddle*—\*log'ogriphe.

**GRUS**, gru-is, *m. or f. 3. a crane, a bird*: as, congru'ity, *a coming or agreeing together, as cranes or birds do in a flock.*

cong'ruence, <i>n.</i>	cong'ruous, <i>a.</i>	incong'ruence, <i>n.</i>
cong'ruency, <i>n.</i>	cong'ruously, <i>ad.</i>	incong'ruent, <i>a.</i>
cong'ruent, <i>a.</i>	discongru'ity, <i>n.</i>	incong'ruous, <i>a.</i>
congru'ity, <i>n.</i>	incongru'ity, <i>n.</i>	incong'ruously, <i>ad.</i>

**GUARANT-IR** for **GARANT-IR**, *v. (Fr.) to guard, to secure, to undertake to secure the performance of a treaty or stipulation*: as, guarant'ee, *to answer for performance*; war'rant, *to support, authorise, justify, or secure.*

guarant'ee, or	unwar'rantableness, <i>n.</i>	war'rantably, <i>ad.</i>
guaranty', <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	unwar'rant'ed, <i>a.</i>	war'rantableness, <i>n.</i>
unguarant'ed', <i>a.</i>	war'rant, <i>v. &amp; n.</i>	war'rant'er, <i>n.</i>
unwar'rantable, <i>a.</i>	war'rantable, <i>a.</i>	war'ranty, <i>n.</i>
unwar'rantably, <i>ad.</i>		

**GUARD-ER** for **GARD-ER**, *v. (Fr.) to keep, to watch, to protect, defend*: as, guar'dian, *one who has the care of an orphan, or of any thing*; war'den, *a keeper, a head officer.*

guard, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	guar'dianess, <i>n.</i>	unguar'dingly, <i>ad.</i>
guar'dable, <i>n.</i>	guar'dianship, <i>n.</i>	ward, <i>v. &amp; n.</i>
gua'r'dedly, <i>ad.</i>	guard'ful, <i>a.</i>	war'den, <i>n.</i>
guard'edness, <i>n.</i>	guard'less, <i>a.</i>	ward'er, <i>n.</i>
guar'der, <i>n.</i>	guard'ship, <i>n.</i>	ward'ship, <i>n.</i>
guar'dian, <i>n. &amp; a.</i>	unguard'ed, <i>a.</i>	ward'robe, <i>n.</i>

**GUBERN-O**, *v. 1. to govern, rule, or manage*: as, gov'ernor, *one who rules or manages.*

gov'ern, <i>v.</i>	gov'ernment, <i>n.</i>	misgov'ernment, <i>n.</i>
gov'ernor, <i>n.</i>	guber'nate, <i>v.</i>	ungov'ernable, <i>a.</i>
gov'erness, <i>n.</i>	guberna'tion, <i>n.</i>	ungov'ernably, <i>ad.</i>
gov'ernable, <i>a.</i>	guber'native, <i>a.</i>	ungov'erned, <i>a.</i>
gov'ernance, <i>n.</i>		

**GURGES**, ĭt-is, *m. 3. a whirlpool, a gulf.*

gurge, <i>n.</i>	ingur'gitate, <i>v.</i>	ingurgita'tion, <i>n.</i>
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**GUST-US**, *m. 4. a sense of tasting, a taste, a relish*: as,

\* *Logogriphe*, an *enigma*, a *riddle*, or *captious question*, proposed to students at entertainments, for solution, in order to exercise and improve the mind; those who failed in giving an explanation, were subjected to a fine.

*gusta'tion*, the act of *tasting*; *gus'to*, the *relish* of any thing.

*degust'*, *v.*

*degusta'tion*, *n.*

*disgust'*, *n.* & *v.*

*disgust'ingly*, *ad.*

*disgust'ful*, *a.*

*gust*, *n.*

*gus'table*, *a.* & *n.*

*gusta'tion*, *n.*

*gust'ful*, *a.*

*gust'fulness*, *n.*

*gust'less*, *a.*

*gus'to*, *n.*

*ingus'table*, *a.*

*pregusta'tion*, *n.*

GUTT-*a*, *f.* 1. *a drop*—*gut'tated*, *a.* *gut'tulous*, *a.*

GUTTUR, *n.* 3. *the throat*.

*gut'ter*, *n.* & *v.*

*gut'tural*, *a.*

*gut'turalness*, *n.*

GYMN-*os* (γυμνος), *naked*: as, *gymnas'tic*,\* pertaining to *athletic exercises*.

*gym'nic*, *a.* & *n.*

*gymnosper'mous*, *a.*

*gymna'sium*, *n.*

*gymnas'tic*,\* *a.* & *n.*

*gymnas'tically*, *ad.*

*gymnos'ophist*,† *n.*

GYN-*e*, gynæc-*os* (γυνή, γυναικός), *a woman*: as, *gynæ'cian*, relating to *women*; *gynæoc'racy*, or *gy'narchy*, *female power*, (*petticoat government*.)

†*androg'ynus*, *n.*

*androg'ynal*, *a.*

*androg'ynally*, *ad.*

*gy'narchy*, *n.*

*gynæ'cian*, *a.*

*gynæoc'racy*, or

*gynecoc'racy*, *n.*

*misog'yny*, *n.*

*misog'ynist*, *n.*

GYR-*us*, *m.* 2. (γυρός), *a circle, moving in a circle*: as, *circum'gyrate*, to roll round as in a circle.

*circum'gyrate*, *v.*

*circumgyra'tion*, *n.*

*circumgyre'*, *v.*

*gyre*, *n.* & *v.*

*gyra'tion*, *n.*

*gy'romancy*, *n.*

## H.

HAB-*eo*, habitum, *v.* 2. *to have, to hold*: as, *cohab'it*, to dwell or live together (as husband and wife); *exhib'it*,

\* *Gymnastics*, "contests of agility and strength, of which there were five kinds; 1. running (*cursus*); 2. leaping (*saltus*); 3. boxing (*pugillatus*); 4. wrestling (*lucta*); and throwing the dart or quoit (*disci jactus*); hence called *certamen athleticum*, or *gymnicum*, because they contended *naked* (γυμνοί), with nothing on but trousers or drawers (*subligaribus tantum velati*), whence *Gymnasium*, a place of exercise or a school."—*Adam's Rom. Antiq.*

† *Gymnosophists*, a sect of Indian philosophers; a name said to be given by the Greeks to the Brahmins. But there were African as well as Asiatic *gymnosophists*. They were so called, because these philosophers went nearly *naked*: the word is also used for any philosopher.

‡ *Androgynus*, a man-woman, an *hermaphrodite*, or one who is both *male* and *female*, or who is castrated and effeminate.

*to hold out; inhab'itable, that may be dwell in; prohib'it, to hold forward, (to forbid, to hinder or debar.)*

<i>a'ble, a.</i>	<i>exhibiti'on, n.</i>	<i>inhab'ile, a.</i>
<i>a'bleness, n.</i>	<i>exhibiti'oner, n.</i>	<i>inhabil'ity, n.</i>
<i>abil'ity, n.</i>	<i>exhib'itive, a.</i>	<i>inhab'it, v.</i>
<i>able-bod'ied, a.</i>	<i>exhib'itory, a.</i>	<i>inhab'itable, a.</i>
<i>cohab'it, v.</i>	<i>habil'iment, n.</i>	<i>inhab'itance, n.</i>
<i>cohab'itant, n.</i>	<i>habil'itate, v.</i>	<i>inhab'itant, n.</i>
<i>cohabita'tion, n.</i>	<i>habilita'tion, n.</i>	<i>inhab'iter, n.</i>
<i>cohib'it, v.</i>	<i>habil'ity, n.</i>	<i>inhab'itor, n.</i>
<i>deb'ile, a.</i>	<i>hab'it, n. &amp; v.</i>	<i>inhab'itress, n.</i>
<i>debt, n.</i>	<i>habited', a.</i>	<i>inhabita'tion, n.</i>
<i>debt'or, n.</i>	<i>hab'itable, a.</i>	<i>inhib'it, v.</i>
<i>disa'ble, v.</i>	<i>hab'itableness, n.</i>	<i>inhibiti'on, n.</i>
<i>disa'blement, n.</i>	<i>hab'itance, n.</i>	<i>prohib'it, v.</i>
<i>disabil'ity, n.</i>	<i>hab'itant, n.</i>	<i>prohib'iter, n.</i>
<i>dishabil'itate, v.</i>	<i>habita'tion, n.</i>	<i>prohibiti'on, n.</i>
<i>dishab'it, or</i>	<i>hab'itator, n.</i>	<i>prohib'itory, a.</i>
<i>disinhab'it, v.</i>	<i>hab'itude, n.</i>	<i>uninhab'itable, a.</i>
<i>disinhab'ited, a.</i>	<i>habit'uate, v. &amp; a.</i>	<i>uninhab'itableness, a.</i>
<i>dishabille', a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>habit'ual, a.</i>	<i>uninhab'ited, a.</i>
<i>ena'ble, v.</i>	<i>habit'ually, ad.</i>	<i>una'ble, a.</i>
<i>exhib'it, v. &amp; n.</i>	<i>ina'ble, n.</i>	<i>una'bleness, n.</i>
<i>exhib'itor, n.</i>	<i>inabil'ity, n.</i>	<i>unabil'ity, n.</i>

**HABIT**-o, *v.* 1. (*à habeo*), *to have often, to dwell in, to inhabit.* (See *Habeo*.)

**HÆRE**-o, *hæsum, v.* 2. *to stick: as, adhere', to stick to; cohe'sion, a sticking together; inhe'rent, sticking in.*

<i>adhere', v.</i>	<i>cohe'rent, a.</i>	<i>incohe'rency, n.</i>
<i>adhe'rer, n.</i>	<i>*cohe'sion, n.</i>	<i>incohe'rent, a.</i>
<i>adhe'rence, n.</i>	<i>cohe'sive, a.</i>	<i>incohe'rently, ad.</i>
<i>adhe'rency, n.</i>	<i>cohe'siveness, n.</i>	<i>inhere', v.</i>
<i>adhe'rent, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>hes'itant, a.</i>	<i>inhe'rence, n.</i>
<i>adhe'rently, ad.</i>	<i>hes'itancy, n.</i>	<i>inhe'rency, n.</i>
<i>cohere', v.</i>	<i>hes'itate, v.</i>	<i>inhe'rent, a.</i>
<i>cohe'rence, n.</i>	<i>hesita'tion, n.</i>	<i>inhe'rently, ad.</i>
<i>cohe'rency, n.</i>	<i>incohe'rence, n.</i>	<i>inhe'sion, n.</i>

**HÆR**-ES or **HERES**, *éd-is, c.* 3. *an heir or heiress: as, hered'itary, relating to an heir, (coming by inheritance.)*

<i>coheir', n.</i>	<i>disher'ison, n.</i>	<i>disinher'ison, n.</i>
<i>cohei'ress, n.</i>	<i>disheir', or</i>	<i>exher'edate, v.</i>
<i>disher'it, v.</i>	<i>disinher'it, v.</i>	<i>exheredu'tion, n.</i>

\* *Cohesion*, see foot-note under *Gravitation*, p. 170.

*exheredita'tion*, *n.*  
*heir*, *n.*  
*heir'ess*, *n.*  
*heir'less*, *a.*  
*heir'dom*, *n.*  
*\*heir'loom*, *n.*  
*heir'ship*, *n.*

*her'itable*, *a.*  
*her'itage*, *n.*  
*hered'itable*, *a.*  
*†heredit'ament*, *n.*  
*hered'itary*, *a.*  
*hered'itarily*, *ad.*

*inher'it*, *v.*  
*inher'itable*, *a.*  
*inher'itance*, *n.*  
*inher'itor*, *n.*  
*inher'itress*, or  
*inher'itrix*, *n.*

HAGI—OS (ἅγιος), *holy*, *sacred*.

‡*hagiog'rapha*, *n.*  
*hagiog'raphy*, *n.*

*hagiog'raphal*, *a.*

*hagiog'rapher*, *n.*

HALCYON, || *m.* 3. (ἄλκυων, *ab* ἄλς, *the sea*, and κυω, *to bring forth*), *a bird called the King-fisher*.

||*hal'cyon*, *n.* & *a.*      *halcyo'nian*, *a.*

HALLELUIA ¶ (הללויה, *praise ye the Lord*, Heb.) *a song of thanksgiving*—¶*hallelu'iah*, *n.* *halleluiat'ic*, *a.*

HALLUCIN—O, *v.* 1. *to utter things at random, to err or mistake, to blunder*—*hallu'cinate*, *v.* *hallucina'tion*, *n.*

HAL—O, *v.* 1. *to breathe, to emit a smell*: as, *inhale'*, *to breathe or draw in (with air)*;—opposed to *exhale*, or *expire*, *to breathe or draw out*.

\*\**anhela'tion*, *n.*  
*anhelose'*, *a.*  
*exhale'*, *v.*

*exhale'ment*, *n.*  
*exha'lable*, *a.*  
*exhala'tion*, *n.*

*halit'uous*, *a.*  
*inexha'lable*, *a.*  
*inhale'*, *v.*

HARMONI—A (ἁρμονία), *agreement, musical concord*: as, *har-mon'ic*, relating to *music* or *musical concord*.

*dishar'mony*, *n.*

*disharmo'nious*, *a.*

*har'mony*, *n.*

\* *Heirloom*, household goods and furniture, which have for several descents belonged to a house, and necessarily come to the heir with the house.

† *Hereditable*, a law term denoting inheritance, or hereditary estate.

‡ When any Greek letter has the aspirate, or rough-breathing (ʾ), it is represented by the letter *h* in English, as well as in Latin. The Greek words whose initial vowel is aspirated, are placed under the letter *h*.

§ *Hagiographa*, holy writings. The Jews divide the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament into the Law, which comprehends the five books of Moses; the Prophets; and Writings or Hagiographa, which comprehended the other books of the Old Testament. *Hagiographer*, a holy writer.—“They were hagiographers, who are supposed to be left to the use of their own words.”—Whitby.

|| *Halcyon*, a bird, of which it is said that she breeds in the sea, or by the river-side, about the middle of winter, and that there is always a calm during her incubation; hence, *halcyon* came to signify placid, quiet, still, peaceful.

¶ “To demonstrate that God is the proper object of praise, these words—Praise ye the Lord, are so compounded together, as they make but one word in Hebrew—Halleluiah.”—Leigh's Critica Sacra.

\*\* *Anhelation*, literally, the act of breathing round or about, or panting; the state of being out of breath.

<i>harmon'ic, a.</i>	<i>har'monizer, n.</i>	<i>harmoni'ousness, n.</i>
<i>harmon'ical, a.</i>	<i>har'monist, n.</i>	<i>inharmo'ni'ous, a.</i>
<i>harmon'ically, ad.</i>	<i>harmoni'ous, a.</i>	<i>inharmo'nical, a.</i>
<i>har'monize, v.</i>	<i>harmoni'ously, ad.</i>	<i>unharmoni'ous, a.</i>

**HAUST**—*um, sup.* (à haurio, v. 4. *to draw*), *to draw*: as, *inexhaus'tible*, that cannot be *drawn* out, (not to be *spent*.)

<i>exhaust', v. &amp; a.</i>	<i>exhaust'less, a.</i>	<i>inexhaus'tibleness, a.</i>
<i>exhaus'ter, n.</i>	<i>exhaus'tible, a.</i>	<i>inexhaus'tive, a.</i>
<i>exhaus'tion, n.</i>	<i>inexhaus'ted, a.</i>	<i>unexhaus'ted, a.</i>
<i>exhaust'ment, n.</i>	<i>inexhaus'tible, a.</i>	

**HEBDOMAS**, *ad-is* (ἑβδομας, ἁδος, ab ἑβδομος, *the seventh*), *space of seven days, a week*: as, *hebdom'adal*, *weekly*.

<i>heb'domad, n.</i>	<i>hebdom'adary, a.</i>	<i>hebdoma'tical, a.</i>
<i>hebdom'adal, a.</i>		

**HEBES**, *ët-is, a. blunt, dull*: as, *heb'etate*, *to dull*.

<i>heb'etate, v.</i>	<i>hebeta'tion, n.</i>	<i>heb'etude, n.</i>
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**HEBRÆ—us, m. 2.** (Ἑβραῖος),\* *a Hebrew*.

<i>he'braism, n.</i>	<i>*He'brew, n. &amp; a.</i>	<i>hebrici'an, n.</i>
<i>he'braist, n.</i>	<i>He'brewess, n.</i>	

**HECATON** (ἑκατον), *a hundred*—*hec'atomb, n.*

**HECTIC—os** (ἑκτικός, ab εχω, *to have*), *habitual*. (See *Exis*.)

**HEDER—s, f. 1.** *ivy*—*hedera'ceous, a.*

**HELI—os** (ἥλιος), *the sun*: as, *he'lioscope*, an instrument for viewing *the sun*; *he'liotrope*, a plant that follows the course of *the sun*, (*the sun-flower*.)

<i>hæphe'li'ion, n.</i>	<i>Heliop'olis, n.</i>	<i>he'liotrope, n.</i>
<i>heli'acal, a.</i>	<i>helion'eter, n.</i>	<i>†parhe'li'ion, n.</i>
<i>heliocen'tric, a.</i>	<i>he'lioscope, n.</i>	<i>†perihe'li'ion, n.</i>

\* *Hebrew, an Israelite, one of the children of Israel, a Jew.* "Either, a family name, from *Eber*, who was the great grandson of Shem, and Abraham's great, great, great, great grandfather; that is, he was a lineal descendant from *Eber*, in the seventh generation.—Abraham and his posterity are called *Hebrews*, because they spoke the same language, and professed and practised the same religion that *Eber* did. Or, it comes from the preposition עבר, *gnèbher, trans, beyond*; from whence those that lived *beyond*, or to the east of the river *Euphrates*, were called by the Canaanites and others who lived on the west עברים, *gnibrim*, or *Hebrews*: and because Abraham came from *beyond*, or to the east of the river (*Euphrates*), hence his posterity acquired the appellation of עברים, *gnibhrim*, or *Hebrews*."—Jennings' *Jew. Antiq.*

† For *aphelion* and *perihelion*, see foot-note under *apogæon*, p. 159.

‡ *Parkelion*, a mock sun.

**HELLEN** (Ἑλλην), *a Greek*: as, *hel'lenism*, *Greek idiom*.

*hel'lenic, a.*

*hel'lenize, v.*

*hellenis'tical, a.*

*hel'lenism, n.*

*\*hel'lenist, n.*

*hellenis'tically, ad.*

**HELMINS**, *inth—os* (ἑλμινς, ἰνθος), *a worm*.

*anthelmin'thic, a.*

*helmin'thic, a.*

*helminthol'ogy, n.*

**HEM—A** (αἷμα), *blood*: as, *hem'orrhage*, *a flow of blood*; *hemopto'sis*, *a spitting of blood*.

*hemopto'sis, or*

*hem'orrhagy, n.*

*em'eroids, n.*

*hemop'tysis, n.*

*†hem'orrhoids, or*

*hemorrhoid'al, a.*

*hem'orrhage, or*

**HEMER—A** (ἡμερα), *a day*: as, *ephem'eral*, *relating to a day*, or *lasting but a day*.

*ephem'era, n.*

*†ephemer'ides, pl.*

*ephem'eron-worm, a.*

*ephem'eral, a.*

*†ephem'eris, n.*

*ephem'erous, a.*

*ephem'eric, a.*

*ephem'erist, n.*

**HEMIS—US** (ἡμισυς), *half*: as, *hem'isphere*, *half a globe or sphere*; *hem'icycle*, *a half round*.

*||hem'icrany, n.*

*hem'isphere, n.*

*hem'istic, or*

*hem'icycle, n.*

*hemispher'ic, a.*

*hem'istich, n.*

*†hem'iplegy, n.*

*hemispher'ical, a.*

*hemis'tichal, a.*

**HEPAR**, *hepat-os* (ἥπαρ, ἥπατος), *the liver*.

*hepat'ic, a.*

*hepat'ical, a.*

**HEPT—A** (ἑπτα), *seven*: as, *hep'tarchy*, *a sevenfold government*,—as *England under the seven Saxon Chiefs*.

*hep'tagon, n.*

*heptag'onal, a.*

*heptacap'sular, a.*

\*It may be proper to take notice of the distinction between the *Hellenes*, Ἕλληνες, and *Hellenists*, Ἑλληνισταί. The former were *Greeks* by birth and nation, and as such distinguished from the Jews, Acts xvi. 1.; xix. 10.; Rom. i. 16.; ii. 9. The *Hellenists*, Ἑλληνισταί, or Grecians, being Jews by proselytism, who used the Greek tongue in their sacred exercises, the Hebrew Jews and Grecian Jews were distinguished in those days, not so much by the places of their birth, as by the language they used in their public prayers and services.—See Jennings' *Jew. Antiq.*

† *Hemorrhoids*, or *emeroids*, literally, *a discharge or flowing of blood*; the piles; *a swelling of the parts round the anus or fundament*, with an emission of blood.

‡ *Ephemerides*, (the plural of *Ephemeris*, *a journal*, an account of the daily motions and situations of the planets), astronomical tables, showing the present state of the heavens for every day at noon.

§ *Hemi*, is the abbreviated form of *hemisys* (ἡμισυς), signifying, like *demi* (Fr.), and *semi* (Lat.), *half*.

|| *Hemicrany*, a pain that affects only *one part* of the head at a time.

† *Hemiplegy* (ἡμισυς, *half*; and plesso, πλῆσσω, *to strike or seize*), *a palsy*, or any nervous affection relating thereunto that *seizes one side* at a time; some *partial disorder* of the nervous system.

*hep'tachord, n.**\*heptan'dria, n.**hep'tarchy, n.**heptar'chic, a.**heptar'chist, n.**hep'tateuch, n.*

**HERB-*a*, f. 1.** an herb; grass: as, herba'ceous, relating to herbs; her'bage, herbs collectively.

*herb, n.**herba'ceous, a.**her'bage, n.**her'bage, a.**her'bal, a. & n.**her'balist, n.**her'barist, n.**her'barize, v.**her'bary, n.**her'belet, n.**herbes'cent, a.**her'bid, a.**her'bist, n.**herb'less, a.**her'bous, a.**herboriza'tion, n.**her'bulent, a.**her'by, a.*

**HERCUL-*es*, † m. 3.** a hero of antiquity—hercu'lean, a.

**HEREMITE, m.** (Fr. *ab éremites*), a solitary. (See *Eremos*.)

\* *Heptandria* (in Botany), one of the Linnean classes, including those plants which have seven stamens to the flower; those which have one stamen to the flower, are called *monandria*; two, *dianthia*; three, *triandria*; four, *tetrandria*; five, *pentandria*; six, *hexandria*; seven, *heptandria*; eight, *octandria*; nine, *enecandria*; ten, *decandria*; eleven, *endecandria*; twelve, *dodecandria*; many, *polyandria*.

† *Hercules*, a celebrated hero of antiquity, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, who travelled as far as the Straits of Gibraltar, and is said to have erected two pillars, one at Cadiz in Spain, and the other opposite at Ceuta in Africa. *Hercules*, by the will of Jupiter, was subjected to the power of Eurystheus, king of Argos and Mycenæ, son of Sthenelus and Nicippe. He, apprehensive of *Hercules'* power and strength, commanded him to achieve a number of enterprises, the most difficult and arduous ever known, generally called the *twelve labours* of Hercules. For undertaking these, he received a coat of arms and helmet from Minerva; a sword from Mercury; a horse from Neptune; a shield from Jupiter; a bow and arrows from Apollo; and from Vulcan, a golden cuirass and brazen buskin, with a celebrated club of brass. The first labour imposed by Eurystheus upon *Hercules*, being yet in the 16th year of his age, was, to kill the lion of *Nemæa*, which ravaged the country near Mycenæ. 2. To destroy the *Lernæan Hydra*, which had 7 heads according to Apollodorus, 50 according to Simonides, and 100 according to Diodorus. When one head was destroyed, two others immediately sprang up; but his friend Iolas, by his command, burned the root of it with a hot iron, which succeeded, and he became victorious. 3. To bring alive and unhurt into the presence of Eurystheus a stag famous for its incredible swiftness, its golden horns, and brazen feet. 4. To bring alive a wild boar, which ravaged the neighbourhood of Erymanthus. In this expedition he destroyed the Centaur, and caught the boar, at whose sight Eurystheus was so frightened, that he hid himself for some days in his brazen vessel. 5. To clean the stables of Augeas, where 3000 oxen had been confined for many years. 6. To kill the carnivorous birds which ravaged the country near the lake Stymphalis in Arcadia. 7. To bring alive into Peloponnesus a prodigious wild bull, which laid waste the island Crete. 8. To bring the mares of Diomedes, which fed upon human flesh. 9. To obtain the girdle of the queen of the Amazons. 10. To kill the monster Geryon, king of Gades or Cadiz, and bring to Argos his numerous flocks, which fed upon human flesh. 11. To obtain apples from the garden of the *Hesperides*. 12. The last and most dangerous of his labours, to bring upon earth the three-headed dog Cerberus, which guarded the entrance of hell, to prevent the living from entering the infernal regions, and the dead from escaping from their confinement. His exploits are celebrated by the poets and historians of antiquity.—See *Lempriere's Classical Dictionary*.



**HERES**—*IS* (αἵρεσις, *ab* αἵρω, *to take*), *the act of taking, an opinion, a dogma*: as, *her'etic*, one tainted with *heresy*.

arch-her'esy, <i>n.</i>	her'esiarch, <i>n.</i>	heret'ical, <i>a.</i>
arch-her'etic, <i>n.</i>	her'esiarchy, <i>n.</i>	heret'ically, <i>ad.</i>
*her'esy, <i>n.</i>	her'etic, <i>n.</i>	

**HERMES** (Ἑρμης), *Mercury, the interpreter and messenger of the Gods; the imagined inventor of chemistry.*

†hermaph'rodite, <i>n.</i>	hermaphrodit'ically,	hermet'ic, <i>a.</i>
hermaphrodit'ic, <i>a.</i>		[ <i>ad.</i> †hermet'ical, <i>a.</i>
hermaphrodit'ical, <i>a.</i>	hermaphrode'ity, <i>n.</i>	hermet'ically, <i>ad.</i>

**HEROS** (ἥρως), *a brave man, a hero*: as, *hero'ic*, relating to a *hero* or *brave man*.

he'ro, <i>n.</i>	hero'icly, <i>ad.</i>	heroicom'ic, <i>a.</i>
her'oine, <i>n.</i>	hero'ical, <i>a.</i>	heroicom'ical, <i>a.</i>
hero'ic, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	hero'ically, <i>ad.</i>	her'oism, <i>n.</i>

**HETER**—**OS** (ἕτερος), *other, another, dissimilar*: as, *heteroge'neous, other* or *dissimilar* in nature; *het'erarchy*, the government of an *alien*.

het'erarchy, <i>n.</i>	het'erodoxy, <i>n.</i>	heteroge'neous, <i>a.</i>
†het'eroclite, <i>n. &amp; a.</i>	heterodox'ical, <i>a.</i>	heteroge'neousness, <i>a.</i>
heteroclit'ical, <i>a.</i>	het'erogene, <i>a.</i>	heteros'cii, or
heteroc'litous, <i>a.</i>	heteroge'neal, <i>a.</i>	heteros'cians, <i>n.</i>
het'erodox, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	heterogene'ity, <i>n.</i>	heteros'cian, <i>a.</i>

**HEX** (ἕξ), *six*: as, *hexam'eter*, a verse of *six feet*; *hex'a-pod*, an animal with *six feet*, *hex'aped*, *six feet*, or a *fathom*; *hexas'tich*, a poem of *six lines*.

hex'achord, <i>n.</i>	hexam'eter, <i>n. &amp; a.</i>	hex'aped, or
†hexae'dron, <i>n.</i>	hexamet'ric, <i>a.</i>	hex'apod, <i>n.</i>
hex'agon, <i>n.</i>	hexamet'rical, <i>a.</i>	hexas'tic, or
hexag'ony, <i>n.</i>	hexan'dria, <i>n.</i>	hexas'tich, <i>n.</i>
hexag'onial, <i>a.</i>	hexan'gular, <i>a.</i>	hex'astyle, <i>n.</i>

\* *Heresy*, literally, *the act of taking*; "an error in some fundamental doctrine of the Christian faith, or a private opinion different from that of the catholic and orthodox church."—*Crabbe's Dict.*

† *Hermaphrodite*, an animal uniting two sexes.

‡ *Hermetical*, chemical.

§ *Heteroclite*, literally, a *leaning or inclining another way*. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule. "Such nouns as vary from the common form of declension by any redundancy, defect, or otherwise, are called *heteroclitēs*."—*Clarke*.

|| *Heteroscii*, or *Heteroscians*, those whose shadows fall only one way, as the shadows of us who live between the tropics and polar circles; so called, because those on the north have their shadows always in an opposite direction to those on the south, and vice versa.

† *Hexaedron*, a cube, or solid with six faces or sides.

**HEX-IS** (ἔξις, *ab* ἔχω, *to have*), *a state of the mind or body a habit.* (See *Exis*.)

**HIAT-US**, *m.* 4. (*à* hio, *v.* 1. *to gape, to open*), *a gaping.*  
*hiat'us, n.* *hiat'ion, n.* *inhia'tion, n.*

**HIBERNI-A**, *f.* 1. *Ireland—hiber'nian, n. & a. hiber'ni cism, n.*

**HIBERN-US**, *a.* (*à* hiems or hyems, *-is, f.* 3. *winter*), *of winter—hiber'nal, a.*

**HIER-OS** (ἱερός), *sacred, holy*: *as, hi'erarchy, a sacred gov-ernment, (ecclesiastic establishment); hi'eromancy, divi-nation by sacrifices; hi'erology, a discourse on sacred things.*

<i>hi'erarch, n.</i>	<i>hieroglyph'ically, a.</i>	<i>hierograph'ic, a.</i>
<i>hi'erarchy, n.</i>	<i>hi'erogram, n.</i>	<i>hierograph'ical, a.</i>
<i>hierarch'al, a.</i>	<i>hierogrammat'ic, a.</i>	<i>hierol'ogy, n.</i>
<i>hierar'chical, a.</i>	<i>hierogram'matist, n.</i>	<i>hi'eromancy, n.</i>
<i>hi'eroglyph, n.</i>	<i>hierog'rapha, n.</i>	<i>†hi'erophant, n.</i>
<i>*hieroglyph'ic, n. &amp; a.</i>	<i>hierog'raphy, n.</i>	<i>Hierop'olis, n.</i>
<i>hieroglyph'ical, a.</i>		

**HILAR-IS**, *a. cheerful, merry, gay*: *as, exhil'arate, to make cheerful, (to enliven, to gladden.)*

*exhil'arate, v.* *hilar'ity, n.* *hil'arate, v.*  
*exhilara'tion, n.*

**HIPP-OS** (ἵππος), *a horse*: *as, hippopot'amus, the river horse (found in the Nile); hip'pogriff, a winged horse.*

*†hippocen'taur, n.* *hippopot'amus, n.* *hip'pogriff, n.*  
*Archip'pus, n.* *‡hip'podrome, n.*

**HISTORI-A**, *f.* 1. (ἱστορία, *ab* ἵστωρ, *one who knows*), *a narra-tion of facts and events, history*: *as, historiog'rapher, a writer of history.*

*his'tory, n.* *histo'rian, n.* *histo'ried, a.*  
*his'torial, a.* *histor'ify, v.* *histo'rier, n.*

\* *Hieroglyphics*, certain characters, figures, or signs, made use of by the an-cient Egyptians, instead of letters, to express the conception of men, particu-larly the mysteries of their religion: hence the term *hieroglyph*, *a carving or engraving of some sacred thing.* "A lamp among the Egyptians is the *hieroglyphic* of life."—Wilkins. In a general sense, a *hieroglyphic* is any symbol or figure which may serve to represent an object: such are our astronomical characters.

† *Hierophant*, one who teaches the rules of religion; a minister or priest.

‡ *Hippocentaur*, a fabulous monster, half-horse, and half-man.

§ *Hippodrome*, a course for chariot and horse races, or exercises.

*histor'ic, a.*  
*histor'ical, a.*  
*histor'ically, ad.*  
*historiol'ogy, n.*

*historiog'raphy, n.*  
*historiog'raper, n.*  
*historiograph'ical, a.*  
*his'tory-piece, n.*

*sto'ry, n.*  
*sto'ried, a.*  
*sto'ry-teller, n.*

**HISTRIO**, *on-is, m. 3.* (*à hister, a Tuscan word*), *a stage-player* : as, *histrion'ic*, befitting the stage, (*theatrical*)

*his'trion, n.*                      *histrion'ical, a.*                      *his'trionism, n.*  
*histrion'ic, a.*                      *histrion'ically, ad.*

**HODIE**, *adv.* (*à hoc die*), *to-day*—*hodie'nal, a.*

**HOL**—*os* (*ὅλος*), *the whole, all* : as, *cathol'icon, a universal medicine* ; *hol'ocaust*, a sacrifice *wholly* burnt.

\**cath'olic, a. & n.*                      *cathol'ical, a.*                      *cathol'icon, n.*  
*cath'olicly, ad.*                      *cath'olicism, n.*                      *hol'ocaust, n.*  
*cathol'icness, n.*                      *cathol'icize, v.*                      †*hol'ograph, n.*

**HOMIL**—*os* (*ὁμιλος*, *ab ὁμος*), *an assembly; company* : as, *hom'ily*, a discourse read to a congregation.

*hom'ily, n.*                      *hom'ilist, n.*                      *homilet'ical, a.*

**HOMO**, *in-is, c. 3.* *a man* : as, *hu'man*, belonging to *man* ; *human'ity*, mankind or kindness.

*hom'icide, n.*                      *hu'manate, a.*                      *hu'manist, n.*  
*homici'dal, a.*                      *humane', a.*                      *hu'manize, v.*  
*hu'man, a.*                      *humane'ly, ad.*                      *inhu'man, a.*  
*hu'manly, ad.*                      *humane'ness, n.*                      *inhu'manly, ad.*  
*hu'mankind, n.*                      *human'ity, n.*                      *inhuman'ity, n.*

**HOM**—*os* (*ὁμος*), *united, like, equal, the same* : as, *homol'ogous*, having the same manner or proportions.

*homog'eny, n.*                      *homoge'neousness, a.*                      *homon'ymy, n.*  
*homoge'neal, a.*                      *homogene'ity, n.*                      *homon'ymous, a.*  
*homoge'nealness, n.*                      *homol'ogous, a.*                      †*homot'onous, a.*  
*homoge'neous, a.*

\* *Catholic*, literally, *the whole from side to side, all, general*. The church of Jesus Christ is called *catholic*, because it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time, or to any sect of Christians. Some truths are said to 'be *catholic*, because they are received by *all the faithful*. *Catholic* is often set in opposition to *heretic* or *sectary*, and to *schismatic*. "*Catholic, or canonical epistles*, are seven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called *catholic*, because they are directed or addressed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and *canonical*, because they contain excellent rules of faith and morality."—*Cabnet*. *Catholic*, the noun, is usually applied to a *papist*; a *Roman Catholic*.

† *Holograph*, an instrument written wholly by the person who signs it

‡ *Homotonous*, literally, having the like, equal, or same tone or strength; *equable* : said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension.—*Quincy*.

**HONOR**, *m.* 3. *respect, regard*: as, *dishon'our*, to take away or deprive of *honour*, (to *disgrace*); *hon'orary*, done or made in *honour*, conferring *honour* without gain.

<i>dishon'est</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>hon'est</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>hon'ourable</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>dishon'estly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>hon'estly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>hon'ourably</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>dishon'our</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>hon'esty</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hon'ourableness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>dishon'ourer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hon'orary</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>hon'ourless</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>dishon'ourable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>hon'our</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>undishon'oured</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>dishon'ourably</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>hon'ourer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unhon'oured</i> , <i>a.</i>

**HOR**—*A*, *f.* 1. (ὥρα), *an hour*: as, *ho'ral* or *ho'rary*, relating to *an hour*; *horog'raphy*, an account of the *hours*; *horom'etry*, the art of measuring the *hours*.

<i>ho'ral</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>horologiograph'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>hour</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ho'rally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>hor'ologe</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hour'ly</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>ad.</i>
<i>ho'rary</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>horol'ogy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hour'-glass</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>horog'raphy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>*hor'oscope</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hour-hand</i> ', <i>n.</i>
<i>*horologiog'raphy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>horom'etry</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hour-plate</i> ', <i>n.</i>

**HOR**—*os* (ὅρος), *a boundary, a limit*; *a rule*: as, *hori'zon*, the line that *bounds* or *terminates* the *view*, (or that seems to join the heaven with the earth.)

<i>†aph'orism</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>aph'orist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hori'zon</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>aph'orism</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>†di'orism</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>horizon'tal</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>aphoris'tical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>dioris'tically</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>horizon'tally</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>aphoris'tically</i> , <i>ad.</i>		

**HORRE**—*o*, *v.* 2. *to be rough or dreadful*,—as an animal with its hair standing on end, or the like: as, *hor'rible*, that may be *dreaded* or *detested*.

<i>abhor'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>hor'rent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>hor'ridly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>abhor'rence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hor'rible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>hor'ridness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>abhor'rency</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hor'ribly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>horrif'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>abhor'rent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>hor'ribleness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>horris'onous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>abhor'rer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hor'rid</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>hor'ror</i> , <i>n.</i>

**HORT**—*or*, *hortatus*, *v. dep.* 1. *to exhort, to encourage*: as, *dehort'*, to *dissuade*; *exhort'*, to *incite* by *words* to any good action; *hor'tatory*, *encouraging*,—used of *precepts* not of *persons*.

<i>dehort'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>dehor'ter</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>dehorta'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
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\* *Horologiography*, a description of a *horologe* or an instrument that tells the hour, as a *clock*, *watch*, or *hourglass*: also, the art of constructing *dials*. *Horoscope*, the configuration of the planets at the *hour* of birth.

† *Aphorism*, literally, a *separating* by marking *limits*; a *maxim*, a *precept limited* or *contracted* in a short sentence. *Diorism*, *distinction*, or *definition*, which in few words explains what is spoken of.

dehor'tatory, *a.*exhort', *v.*exhort'er, *n.*exhorta'tion, *n.*exhor'tative, *a.*exhor'tatory, *a.*horta'tion, *n.*hor'tative, *a. & n.*hor'tatory, *a.*

**HORT-US** or **ORT-US**, *m.* 2. *a garden; an orchard: as, horten'sial, fit for a garden; hor'ticulture, the art of cultivating gardens; hor'tulan, belonging to a garden.*

horten'sial, *a.*hor'ticulture, *n.*horticul'tural, *a.*hor'ticulturist, *n.*hor'tulan, *a.*

hort'yard, or

or'chard, *n.*hor'tus-siccus, *n.*or'charding, *n.*or'chardist, *n.*

**HOSPES**, *it-is*, *c.* 3. *one who entertains, or is entertained, a host or guest: as, hos'pital, a place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor; hos'pital'ity, the practice of entertaining strangers; inhos'pitable, affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers.*

hos'pitable, *a.*hos'pitably, *ad.*hos'pitableness, *n.*hos'pital, *n.*hos'pital'ity, *n.*host, *n. & v.*host'ess, *n.*\*hotel', *n.*

hos'tler, or

os'tler, *n.*inhos'pitable, *a.*inhos'pitably, *ad.*inhos'pitableness, *n.*inhos'pital'ity, *n.*unhos'pitable, *a.*

**HOST-IS**, *c.* 3. *an enemy: as, hos'tile, relating to an open enemy, (adverse).*

host, *n.*hos'tile, *a.*hos'tilely, *ad.*hostil'ity, *n.*hos'tilize, *v.*inhos'tile, *a.*unhos'tile, *a.*

**HUMAN-US**, *a.* (*à homo*), *of a man.* (See *Homo*.)

**HUM-EO**, *v.* 2. *to be wet or moist: as, humect', or humect'-ate, to make moist or wet; hu'moral, relating to the humours.*

dishu'mour, *n. & v.*

humect', or

humec'tate, *v.*humecta'tion, *n.*humec'tive, *a.*hu'mid, *a.*humid'ity, *n.*hu'mour, *n. & v.*hu'moral, *a.*hu'morist, *n.*hu'morous, *a.*hu'morously, *ad.*hu'morousness, *n.*hu'moursome, *a.*hu'moursomely, *ad.*

**HUMER-US**, *m.* 2. *the shoulder—hu'meral, a.*

**HUM-US**, *f.* 2. *the ground, the earth: as, exhume', to take*

\* *Hotel*, "formerly *hostel*, a *lodging-house*, particularly a *public-house* furnished with beds, &c. for the accommodation of *occasional lodgers*, who are there supplied with apartments hired for the night, or by the week. Of this kind of *lodging-house*, Mr. Malone says, there was not one till about the year 1760. In 1810, he considered the number of them to be above 100. The designation of *Coffee-house* and *Hotel*, is now very common."—*Johnson's Dict. by Todd*.

out of the *grave*; *humil'iate*, to make *humble*, or near the *earth*.

exhume', or  
ex'humate, v.  
exhuma'tion, n.  
hum'ble, a. & v.  
hum'bly, ad.  
hum'bleness, n.  
hum'bler, n.

hum'bling, a. & n.  
hum'ble-minded, a.  
hum'ble-mouthed, a.  
huma'tion, n.  
humicuba'tion, n.  
humil'iate, v.  
humilia'tion, n.

humil'ity, n.  
inhume', or  
inhu'mate, v.  
inhuma'tion, n.  
post'hume, a.  
\*post'humous, a.  
post'humously, ad.

HYAL-OS (ὑαλος), *glass* or *chrystal*—*hy'aline*, a.

HYDOR (ὕδωρ), *water*: as, *hy'dromancy*, predicting by *water*; *hy'dromel*, a drink of *honey* and *water*; *hydrom'eter*, an instrument to measure *water* or *fluids*; *hydrostat'ics*, the science of weighing *fluids*, or weighing bodies in *fluids*; *hy'drus*, a *water-snake*.

†clepsy'dra, n.  
drop'sied, a.  
†hy'ades, or  
†hy'ads, n.  
hy'dragogues, n.  
hydrau'lics, n.  
hydrau'lical, a.  
hy'drocele, n.  
hydroceph'alus, n.  
†hydrodynam'ics, n.

hy'drogen, n.  
hydrog'raphy, n.  
hydrog'rapher, n.  
hy'dromancy, n.  
hydrol'ogy, n.  
hy'dromel, n.  
hydrom'eter, n.  
hydrom'etry, n.  
hydropho'bia, or  
hy'drophoby, n.

hy'dropsy, or  
||drop'sy, n.  
hydrop'ical, or  
drop'sical, a.  
hydrop'ic, a.  
hydrostat'ical, a.  
hydrostat'ics, n.  
†hydot'ic, n.  
hy'drus, or  
hy'dra, n.

HYEMS, f. 3. *winter*: as, *hy'emal*, belonging to *winter*.

hy'emal, a.

hy'emate, v.

hyema'tion, n.

HYGR-OS (ὕγρος), *moist*, *wet*.

\*\*hygrom'eter, n.

hygroscope, n.

hygrosco'pic, a.

HYMEN (ὕμην), a *fine skin*; the god of *marriage*.

hy'men, n.

hymene'al, n. & a.

hymene'an, n. & a.

\* *Posthumous*, done, had, or published after one's *death*, or after one is put into the *ground*.

† *Clepsydra*, a kind of clock among the ancients that told the hours by *water*.

† *Hyades*, or *Hyads*, a *watery* constellation.

§ *Hydrodynamics*, the science which treats of the *power* and *force* of *water*; or, of the *motion* of *liquids* or *non-elastic fluids*, and the *force* with which they act on other bodies.

|| "Dropsy, a collection of *water* in the body, from too lax a tone of the solids, whereby digestion is weakened, and all the parts stuffed."—Quincy.

† *Hydrotic*, purger of *water* or *phlegm*.

\*\* *Hygrometer*, an instrument to measure the degrees of *moisture* and *dryness* of the air: *Hygroscope*, an instrument to show these, and to estimate the quantity of either extreme.

**HYPN-OS** (ὑπνος), *sleep*—ant'hypnot'ic, *a.* hypnot'ic, *a.*

**HYSTER-OS** (ὑστερος), *later or lower*; also, *the womb*: as, hyster'ic, troubled with fits, or disorders in the womb.

antihyster'ic, *a.*      hyster'ic, *a.*      hyster'ical, *a.*  
\*hyster'ics, *n.*

## I.

**IAMB-US**, *m.* 2. (ιαμβος), *a poetic foot*—†iam'bic, *n.* & *a.*

**IBI**, *adv.* there, in that place—nullibi'ety, *n.* alibi, *n.*

**ICHNEUMON**, *m.* 3. (ἰχνευμων, ab ἰχνος, *a footstep or vestige*), *a small animal that searches out and devours the eggs of crocodiles*: as, ichnog'raphy, *a ground plot*.

ichneu'mon, *n.*      ichnog'raphy, *n.*      ichnograph'ical, *a.*  
ichneu'mon-fly, *n.*

**ICHOR**, *m.* 3. (ἰχωρ), *the serum or watery part of the blood, thin acrid matter distilling from wounds*:

i'chor, *n.*      i'chorous, *a.*

**ICHTHYS** (ἰχθυς), *a fish*: as, ichthyol'ogy, *the science of fish*; ichthyoph'agist, *a fish-eater*.

ichthyol'ogy, or      ichthyoph'agy, *n.*      ichthyoph'agist, *n.*  
ichthyol'ogy, *n.*

**ICON** (ἱκων, ab ἱκω, *to be like*), *an image or picture*: as, iconol'ater, *a worshipper of images*.

i'con, *n.*      iconoclas'tic, *a.*      iconol'ogy, *n.*  
†icon'oclast, *n.*      iconog'raphy, *n.*      iconol'ater, *n.*

**ICTER-US**, *m.* 2. (ικτερος), *the jaundice*—icter'ical, *a.*

**IDEA**, *f.* 1. (ἰδέα, ab ἰδω, *to see*), *a mental image*: as, ide'alize, *to form ideas*.

ide'a, *n.*      ide'ally, *ad.*      ide'ate, *v.*  
ide'al, *a.*      ide'alize, *v.*      unide'al, *a.*

**IDEM**, *pron.* (ab is-dem), *the same*: as, iden'tify, *to prove sameness, or to make the same*.

iden'tity, *n.*      iden'tically, *ad.*      iden'tify, *v.*  
iden'tic, *a.*      iden'ticalness, *n.*      identifica'tion, *n.*  
iden'tical, *a.*

\* *Hysterics*, fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb; so called, because the womb is the lowest of the viscera.

† *Iambic*, a poetic foot, consisting of a short and long syllable; used originally in satire, therefore taken for satire.

‡ *Iconoclast* (ἀ κλαζω, clazo, *to break*), *a breaker of images*.

**IDI-os** (*ιδιος*), *peculiar, private*: as, *idioc'rasy, peculiarity* of constitution; *id'iom*, a mode of speaking *peculiar* to a language.

*idioc'racy, n.*

*idiocrat'ical, a.*

*id'iocy, n.*

\**idiop'athy, n.*

*id'iom, n.*

*idiomat'ical, a.*

*idiomat'ic, a.*

†*idiosyn'crasy, n.*

*id'iot, n.*

*id'iotism, n.*

*idiot'ic, a.*

*idiot'ical, a.*

*id'iotize, v.*

**IDOL-UM, n. 2.** (*εἰδωλον, ἄβ εἶδος, a form, a figure*), an *image* worshipped as God: as, *idol'atry*, the worship of *images*, or of *any thing* as God.

*i'dol, n.*

*i'dolize, v.*

*i'dolizer, n.*

*i'dolism, n.*

*i'dolish, a.*

*idol'atry, n.*

*idol'ater, n.*

*idol'atress, n.*

*idol'atrize, v.*

*idolat'rical, a.*

*idol'atrous, a.*

*idol'atrously, ad.*

**IGN-IS, m. 3.** *fire*: as, *ig'nite*, to set on *fire*; *igniv'omous*, vomiting *fire*.

*ig'neous, a.*

*ignip'otent, a.*

*ig'nis-fatuous, n.*

*ig'nify, v.*

*ignif'luous, a.*

*ignite', v.*

*igniti'on, n.*

*igni'tible, a.*

*igniv'omous, a.*

**IMAGO, in-is, f. 3.** an *image* or *picture*: as, *im'agery*, sensible *representations*, *representations* in writing; *imag'in-ative*, relating to the *imagination* or power of forming ideal *pictures*.

*im'age, n. & v.*

*im'agery, n.*

*imag'ine, v.*

*imag'iner, n.*

*imag'inable, a.*

*imag'inant, a. & n.*

*imag'inary, a.*

*imagina'tion, n.*

*imag'inative, a.*

*imag'ining, a.*

*inimag'inable, a.*

*unimag'inable, a.*

*unimag'inably, ad.*

*unimag'ined, a.*

**IMBECILL-IS** (*ab in, on, & bacillus, m. 2. a staff*), *weak, feeble, leaning on a staff*.

*imbecile', n.*

*imbecil'ity, n.*

*imbecil'itate, v.*

**IMIT-OR, v. dep. 1.** to *copy* or *resemble*: as, *im'itator*, one who *copies* another; *inim'itable*, that cannot be *copied* or *resembled*, (above *imitation*.)

*im'itable, a.*

*imitabil'ity, n.*

*im'itate, v.*

\* *Idiopathy, peculiar feeling*; a primary disease, that neither depends on, nor proceeds from another.

† *Idiosyncrasy, a peculiar temper or disposition of body not common to another.*



*imita'tion*, *n.*  
*im'itative*, *a.*  
*im'itator*, *n.*

*inim'itable*, *a.*  
*inim'itably*, *ad.*

*inimitability*, *n.*  
*unim'itable*, *a.*

IMPER-O, *v.* 1. (*ab in et paro*), *to command, to rule: as, imper'ative, commanding.*

\**em'peror*, *n.*  
*em'press*, *n.*

*impero'rial*, *a.*  
*impe'rial*, *a.*

*impe'riality*, *n.*  
*impe'rious*, *a.*

\**em'pire*, *n.*  
*im'perate*, *a.*  
*imper'ative*, *a.*

*impe'rially*, *ad.*  
*impe'rialist*, *n.*  
*impe'rialized*, *a.*

*impe'riously*, *ad.*  
*impe'riousness*, *n.*

INAN-IS, *a.* *empty*—*inane'*, *a.* *inani'tion*, *n.* *inan'ity*, *n.*

INDIGEN-A, *f.* 1. *the native of a place.*

†*indig'enous*, *a.*

†*in'digene*, *n.*

INDULG-EO, *v.* 2. *to indulge.*

*indulge'*, *v.*  
*indul'gence*, *n.*

*indul'gency*, *n.*  
*indul'gent*, *a.*

*indul'gently*, *ad.*

INCHO-O, *v.* 1. *to begin: as, in'choate, to begin.*

*in'choate*, *v. & a.*  
*in'choately*, *ad.*

*inchoa'tion*, *n.*

*in'choative*, *a.*

INDUSTRI-A, *f.* 1. *diligence, assiduity.*

*in'dustry*, *n.*  
*indus'trious*, *a.*

*indus'triously*, *ad.*

*unindus'trious*, *a.*

INFANS, *nt-is*, *c.* 3. (*ab in et fari*), *a child that cannot yet speak. (See Fari.)*

INFERUS, *a.* *below, beneath: as, infe'rior, lower in place, station or rank of life, or value.*

*infe'rior*, *a. & n.*  
*inferior'ity*, *n.*

*infer'nal*, *a. & n.*

*infer'nally*, *ad.*

INFEST-US, *a.* *hostile to, eager to hurt; harassing.*

*infest'*, *v.*

*infesta'tion*, *n.*

*infes'tuous*, *a.*

INGUEN, *in-is*, *n.* 3. *the groin*—*ing'uinal*, *a.*

INIQU-US, (*ab æquus*), *uneven, unjust, wicked. (See Equus.)*

\* *Emperor*, a monarch of title and dignity superior to a king; as, the emperor of Germany. *Empire*, imperial power, sovereign command; the region over which dominion is extended.

† *Indigenous*, native to a country; originally produced or born in a region:—opposite to *exotic, foreign*; not produced in our own country; also, a foreign plant.

‡ *Indigene*, a native.

**INITI-UM**, *n.* 2. (*ab in et eo*), *a beginning*. (See *Eo*.)

**INQUIN-O**, *v.* 1. *to defile, to pollute, to corrupt*.

*in'quinate, v.*                      *inquina'tion, n.*

**INSUL-A**, *f.* 1. *an island*: as, *in'sulate*, *to make an island*.

<i>in'sular, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>isle, n.</i>	<i>i'solated, a.</i>
<i>in'sulary, a.</i>	<i>i'slet, n.</i>	<i>penin'sula, n.</i>
<i>in'sulate, v.</i>	<i>i'sland, n.</i>	<i>penin'sular, a.</i>
<i>in'sulated, a.</i>	<i>i'slander, n.</i>	<i>penin'sulated, a.</i>

**INTEGER**, *a.* (*ab in et tango, to touch*), *entire, not touched*; *upright*: as, *in'tegrate*, *to make a whole*.

<i>in'teger, n.</i>	<i>integral'ity, n.</i>	<i>in'tegrate, v.</i>
<i>in'tegral, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>in'tegrant, a.</i>	<i>integra'tion, n.</i>
<i>in'tegrally, ad.</i>	<i>integ'rity, n.</i>	

**INTERPRET-OR**, *v. dep.* 1. *to explain*: as, *misinter'pret*, *to explain to a worse sense, or wrong intention*.

<i>inter'pret, v.</i>	<i>inter'pretative, a.</i>	<i>misinter'preter, n.</i>
<i>inter'preter, n.</i>	<i>inter'pretatively, ad.</i>	<i>misinter'pretable, a.</i>
<i>inter'pretable, a.</i>	<i>misinter'pret, v.</i>	<i>misinterpreta'tion, n.</i>
<i>interpreta'tion, n.</i>		

**INTESTIN-A**, *n.* 2, (*ab intus, within*), *the guts, the bowels, the inwards*: as, *intes'tinal*, *relating to the guts*.

*intes'tinal, a.*                      *intes'tine, a. & n.*                      *intes'tines, n.*

**INT-US**, *adv.* or **INTR-A**, *prep.* *within*: as, *inter'nal*, *inward* or of the *inside*; *inte'rior*, *inward*, *inner*.

<i>inte'rior, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>inter'nally, ad.</i>	<i>intima'tion, n.</i>
<i>inte'riorly, ad.</i>	<i>in'timate, a. n. &amp; v.</i>	<i>intrin'sical, a.</i>
<i>intern', a.</i>	<i>in'timately, ad.</i>	<i>intrin'sically, ad.</i>
<i>inter'nal, a.</i>	<i>in'timacy, n.</i>	<i>intrin'sic, a.</i>

**INVIT-O**, *v.* 1. *to bid* or *ask*; *to allure*: as, *invita'tion*, *the act of inviting, bidding, or calling*.

<i>disinvite', v.</i>	<i>invita'tion, n.</i>	<i>invi'tingly, ad.</i>
<i>invite', v.</i>	<i>invi'tatory, a.</i>	<i>invi'tingness, n.</i>
<i>invi'ter, n.</i>	<i>invi'ting, n. &amp; a.</i>	<i>uninvi'ted, a.</i>
<i>invite'ment, n.</i>		

**IOTA** (*iota*), *the name of the ninth letter of the Greek alphabet*; *a point, a tittle, the least particle*.

*io'ta, n.*                      *jot, n. & v.*                      *jot'ting, n.*

**IR-A**, *f.* 1. *anger, wrath*: as, *iras'cible*, *inclined or dis-*

posed to *anger*; *ir'ritable*, easily *angered* or *provoked*;  
*ir'ritate*, to excite *anger*.

* <i>dire</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ire'fully</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>ir'ritable</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>dire'ful</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>iras'cible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>irritabil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>dire'fulness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>iras'cibly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>ir'ritate</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>
<i>ire</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>irascibil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>irrita'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ire'ful</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>i'rous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ir'ritatory</i> , <i>a.</i>

IREN-*E* (ἱρήνη), *peace*—†*i'renarch*, *n.* *iren'ical*, *a.*

IRIS, *f.* 3. (ἶρις), *the rain-bow*; *circle round the pupil of the eye*; *the fleur-de-luce*—*i'ris*, *n.*

IRONI-*A* (σιγῶνεια, *ab* σῖγων, *a dissembler*), *a figure of speech*,  
 when one means the *contrary* of what is said.

<i>i'rony</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>iron'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>i'ronist</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>iron'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>iron'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>	

ISCH-*O* (ἰσχω), *to retain, to hold*—†*is'chury*, *n.* *ischuret'ic*, *n.*

IS-*OS* (ἴσος), *equal*: as, *isoch'ronal*, of *equal times*; *isos'-celes*, *equal legs or sides*.

<i>isoch'ronal</i> , <i>a.</i>	‡ <i>isoperimet'rical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>isother'mal</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>isoch'ronous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>isos'celes</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	

ISTHM-*US*, *m.* 2. (ἰσθμός), *a neck of land joining a peninsula to a continent*—*is'thmus*, *n.* *is'thmian*, *a.*

ISRAEL (יִשְׂרָאֵל, *ab* יָרָה, *strength, power*, Heb.) *Jacob*.

‖ <i>Is'rael</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>Is'raelite</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>Is'raelitish</i> , <i>a.</i>
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ITALI-*A*, *f.* 1. *Italy, the name of a country in Europe*.

<i>Ital'ian</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>ital'ianate</i> , <i>v.</i>	† <i>ital'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>ital'icise</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>ital'ianize</i> , <i>v.</i>	

\* *Dire* (Dei ira, *the wrath of God*), *cruel*; *dreadful*, *horrible*; *mournful*.

† *Irenarch*, an officer of the old Greek empire, employed to preserve public tranquillity.

‡ *Ischury*, *a stoppage of urine*, whether by gravel or other causes. *Ischuretic* such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

§ *Isoperimetrical* figures, are such as have *equal perimeters* or *circumferences*, of which the circle is the greatest.—Harris.

‖ *Israel*, *a prince with God, or prevailing with God*; or one who *wrestleth with God*. The name given by God to Jacob on the night, or rather morning previous to meeting his brother Esau: "And God said, Thy name shall be called no more Jacob, but *Israel*: for as a prince *hast thou power* with God and with men, and *hast prevailed*."—Gen. xxxii. 1—32. xxxv. 10. *Israel* denotes the children of *Jacob*, and is often in Scripture taken for the *people of God*.—Exod. vi. 6, 7. 2 Kings xvii. 34. Psal. cxxxv. 4, 12. Isa. xix. 25. xiv. 4.

† *Italic*, denoting a type first used by *Italians*.

**ITER**—*ὄν*, *adv.* again, a second time : as, *it'erate*, to repeat, to utter again.

*it'erable*, *a.*

*it'erant*, *a.*

*reit'erate*, *v.*

*it'erate*, *v.*

*it'erative*, *a.*

*reitera'tion*, *n.*

*itera'tion*, *n.*

**ITER**, *itinēr-is*, *n.* 3. (*ab eo*, *itum*, to go), a journey, a march : as, *itin'erary*, a book of travels ; or done on a journey.

*itin'erant*, *a.*

*itin'erary*, *n.* & *a.*

*itin'erate*, *v.*

## J.

**JAC**—*eo*, *v.* 2. to lie : as, *adja'cent*, lying to or near.

*adja'cent*, *a.* & *n.*

*interja'cent*, *a.*

*ja'cent*, *a.*

*adja'cency*, *n.*

*interja'cency*, *n.*

*subja'cent*, *a.*

*circumja'cent*, *a.*

**JAC**—*io*, *jactum*, *v.* 3. to throw, to cast, or to dart : as, *eject'*, to throw out ; *inject'*, to throw in ; *object'*, to cast against ; *object*, something cast in the way ; *ejac'ulate*, to throw, shoot, or dart out ; *subjective* throwing or placing under, or relating to the subject.

*ab'ject*, *a.* & *n.*

*dejec'tedly*, *ad.*

*objec'tion*, *n.*

*ab'jectly*, *ad.*

*dejec'tedness*, *n.*

*objec'tionable*, *a.*

*ab'jectness*, *n.*

*dejec'tory*, *a.*

*objec'tive*, *a.*

*ab'ject'*, *v.*

*dejec'ture*, *n.*

*objec'tively*, *ad.*

*ab'jec'tion*, *n.*

*disjec'tion*, *n.*

*objec'tiveness*, *n.*

*ab'jec'tedness*, *n.*

*eject'*, *v.*

*objec'tor*, *n.*

*ab'ject'*, *v.*

*ejec'tion*, *n.*

*proj'ect*, *n.*

*ab'jec'tion*, *n.*

*eject'ment*, *n.*

*proj'ectile*, *n.* & *a.*

*ab'jective*, *a.*

*ejac'ulate*, *v.*

*project'*, *v.*

*ab'jectively*, *ad.*

*ejacula'tion*, *n.*

*projec'tion*, *n.*

*ab'jectiti'ous*, *a.*

*ejac'ulatory*, *a.*

*projec'tor*, *n.*

*con'ject'*, *v.*

*inject'*, *v.*

*projec'ture*, *n.*

*con'jector*, *n.*

*injec'tion*, *n.*

*reject'*, *v.*

*con'jecture*, *n.* & *v.*

*insubjec'tion*, *n.*

*rejec'ter*, *n.*

*con'jecturable*, *a.*

*interject'*, *v.*

*rejec'tion*, *n.*

*con'jectural*, *a.*

*interjec'tion*, *n.*

*rejec'table*, *a.*

*con'jecturally*, *ad.*

*jactita'tion*, *n.*

*rejec'ta'neous*, *a.*

*con'jectural'ity*, *n.*

*jac'ulate*, *v.*

*rejec'titi'ous*, *a.*

*con'jecturer*, *n.*

*jacula'tion*, *n.*

*sub'ject*, *a.* & *n.*

*deject'*, *v.* & *a.*

*jac'ulatory*, *a.*

*subject'*, *v.*

*dejec'ter*, *n.*

*miscon'jecture*, *n.* & *v.*

*subjec'ted*, *a.*

*dejec'tion*, *n.*

*ob'ject*, *n.*

*subjec'tion*, *n.*

*deject'ly*, *ad.*

*ob'ject'*, *v.*

*subjec'tive*, *a.*

subjectively, *ad.*  
superinjection, *n.*  
\*traject', *v.*

\*traject', *n.*  
trajec'tion, *n.*  
\*trajec'tory, *n.*

unobjec'ted, *a.*  
unobjec'tionable, *a.*  
unsub'ject, *a.*

JACOB—*us*, *m.* 2. (יעקב, *Jacob*, the heeler or supplanter, Heb.)

*James.*

†jac'obin, *n. & a.*  
jac'obine, *n.*  
jacobin'ical, *a.*

jac'obinism, *n.*  
jac'obinize, *v.*  
†jac'obite, *n. & a.*

jac'obitism, *n.*  
‡Jaco'bus, *n.*

JACUL—*um*, *n.* 2. (à jacio), a javelin, a dart. (See *Jacio*.)

JALOUX, *a.* (Fr.) suspicious in love; emulous.

jeal'ous, *a.*  
jeal'ously, *ad.*

jeal'ousness, *n.*  
jeal'ousy, *n.*

unjeal'ous, *a.*

JANU—*a*, *f.* 1. a gate, a door—jan'itor, *n.*

JANUARI—*us*, || *m.* 2. first month of the year—Jan'uary, *n.*

JEHOVAH (Heb. יהוה), the incommunicable name of God; the self-existent, and giver of existence.

JEJUN—*us*, *a.* empty—je'june', *a.* je'june'ness, *n.* jejun'ity, *n.*

JESUS, *m.* 4. (יהושע, *ab* ישוע, Heb.) Our Blessed Saviour.

Jesh'ua, *n.*

‡Jes'uit, *n.*

Jes'uitess, *n.*

\* *Traject*, *v.* to cast beyond or through. *Traject*, *n.* a ferry or passage for a water-carriage. *Trajectory*, the orbit of a comet.

† *Jacobin*, or *Jacobine*, a friar of the order of St. Dominic; a grey or white friar: one of an execrable faction in the late French democratical revolution, distinguished by their hatred of religion, monarchy, and social order; so called from their meeting at the church of St. *Jacobus*, or a monastery of the *Jacobin* friars. "With the *Jacobins* of France, vague intercourse is without reproach; marriage is reduced to the vilest concubinage; children are encouraged to cut the throats of their parents; mothers are taught that tenderness is no part of their character."—*Burke on a Regicide Peace*.

‡ *Jacobite*, one of a sect of heretics, who were anciently a branch of the *Eutychians*, and are still subsisting in the Levant. "The *Jacobites* took their denomination from one *Jacob*, a Syrian, who began to disseminate his doctrines in the East about the close of the sixth century. His sect are sometimes distinguished by the name of *Monophysites*, the progeny of the *Eutychians*, who asserted the single nature of Christ, in opposition to the orthodox, who maintained that his nature was twofold,—human and divine."—*Prof. White's Sermon*.

§ *Jacobus*, a gold coin worth twenty-five shillings; so called from king *James* the first of England, in whose reign it was struck.

|| *Januarius*, from *Janus*, an ancient king of Italy; also, the god of the year, who presided over the gates of heaven, and over peace and war. To him this month, among the Romans, was consecrated. He is painted with two faces (*bifrons* vel *biceps*.) His temple was open in time of war, and shut in time of peace.

‡ *Jesuit* (*Jesuite*, Fr.) one of a religious and learned order, founded by *Ignatius Loyola*, a Spanish military man, in the sixteenth century; which presumed to take the name of the *Society of Jesus*. "This society having been

*jes'uited, a.*  
*jesuit'ic, a.*  
*jesuit'ical, a.*

*jesuit'ically, ad.*  
*jes'uitism, n.*  
*Je'sus, n.*

*Jo'se, n.*  
*Jo'ses, n.*  
*Josh'ua, n.*

**JOC—us, m. 2.** *a joke or jest*: as, *jocose'*, full of jokes, or given to jest; *joc'ularly*, in a laughable or joking way.

*jocose', a.*  
*jocose'ly, ad.*  
*jocose'ness, n.*  
*jocos'ity, n.*  
*jocose'rious, a.*  
*joc'ular, a.*

*joc'ularly, ad.*  
*jocular'ity, n.*  
*joc'ulator, n.*  
*joc'ulatory, a.*  
*joc'und, a.*  
*joc'undly, ad.*

*joc'undness, n.*  
*jocun'dity, n.*  
*joke, n. & v.*  
*jo'king, n. & a.*  
*jo'kingly, ad.*  
*jo'ker, n.*

**JOIN—DRE, v.** (Fr. à jungo), to join. (See *Jungo*.)

**JOIR,\* m.** (Fr.) *a day*: as, *jour'ney*, the travel of *a day*; *so'journ*, to dwell anywhere for *a time*.

*adjourn', v.*  
*adjourn'ment, n.*  
*\*jour'nal, n.*  
*jour'nalist, n.*

*jour'nalize, v.*  
*jour'ney, n. & v.*  
*†jour'neyman, n.*  
*jour'ney-work, n.*

*rejour'n', v.*  
*so'journ, v. & n.*  
*sojour'ner, n.*  
*sojour'ning, n.*

**JUBIL—UM, n. 2.** *a joyful shout*.

*ju'bilant, a.*

*jubila'tion, n.*

*†ju'bilee, n.*

**JUCUND—us, a.** *pleasant*—*injucun'dity, n. jucun'dity, n.*

erected on purpose to fight the Pope's battles, not with prayers, and tears, and monastic addresses, but with learning, *policy*, and *address*.—its members are freed from all service or austerities, which would interrupt their studies, or might render their address less agreeable to all sorts of people."—*Dr. Geddes's Tracts*. The word, in our language, has been applied to men of great *cunning, craft, and deceit*; whence the common word *jesuitical*.

\* *Jour, journal* (Pr.) *giornale* (Ital.) probably from *dies, diurnus* (Lat.) the soft sound of *di* in *diurnus*, being nearly equivalent to the French *j*.

† *Journeyman*, a workman hired by *the day*. They were called *journeymen* that wrought with others by *the day*, though now by statute it be extended to those likewise that covenant to work in their occupation with another by *the year*.—*Cowel*.

‡ The *Jubilee* was the grand *Sabbatical year* of the Jews, celebrated after every seven septenaries of years; viz. every *forty-ninth* or *fiftieth year*, in commemoration of their deliverance out of Egypt. This was a year of *general release*, not only of all *debts*, like the common *Sabbatical year*, but of all *slaves*; and of all *lands* and *possessions* which had been sold, or otherwise alienated from the families and tribes to which they originally belonged. Critics are not agreed about the etymology of the word יובל, *Jobel*. Some derive it from *Jubal*, the inventor of *musical instruments*, Gen. iv. 21.; and suppose that this year was named after him, because it is a year of *mirth* and *joy*, on which music is a common attendant; or as we say in English, *a jovial time*; the word *jovial* being perhaps a corruption of the Hebrew word *Jobel*; or else, because it was ushered in with the *musical sound* of the trumpet through the whole land. There is another opinion, which bids as fair for probability as any, that *Jobel* comes from יבול, *jabal*, in *hiphil* הִבִּיל, *hebil*, which signifies *to recal, restore, bring back*, &c. because this year *restored* all slaves to their liberty, and

**JUDAH,\*** (יְהוּדָה, *the praise of the Lord*, ab יָדָה, *to put or hold forward or forth; to profess or confess, to praise*), *the fourth son of Jacob.*

*Jew, <i>n.</i>	Jew'ry, <i>n.</i>	Juda'ically, <i>ad.</i>
Jew'ess, <i>n.</i>	*Ju'dah, <i>n.</i>	Ju'daism, <i>n.</i>
Jew'ish, <i>a.</i>	Ju'das, <i>n.</i>	Ju'daize, <i>v.</i>
Jew'ishly, <i>ad.</i>	Jude'a, <i>n.</i>	Ju'daizer, <i>n.</i>
Jew'ishness, <i>n.</i>	Juda'ical, <i>a.</i>	

**JUDIC-o**, *judicatum, v.* 1. (*jus dicere, to speak the law, to administer justice*), *to give sentence, to judge: as, ju'dicatory, distributing justice, or a court of justice; judici'al, relating to a judge or legal justice; pre-judice, judgement formed beforehand, without examination.*

abju'dicated, <i>a.</i>	injudici'ous, <i>a.</i>	judici'ous, <i>a.</i>
abjudica'tion, <i>n.</i>	inju'dici'ously, <i>ad.</i>	judici'ously, <i>ad.</i>
adjudge', <i>v.</i>	injudici'ousness, <i>n.</i>	judici'ousness, <i>n.</i>
adjudge'ment, <i>n.</i>	judge, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	misjudge', <i>v.</i>
adju'dicate, <i>v.</i>	judg'er, <i>n.</i>	prejudge', <i>v.</i>
adjudica'tion, <i>n.</i>	judge'ment, <i>n.</i>	prejudge'ment, <i>n.</i>
diju'dicate, <i>v.</i>	judge'ship, <i>n.</i>	preju'dicate, <i>v. &amp; a.</i>
dijudica'tion, <i>n.</i>	ju'dicatory, <i>n. &amp; a.</i>	prejudica'tion, <i>n.</i>
extrajudici'al, <i>a.</i>	ju'dicative, <i>a.</i>	prejudicative, <i>a.</i>
extrajudici'ally, <i>ad.</i>	ju'dicature, <i>n.</i>	preju'dicacy, <i>n.</i>
impreju'dicate, <i>a.</i>	judici'al, <i>a.</i>	prej'udice, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>
inju'dicable, <i>a.</i>	judici'ally, <i>ad.</i>	prejudici'al, <i>a.</i>
injudici'al, <i>a.</i>	judici'ary, <i>a.</i>	prejudici'ally, <i>ad.</i>

brought back all alienated estates to the families to which they originally belonged. Accordingly, the Septuagint renders *Jabel*, ἀφαισις, *a remission*, Lev. xxv. 10.; and see 8—19. And Josephus saith it signifies ἐλευθεριαν, *liberty*.—*Josep. Antiq. Lib. III. cap. xii. sect. 3.*—See *Jennings' Jew. Antiq.*

\* In the strictest sense, this appellation יְהוּדִים, *Jehudim*, Ἰουδαῖοι, or *Jews*, belongs only to the posterity and tribe of *Judah*, after the defection of the ten tribes. *Hebrews*, in the full extent of the word, were the posterity of *Abraham*, the *Hebrew*; *Israelites*, the posterity of *Jacob*, or *Israel*; and *Jews*, the posterity of *Judah*, one of the sons of *Israel*. But after the division of *Abraham* and *Israel's* posterity into two kingdoms, under *Rehoboam* and *Jeroboam*, the one (under *Rehoboam*), was called the kingdom of *Judah*, because the tribe of *Judah* had the greater part of it, and also because the kings were of that tribe—the other, (who revolted under *Jeroboam*), consisting of ten tribes, was called the kingdom of *Israel*. Hence arose a distinction between *Jews* and *Israelites*. But as the ten tribes were afterwards, in a manner, lost in the Assyrian captivity, and the kingdom of *Judah* only continued through succeeding ages a body politic, the name *Jews* came to be applied indifferently to all *Hebrews* and *Israelites*, whether they belonged to the two tribes of *Judah* and *Benjamin*, or to the ten revolting tribes, whether they returned to *Judea* (as no doubt some of the ten, as well as of the two, tribes did, *Ezra* vi. 17.) or not.—*Jennings' Jew. Antiq.*

*prejudici' alness*, *n.*  
*rejudge'*, *v.*

*unjudged'*, *a.*  
*unpreju'dicate*, *a.*

*unprej'udiced*, *a.*

**JUGUL-UM**, *n.* 2. *the throat—ju'gular*, *a.*

**JUG-UM**, *n.* 2. *a yoke*: as, *con'jugal*, relating to *marriage*; *ab'jugate*, to *unyoke*; *ad'jugate*, to *yoke to*; *con'jugate*, to *join*, to *tie*, as it were to one *yoke*.

*ab'jugate*, *v.*

*con'jugate*, *v.*

*sub'jugate*, *v.*

*ad'jugate*, *v.*

*conjuga'tion*, *n.*

*subjuga'tion*, *n.*

*assub'jugate*, *v.*

*\*subdue'*, *v.*

*yoke*, *n.* & *v.*

*con'jugal*, *a.*

*subdu'able*, *a.*

*yoke'-fellow*, *n.*

*con'jugally*, *ad.*

*subdu'al*, *n.*

*yoke'mate*, *n.*

**JUNG-O**, *junctum*, *v.* 3. *to join*: as, *ad'junct*, something *joined* or *united* to (though not essentially); *conjunc'tion*, a *joining* or *connecting* together; *enjoin'*, or *injoin'*, to *make to join*, (to *direct*, to *order*); *subjunc'tive*, *joined* under, or added to.

*adjoin'*, *v.*

*conjunc'ture*, *n.*

*joint'ly*, *ad.*

*adjoin'ant*, *a.*

*disjoin'*, *v.*

*junc'tion*, *n.*

*ad'junct*, *n.* & *a.*

*disjoint'*, *v.*

*junc'tive*, *a.*

*ad'junctly*, *ad.*

*disjunct'*, *a.*

*junc'ture*, *n.*

*ad'junct'ion*, *n.*

*disjunc'tion*, *n.*

*jun'ta*, or

*ad'junc'tive*, *a.* & *n.*

*disjunc'tive*, *a.*

*jun'to*, *n.*

*ad'junc'tively*, *ad.*

*disjunc'tively*, *ad.*

*misjoin'*, *v.*

*cojoin'*, *v.*

*enjoin'*, *v.*

*reconjoin'*, *v.*

*conjoin'*, *v.*

*enjoin'er*, *n.*

*rejoin'*, *v.*

*conjoin't'*, *a.*

*enjoin'ment*, *n.*

*rejoin'der*, *n.*

*conjoin't'ly*, *ad.*

*injoin'*, *v.*

*rejoin't'*, *v.*

*conjunct'*, *a.*

*injunc'tion*, *n.*

*subjoin'*, *v.*

*conjunct'ly*, *ad.*

*join*, *v.*

*subjunc'tion*, *n.*

*conjunc'tion*, *n.*

*join'ing*, *n.*

*subjunc'tive*, *a.*

*conjunc'tive*, *a.*

*join'er*, *n.*

*unjoin'ted*, *a.*

*conjunc'tively*, *ad.*

*join'ery*, *n.*

*unjoin'*, *v.*

*conjunc'tiveness*, *n.*

*joint*, *n.* & *v.*

*unjoint'*, *v.*

**JUNC-US**, *m.* 3. *a bulrush*, a *flag—jun'cous*, *a.*

**JUPITER**, *jov-is*, *m.* 3. *the chief god of the Greeks and Romans*; as, *jo'vial*, relating to, or under the influence of *Jupiter*, (*gay*, *airy*, *merry*, *cheerful*.)

*jol'ly*, *n.*

*jol'lity*, *n.*

*jo'vialness*, *n.*

*jol'lily*, *ad.*

*jo'vial*, *a.*

*jo'vialist*, *n.*

*jol'liness*, *n.*

*jo'vially*, *ad.*

*jo'vialty*, *n.*

\* *Subdue*. See foot-note, p. 114.

† *Junta* or *Junto*, a cabal; a kind of men combined in any *secret design*; a congress of statesmen, a council.



**JUR**-o, juratum, *v.* 1. *to swear*: as, *abjure'*, to cast off, retract, or recant upon *oath*; *adjure'*, to impose an *oath*, or charge earnestly by *oath*; *per'jury*, sworn through or contrary to the truth, (false *oath*.)

<i>abjure'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>conjura'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ju'ryman</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>abjur'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>conjure'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>nonju'ring</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>abjura'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>con'jure</i> , <i>v.</i>	† <i>non'juror</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>abjure'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>con'jurer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>per'jure</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>adjure'</i> , <i>v.</i>	* <i>ju'rat</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>per'jurer</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>adju'rer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ju'ratory</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>per'jury</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>adjura'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ju'ror</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unper'jured</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>conjure'</i> , <i>v.</i>	† <i>ju'ry</i> , <i>n.</i>	

**JUS**, jur-is, *n.* 3. *right, law, justice*: as, *in'jury*, hurt without *justice*; *jurid'ical*, administering *justice* or *law*; *jurispru'dence*, the science of *law*.

<i>in'jure</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>jurid'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>jurisdic'tive</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>in'jurer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>jurid'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>jurispru'dence</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>in'jury</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>juris-con'sult</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>jurispru'dent</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>inju'rious</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>jurisdic'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ju'rist</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>inju'riously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>jurisdic'tional</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unin'jured</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>inju'riousness</i> , <i>n.</i>		

**JUST**-us, *a.* (à *jus*), *just, upright, lawful, reasonable*: as, *jus'tify*, to make *just*, (to clear from imputed guilt; to free from past sin by pardon; to maintain.)

<i>adjust'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>jus'ticement</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>justif'icative</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>adju'ster</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>jus'ticeship</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>justifica'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>adjust'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>justic'iary</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>justif'icatory</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>injus'tice</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>jus'tify</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>unjust'</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>just</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>ad.</i>	<i>jus'tifier</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unjust'ly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>just'ly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>jus'tifiable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unjus'tifiable</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>just'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>jus'tifiably</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>unjus'tifiably</i> , <i>ad.</i>
‡ <i>jus'tice</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>jus'tifiableness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unjus'tifiableness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>jus'ticeable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>justifica'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unjus'tified</i> , <i>a.</i>

**JUVEN**-is, *a.* *young*: as, *ju'venile*, belonging to *youth*.

<i>ju'venile</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ju'nior</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>rejuvenes'cence</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>juvenil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>junior'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>rejuvenes'cency</i> , <i>n.</i>

\* *Jurat*, a magistrate in some corporations.

† "*Jury*, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, *sworn* to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question."—*Cowel*.

‡ *Nonjuror*, one who, conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, *refuses to swear* allegiance to the Hanoverian family, who have succeeded him.

§ *Justice*, the virtue by which we give to every man *what is his due*. It is either *distributive*, belonging to magistrates; or *commutative*, respecting common transactions between men.

**JUV-o**, jutum, v. 1. *to help, to assist*: as, *adju'tor*, one who *helps*; *coadju'tor*, one who *assists* another, (a fellow-helper.)

*ad'jument*, n.

*ad'jutancy*, n.

*ad'jutant*, a. & n

*adju'tor*, n.

*adju'trix*, n.

*ad'jutory*, a.

*ad'juvate*, v.

*ad'juvant*, a.

*aid*, v.

*aid'er*, n.

*aid'ant*, a.

*aid'less*, a.

\**aide'-de-camp*, n.

*coad'jument*, n.

*coad'jutancy*, n.

*coad'jutant*, a.

*coadju'tor*, n.

*coadju'trix*, n.

## L.

**LABI-UM**, n. 2. *the lip*—*la'bial*, a. *la'biated*, a. *labioden'tal*, a.

**LAB-o** (λαβω, for λαμβανω), *to take*: as, *syll'able*, a *taking* together, of a certain number of letters.

*tas'trolabe*, n.

*dis'syllable*, n.

*mon'osyllable*, n.

*monosyllab'ical*, a.

*octosyl'lable*, n.

*pol'y'syllable*, n.

*polysyllab'ical*, a.

*quadrisyl'lable*, n.

*quinq'syl'lable*, n.

*septisyl'lable*, n.

*sexisyl'lable*, n.

*syl'lable*, n. & v.

*syllab'ic*, a.

*syllab'ical*, a.

*syllab'ically*, ad.

†*syllabus*, n.

*tris'yllable*, n.

*trisyllab'ical*, a.

**LAB-or**, lapsus, v. *dep.* 3. *to fall or glide*: as, *collapse'*, *to fall* together, (to close so as that one side touches the other); *sublapsa'rian*, done under or after the *fall* of man.

*collapse'*, v. & a.

*collapsed'*, a.

*collap'sion*, n.

*delapsed'*, a.

*elapse'*, v.

‡*illapse'*, n.

||*interlapse'*, n.

*la'bent*, a.

*lapse*, n. & v.

*lap'sed*, a.

*preterlapsed'*, a.

*relapse'*, v. & n.

*relap'ser*, n.

*sublapsa'rian*, n. & a.

*sublap'sary*, a.

†*supralapsa'rian*, n.

& a.

*supralap'sary*, a.

**LABOR**, m. 3. *labour, toil*: as, *labo'rious*, full of *labour* or *toil*; *lab'oratory*, a place where medicines are prepared, (a chemist's *work-room*.)

*elab'orate*, v. & a.

*elab'orately*, ad.

*elab'orateness*, n.

\* *Aide-de-camp*, an officer who attends the general that has the chief command of the army, to carry his orders to the inferior officers.

† *Astrolabe*, an instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, sun, or stars at sea.

‡ *Syllabus*, an abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

§ *Illapse*, literally, a falling on; a gradual emission or entrance of one thing into another; a sudden attack; a casual coming.

|| *Interlapse*, the flow of time between any two events.

† The *supralapsarians*, with whom the object of the decree is: *homo conditus*, man created, not yet fallen; and the *sublapsarians*, with whom it is man fallen, or the corrupt mass.—*Hammond*.

elabora'tion, *n.*  
 elab'oratory, or  
 lab'oratory, *n.*  
 inelab'orate, *a.*  
 la'bour, *n.* & *v.*

la'bourer, *n.*  
 labo'rious, *a.*  
 labo'riously, *ad.*  
 labo'riousness, *n.*  
 la'bourless, *a.*

la'boursome, *a.*  
 underla'bourer, *n.*  
 unl'a'boured, *a.*  
 unlabo'rious, *a.*

LABYRINTH—*us*, *m.* 2. *a maze, or a place formed with inextricable windings*—\*lab'yrinth, *n.* labyrin'thian, *a.*

LAC, lact-is, *n.* 3. *milk*: as, lac'teal, belonging to *milk* or *chyle*—a white juice like *milk*; lactes'cent, becoming or producing *milk*.

ablac'tate, *v.*  
 †ablacta'tion, *n.*  
 †delacta'tion, *n.*  
 †lac'tary, *a.* & *n.*  
 lacta'tion, *n.*

||lac'tage, *n.*  
 lacte'an, *a.*  
 lac'teal, *a.* & *n.*  
 lac'teous, *a.*  
 lactes'cence, *n.*

lactes'cent, *a.*  
 lactif'erous, *a.*  
 †oblec'tate, *v.*  
 oblecta'tion, *n.*  
 lac'tic, *a.*

LACER, *a.* torn, rent: as, lac'erable, that may be torn.

delac'erate, *v.*  
 delacera'tion, *n.*  
 dilac'erate, *v.*

dilacera'tion, *n.*  
 illac'erable, *a.*  
 lac'erable, *a.*

lac'erate, *v.*  
 lacera'tion, *n.*  
 lac'ervative, *a.*

LACHRYM—*a*, *f.* 1. *a tear*: as, lach'rymable, worthy of tears, (lamentable.)

delachryma'tion, *n.*  
 illach'rymable, *a.*  
 lach'rymal, *a.*

lach'rymable, *a.*  
 lach'rymary, *a.*

lachryma'tion, *n.*  
 \*lach'rymatory, *n.*

LACONI—*a*, *f.* 1. the country of the Spartans or Lacedemonians in Peloponnesus, who spoke and wrote in a short, concise, and pithy style; hence.

lacon'ic, *a.*  
 lacon'ical, *a.*

lacon'ically, *ad.*

lac'onism, *n.*

\* *Labyrinthus*, a building whose numerous passages and perplexing windings, render the way from it difficult, and almost impracticable. There were four very famous among the ancients, one near the city of the Crocodiles or Arsinoë in Egypt; another in Crete; a third at Lemnos; and a fourth in Italy, built by Porsena. That of Crete, built by Dædalus, was the most famous of all in classic history; that of Arsinoë, the most ancient. It was divided into twelve halls, and 3000 chambers; 1500 in the upper part, and the same number below; hence *a maze, or place formed with inextricable windings*.—See *Lempriere's Class. Dict.*

† *Ablactation*, one of the methods of grafting; and according to the signification of the word, as it were *a weaning* of a scion by degrees from its mother stock, not cutting it off wholly from the stalk, till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.

‡ *Delactation*, a weaning from the breast.

§ *Lactary*, a place where *milk* is kept, a *dairy-house*.

|| *Lactage*, produce from animals yielding *milk*.

¶ *Oblectate*, to *delight* or *please*,—as *milk* to a child.

\*\* *Lachrymatory*, a vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

**LAMENT-OR**, *v. dep.* 1. *to bewail*: as, *lam'entable*, to be lamented, (causing or expressing sorrow, pitiful.)

*lament'*, *v. & n.*

*lamenta'tion*, *n.*

*lament'ing*, *a.*

*lam'entable*, *a.*

*lament'er*, *n.*

*unlament'ed*, *a.*

*lam'entably*, *ad.*

**LAMIN-A**, *f.* 1. *a thin plate*: as, *lam'ellar*, relating to thin scales or plates.

*lam'ina*, *n.*

*lam'ellar*, *a.*

*lam'ellated*, *a.*

*lam'inated*, *a.*

**LAN-A**, *f.* 1. *wool*: as, *lan'ifice*, woollen manufacture.

*lan'ifice*, *n.*

*lanig'erous*, *a.*

**LANCE-A**, *f.* 1. *a lance, a spear*: as, *lan'cinate*, to tear or rend as by spears.

*lance*, *n. & v.*

*lan'cet*, *n.*

*lancina'tion*, *n.*

*lan'cer*, *n.*

*lan'cinate*, *v.*

**LANGU-EO**, *v.* 2. *to fade, to droop*: as, *lang'uid*, fading, (faint, weak; dull.)

*lang'uid*, *a.*

*lang'uish*, *v. & n.*

*lang'uishing*, *n.*

*lang'uidly*, *ad.*

*lang'uisher*, *n.*

*lang'uishingly*, *ad.*

*lang'uidness*, *n.*

*lang'uishment*, *n.*

*lang'uor*, *n.*

**LANI-US**, *m.* 2. *a butcher*—*dila'niate*, *v.* \**la'niary*, *n.* *la'ni-ate*, *v.*

**LANUGO**, *in-is*, *f.* 3. *soft tender hair or down*—*lanu'ginous*, *a.*

**LA-OS** (λαος), *the people*: as, *la'ity*, *the people*, as distinguished from the clergy.

*Archela'us*, *n.*

*lay*, *a.*

*Laodice'ans*, *n.*

*la'ic*, *a. & n.*

*lay'man*, *n.*

*Nic'olas*, *n.*

*la'ical*, *a.*

*Laodice'a*, *n.*

*Nicola'itans*, *n.*

*la'ity*, *n.*

**LAPIS**, *id-is*, *m.* 3. *a stone*: as, *dilap'idate*, to free from stones, (to go to ruin, or make desert); *lap'idary*, one who deals in stones and gems.

*dilap'idate*, *v.*

*lap'idate*, *v.*

*lapides'cent*, *a.*

*dilapida'tion*, *n.*

†*lapida'tion*, *n.*

†*lapidif'ic*, *a.*

*inlap'idate*, *v.*

*lapid'eous*, *a.*

*lap'idist*, *n.*

†*lap'icide*, *n.*

*lapides'cence*, *n.*

*la'pis*, *n.*

*lap'idary*, *n. & a.*

\* *Laniary*, a shambles, or place where meat is sold. *Laniate*, to tear or cut in pieces like a butcher.

† *Lapicide*, a stone-cutter. *Lapidation*, a stoning. *Lapidific*, forming stone.

**LAQUE-*us*, m. 2. a snare, a trick.**

*illa'queate, v.*

*illaquea'tion, n.*

**LARD-*um*, n. 2. bacon ; the grease of swine.**

*lard, n. & v.*

*lar'derer, n.*

*\*lar'dry, n.*

*\*lar'der, n.*

*lar'da'ceous, a.*

**LARG-*us*, a. big, extensive, liberal : as, lar'gess, a gift.**

*enlarge', v.*

*large, a.*

*lar'gess, n.*

*enlar'ger, n.*

*large'ly, ad.*

*†largiti'on, n.*

*enlarge'ment, n.*

*large'ness, n.*

*unenlarged', a.*

**LASCIV-*us*, a. lewd, lustful, wanton.**

*lasciv'ious, a.*

*lasciv'iousness, n.*

*lasciv'ient, a.*

*lasciv'iously, ad.*

*lasciv'ien'cy, n.*

**LASS-*us*, a. weary, worn-out—las'situde, n.**

**LATE-*o*, v. 2. to hide, to conceal : as, la'tent, hidden, secret**

*la'tency, n.*

*lat'itancy, n.*

*latita'tion, n.*

*la'tent, a.*

*lat'itant, a.*

**LATER, m. 3. a brick or tile—lateriti'ous, a.**

**LATIN-*us*, a. (à Latium, n. 2. a country of Italy), Latin, or of the people of Latium.**

*†Lat'in, n. & a.*

*lat'inism, n.*

*latin'ity, n.*

*lat'inly, ad.*

*lat'inist, n.*

*lat'inize, v.*

**LATRI-*as* (λατρεία, à λατρεῖς, a servant), service for hire ; worship : as, demonol'atry, the worship of the devil ; pyrol'atry, fire-worship.**

*demonol'atry, n.*

*idol'atry, n.*

*idol'atrize, v.*

*iconol'ater, n.*

*idolat'rical, a.*

*§la'tria, n.*

*idol'ater, n.*

*idol'atrous, a.*

*pyrol'atry, n.*

*idol'atress, n.*

*idol'atrously, ad.*

**LATR-*o*, latratum, v. 1. to bark : as, obla'trate, to bark or rail against.**

*la'trate, v.*

*la'trant, a.*

*oblatra'tion, n.*

*latra'tion, n.*

*obla'trate, v.*

**LATUM, sup. (à fero, latum), to carry, to bear, to bring : as, dil'atory, carrying asunder or hither and thither,**

*\* Larder, a room where meat is kept or salted. Lardry, a place where victuals are kept.*

*† Largition, the act of giving.*

*† Latin, written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.*

*§ Latría, the highest kind of worship ; distinguished by the Papists from dúlia, or inferior worship.*

(*tardy, loitering*); *leg'islate*, to carry, pass, or make laws; *rel'ative*, carrying or bringing back, (*having relations*); *obla'tion*, an offering, a sacrifice.

<i>abla'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>legisla'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>  prol'ate</i> , <i>a.</i>
* <i>ab'lative</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>legisla'tionship</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>prola'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>antiprelat'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>leg'islative</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>relate'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>antiprelat'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>legisla'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>rela'ter</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>collate'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>legisla'tress</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>rela'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>colla'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>legisla'ture</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>rela'tionship</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>collatit'ious</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>misrelate'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>rel'ative</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
<i>colla'tive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>misrela'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>rel'atively</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>colla'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>mistranslate'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>rel'ativeness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>correlate'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>mistransla'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>subla'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>cor'relate</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>mistransla'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>super'lative</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>correl'ative</i> , <i>a.</i>	† <i>oblate'</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>super'latively</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>correl'ativeness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>obla'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>super'lativeness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>dil'atory</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>obla'tioner</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>translate'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>dil'atorily</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>prel'acy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>transla'table</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>dil'atoriness</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡ <i>prel'ate</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>transla'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>elate'</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>prel'ateship</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>transla'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ela'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>prelat'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>transla'tory</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>il'lative</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>prelat'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>unprelat'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>il'latively</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>prela'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unrela'ted</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>illa'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>prel'ature</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unrel'ative</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>indil'atory</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>prel'atureship</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unrel'atively</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>irrel'ative</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>prel'aty</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>untransla'table</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>irrel'atively</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>prolate'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>untransla'ted</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>leg'islate</i> , <i>v.</i>		

**LATUS**, *ēr-is*, *n.* 3. *the side*: *as*, *lat'eral*, belonging to the side; *collat'eral*, sides together.

<i>collat'eral</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>lat'erally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>quadrilat'eral</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>collat'erally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>lateral'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>septilat'eral</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>equilat'eral</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>multilat'eral</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>trilat'eral</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>lat'eral</i> , <i>a.</i>		

\* *Ablative*, that takes away; denoting the sixth case of the Latin nouns; the case which, among other significations, includes the person from whom something is taken away.

† *Correlative*, literally, carrying back with; having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends upon the existence of another; *as*, father and son, husband and wife, &c. are *correlative* terms.

‡ *Oblate*, flattened at the poles—used of a spheroid.

§ *Prelate*, one carried or advanced before the rest; an ecclesiastic of the highest order and dignity of the church.

|| *Prolate*, *v.* to pronounce, to utter, *Prolate*, *a.* extended beyond an exact round.

**LAT-US, a.** *broad, wide*: as, *lat'itude*, a being *broad* or *wide*; *dilate'*, to *widen*, (to speak *largely* and *copiously*.)

<i>dilate'</i> , v. & a.	<i>dilata'tion</i> , n.	<i>lat'itude</i> , n.
<i>dila'tor</i> , or	<i>dila'table</i> , a.	* <i>latitudina'rian</i> , n. & a.
<i>dila'ter</i> , n.	<i>dilatabil'ity</i> , n.	<i>latitudina'rianism</i> , n.
<i>dila'tion</i> , n.	<i>latiros'trous</i> , a.	

**LAUR-US, f.** 4. or 2. a *laurel* or *bay-tree*.

<i>flau'reate</i> , v. a. & n.	<i>lau'rel</i> , n.	<i>lau'relled</i> , a.
<i>flaurea'tion</i> , n.		

**LAUS, laud-is, f.** 3. *praise*; *glory*: as, *allow'*, to *give to*, to *admit*; *lau'datory*, bestowing *praise*.

<i>allow'</i> , v.	<i>illau'dably</i> , ad.	<i>lau'dableness</i> , n.
<i>allow'able</i> , a.	<i>laud</i> , n. & v.	<i>laudabil'ity</i> , n.
<i>allow'ableness</i> , n.	<i>lau'der</i> , n.	<i>flau'danum</i> , n.
<i>allow'ance</i> , n.	<i>lau'dable</i> , a.	<i>lau'dative</i> , a.
<i>collaud'</i> , v.	<i>lau'dably</i> , ad.	<i>lau'datory</i> , a. & n.
<i>illau'dable</i> , a.		

**LAVO, lotum, v.** 1. & 3. (λουω), to *wash*: as, *laun'dry*, a place or room in which clothes are *washed*.

<i>laun'der</i> , n.	§ <i>la'va</i> , n.	<i>lave</i> , v.
<i>laun'derer</i> , n.	<i>lava'tion</i> , n.	¶ <i>la'ver</i> , n.
<i>laun'dress</i> , n.	<i>lav'atory</i> , n.	<i>lo'tion</i> , n.
<i>laun'dry</i> , n.		

**LAX-US, a.** *loose, open*: as, *lax'ity*, a being *loose*; *prolix'*, *loose*, (long, tedious.)

<i>lax</i> , a. & n.	<i>lax'ativeness</i> , n.	<i>prolix'ious</i> , a.
<i>lax'ly</i> , ad.	<i>prolix'</i> , a.	<i>relax'</i> , v. & n.
<i>lax'ity</i> , n.	<i>prolix'ly</i> , ad.	<i>relax'able</i> , a.
<i>lax'ness</i> , n.	<i>prolix'ness</i> , n.	<i>relaxa'tion</i> , n.
<i>laxa'tion</i> , n.	<i>prolix'ity</i> , n.	<i>relax'ative</i> , a. & n.
<i>lax'ative</i> , a. & n.		

**LECH-ER, v.** (Fr.) to *lick*, to *taste*—*rel'ish*, n. & v. *rel'ish-able*, a.

\* *Latitudinarian*, one who thinks and acts at *large*; one who *departs* from orthodoxy, or who is *free* in religious opinions.

† *Laureation*, denotes, in the universities, the act or state of having *degrees conferred*, as they have in some of them a flowery crown, in imitation of *laurel* among the ancients. *Laureate*, to crown with *laurels*.

‡ *Laudanum* (a cant word from *laudo*, Lat.) a soporific tincture.

§ *Lava* (Ital.) liquid and vitrified, or sulphureous matter discharged by volcanoes at the time of their eruption.

|| *Lavatory*, a *wash*; something in which parts diseased are *washed*.

¶ *Laver*, a *washing vessel*.

**LECHER**, (Eng. à luxuria), a *lewd* or *lustful* person.

lech'er, n. & v.

lech'erous, a.

lech'erousness, n.

lech'ery, n.

lech'erously, ad.

**LEG-o**, legatum, v. 1. to send as an ambassador; to leave by will, to bequeath: as, *allege'*, to send on ambassador, (to affirm, to bring as an excuse or proof; to cite or quote.)

ab'legate, v.

col'leagueship, n.

§leg'atary, or

ablega'tion, n.

colleg'atary, n.

§legatee', n.

allege', v.

col'lege, n.

leg'ate, n.

allega'tion, n.

col'lege-like, a.

lega'tion, n.

alleg'er, n.

colle'gial, a.

leg'ative, a.

allege'able, a.

colle'gian, n.

legator', n.

allege'ment, n.

colle'giate, a. & n.

misallege', v.

allegiance, n.

\*del'egacy, n.

misallega'tion, n.

allegiant, n.

†del'egate, v. n. & a.

rel'egate, v.

colleague', v.

delega'tion, n.

relega'tion, n.

col'league, n.

††eg'acy, n.

uncolle'giate, v. & a.

**LEG-o**, lectum, v. 3. (λεγω, to say), to gather, to read, to choose: as, *collect'*, to gather together; *el'igible*, that may be gathered out, or fit to be chosen; *elec'tion*, the act of choosing or gathering out; *lec'ture*, the thing read, (a discourse); *neglect'*, not to gather, (to omit by carelessness); *prolegom'ena*, introductory observations.

||acatalec'tic, n.

collec'tively, ad.

dialec'tical, a.

collect', v.

collec'tible, a.

dialectici'an, n.

collec'tion, n.

†collecta'neous, a.

di'l'igence, n.

collec'tor, n.

†collectiti'ous, a.

di'l'igent, a.

collec'torship, n.

\*\*di'alect, n.

di'l'igently, ad.

collec'tive, a.

††dialec'tic, a. & n.

††eclec'tic, n. & a.

\* *Delegacy*, a number of persons sent to act for, or to represent, a public body.

† *Delegate*, one sent to act for another, a deputy, a vicar.

‡ *Legacy*, a thing left by will.

§ *Legatary* or *Legatee*, one who has a legacy left him.

|| *Acatalectic*, a verse which has the complete number of syllables, without defect or superfluity.

† *Collectaneous* or *collectitious*, gathered up together,—as notes compiled from various books.

\*\* *Dialect*, literally, a reading or speaking asunder or apart; the subdivision of a language, as of the Greek—the Attic, Doric, Ionic, Æolic dialects: style or manner of expression; language or speech.

†† *Dialectic* or *dialectical*, logical, argumental.

‡† *Eclectic*, literally, one who gathers out; one of those ancient philosophers, who, without attaching themselves to any particular sect, gathered out or took from any author or sect, what they judged good. One of a sect in the Christian Church, called also modern *Platonics*, as considering the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit and genius of the Christian. One of a sect of Physicians among the ancients.



<i>elect</i> , v. a. & n.	<i>intellectual</i> 'ity, n.	<i>neglec</i> 'tingly, ad.
<i>elec</i> 'tion, n.	<i>intel</i> 'ligence, n.	<i>neglec</i> 'tion, n.
<i>electioneer</i> 'ing, a. & n.	<i>intel</i> 'ligency, n.	<i>neglec</i> 'tive, a.
<i>elec</i> 'tive, a.	<i>intel</i> 'ligencer, n.	<i>neg</i> 'ligence, n.
<i>elec</i> 'tively, ad.	<i>intel</i> 'ligencing, a.	<i>neg</i> 'ligent, a.
<i>elec</i> 'tor, n.	<i>intel</i> 'ligent, a.	<i>neg</i> 'ligently, ad.
<i>elec</i> 'toress, n.	<i>intel</i> 'ligently, ad.	<i>predilec</i> 'tion, n.
<i>elec</i> 'toral, a.	<i>intelligen</i> 'tial, a.	<i>pre-elect</i> ', v.
<i>electoral</i> 'ity, n.	<i>intel</i> 'ligible, a.	<i>pre-elect</i> 'ion, n.
<i>elec</i> 'torate, n.	<i>intel</i> 'ligibly, ad.	<i>prelec</i> 't, v.
<i>el</i> 'egance, n.	<i>intel</i> 'ligibleness, n.	<i>prelec</i> 'tion, n.
<i>el</i> 'egancy, n.	<i>†lec</i> 'tion, n.	<i>prelec</i> 'tor, n.
<i>el</i> 'egant, a.	<i>§lec</i> 'tionary, n.	<i>prolegom</i> 'ena, n. pl.
<i>el</i> 'egantly, ad.	<i>lec</i> 'ture, n. & v.	<i>recollect</i> ', v.
* <i>el</i> 'egit, n.	<i>lec</i> 'turer, n.	<i>recollec</i> 'tion, n.
<i>el</i> 'igible, a.	<i>lec</i> 'tureship, n.	<i>re-elect</i> ', v.
<i>eligibil</i> 'ity, n.	<i>le</i> 'gend, n. & v.	<i>re-elect</i> 'ion, n.
<i>illeg</i> 'ible, a.	<i>†leg</i> 'endary, a. & n.	<i>select</i> ', v. & a.
<i>illeg</i> 'ibly, ad.	<i>leg</i> 'ible, a.	<i>selec</i> 'tedly, ad.
<i>illegibil</i> 'ity, n.	<i>leg</i> 'ibly, ad.	<i>selec</i> 'tion, n.
<i>indil</i> 'igence, n.	<i>leg</i> 'ibleness, n.	<i>select</i> 'ness, n.
<i>indil</i> 'igent, a.	<i>legibil</i> 'ity, n.	<i>selec</i> 'tor, n.
<i>indil</i> 'igently, ad.	** <i>le</i> 'gion, n.	<i>uncollec</i> 'ted, a.
<i>inel</i> 'egance, n.	<i>le</i> 'gionary, a. & n.	<i>unelec</i> 'ted, a.
<i>inel</i> 'egancy, n.	<i>les</i> 'son, n. & v.	<i>unel</i> 'igible, a.
<i>inel</i> 'egant, a.	†† <i>lex</i> 'icon, n.	<i>unlec</i> 'tured, a.
<i>inel</i> 'egantly, ad.	<i>lexicog</i> 'raphy, n.	<i>unintel</i> 'ligent, a.
† <i>in</i> 'tellect, n.	<i>lexicog</i> 'rapher, n.	<i>unintel</i> 'ligible, a.
<i>intellec</i> 'tion, n.	<i>neglect</i> ', v. & n.	<i>unintel</i> 'ligibly, ad.
<i>intellec</i> 'tive, a.	<i>neglec</i> 'ter, n.	<i>unintelligibil</i> 'ity, n.
<i>intellec</i> 'tual, a. & n.	<i>neglect</i> 'ful, a.	
<i>intellec</i> 'tualist, n.	<i>neglect</i> 'fully, ad.	

**LEGUMEN**, *in-is*, n. 3. *all kind of pulse*: as, peas, beans, &c.—*leg*'ume, or *legu*'men, n. *legu*'minous, a.

\* *Elegit*, (in law,) a writ, so called.

† *Intellect*, the mind; the power of understanding.

‡ *Lectio*, a reading or lesson; a variety in copies.

§ *Lectionary*, a book containing parts of Scripture, read in churches.

|| *Legend*, a chronicle or register of the lives of saints; any memorial or relation; an incredible, unauthentic narrative; any inscription, particularly on medals or coins.

† *Legendary*, relating to a legend, fabulous, romantic; or, a relator of legends; a book of old histories.

\*\* *Legion*, a body of men among the Romans, about 5000, chosen for military service; any great number.

†† *Lexicon*, a dictionary; a book teaching the signification of words.

**LEISURE** (Eng. à loisir, Fr.) *freedom from business ; convenience of time.*

*lei'sure, n. & a.      lei'sureable, a.      lei'sureably, ad.*  
*lei'surely, a. & ad.*

**LEN-IS**, *a. gentle, soft, mild : as, len'ity, a being mild.*

*len'ient, a. & n.      len'iment, n.      len'ity, n.*  
*len'ify, v.      len'itive, a. & n.*

**LENS**,\* *lent-is, f. 3. lentil, a kind of pulse.*

*\*lens, n.      len'tiform, a.      len'til, n.*  
*lentic'ular, a.*

**LENTIGO**, *in-is, f. 3. a pimple on the face.*

*lenti'go, n.      lentig'inous, a.*

**LE-O**, *v. 2. OR LIN-O*, *v. 3. to besmear or daub ; to blot : as, indel'eble, that cannot be blotted out.*

*del'eble, or      †delete'rious, or      indel'ible, a.*  
*del'ible, a.      †del'etery, a.      indel'ibly, ad.*  
*delete', v.      del'etory, n.      indelibil'ity, n.*  
*dele'tion, n.      indel'eble, or*

**LEO**, *on-is, m. 3. a lion : as, li'only, like a lion.*

*leo, n.      li'on, n.      li'on-like, a.*  
*le'onine, a.      li'oness, n.      li'only, a.*

**LEPR-A**, *f. 1. (λεπρα), a loathsome disease, covering the body with white scales : as, lep'er, one infected with a leprosy.*

*lep'er, n.      lep'rously, ad.      lepros'ity, n.*  
*lep'erous, or      lep'rousness, n.      lep'rosy, n.*  
*lep'rous, a.*

**LEPS-IS** (λεψις, à λαμβανω, *to take*), *a taking or receiving : as, analep'tic, receiving or recovering, (comforting.)*

*†acatalep'sia, n.      antepilep'tic, a.      catalep'sy, n.*  
*analep'tic, a.      †catalep'sis, or      catalep'tic, a.*

\* *Lens*, a piece of glass or other transparent substance of the figure of a *lentil*, which either collects the rays of light into a point, or disperses them, according to their form and the laws of refraction ; such as a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object-glass of a telescope. The *convex lens* converges the rays of light, and the *concave* disperses the rays.

† *Deleterious* or *deletery*, blotting from ; deadly, destructive, poisonous.

‡ *Acatalepsia*, impossibility of complete recovery.

§ *Catalepsis* or *catalepsy*, the *seizing* or *attacking* of a distemper ; a lighter species of apoplexy or epilepsy ; a brain distemper.

\**dilem'na*, *n.*†*ep'ilepsy*, *n.**epilep'tic*, *a.**epilep'tical*, *a.*†*lem'ma*, *n.*‡*metalep'sis*, *n.**metalep'tic*, *a.**metalep'tically*, *ad.*‖*prolep'sis*, *n.*‡*prolep'tic*, *or**prolep'tical*, *a.**prolep'tically*, *ad.*LEPUS, *ör-is*, *m.* 3. *a hare—lep'orine*, *a.*LETHE (ληθη), *forgetfulness, oblivion*: *as, leth'argy, the disease causing forgetfulness, (a morbid drowsiness, the sleepy disease.)**le'the*, *n.**lethe'an*, *a.**le'theed*, *a.**leth'argy*, *n.**lethar'gic*, *a.**lethar'gical*, *a.**lethar'gically*, *ad.**lethar'gicness*, *n.**lethar'gicalness*, *n.*LETH-UM or LET-UM, *n.* 2. *death.**le'thal*, *or**le'tal*, *a.**lethal'ity*, *n.**lethif'erous*, *a.*LEUC-OS (λευκος), *white; pale, languid.*\*\**leucophleg'macy*, *n.* *leucophlegmat'ic*, *a.* *mesoleu'cys*, *n.*LEVI (לוי, *joined*; לוי, *to join, couple, to associate*), *the third son of Jacob by Leah.*†*Le'vite*, *n.**levit'ical*, *a.**levit'ically*, *ad.*LEVIG-O or LÆVIG-O, *v.* 1. (*à lævis, a. smooth*), *to polish.**lev'igate*, *v. & a.* *leviga'tion*, *n.*LEV-O, levatum, *v.* 1. (*à levis, a. light*), *to lift up, to raise*:\* *Dilemma*, *a taking or receiving in either way; an argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions; a difficult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alternative.*† *Epilepsy*, literally, the act of *seizing upon, or attacking*; *a convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with loss of sense. A convulsive motion happens when the blood, or nervous fluid, runs into any part with so great violence that the mind cannot retain them.—Quincy.*‡ *Lemma*, literally, *a receiving or taking*; *a proposition previously assumed.*§ *Metalepsis*, *a changing or transposition*; *a continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations.*‖ *Prolepsis*, literally, the act of *taking before*; *a figure in rhetoric, according to which, objections likely to be advanced are answered beforehand; an error in chronology, by which events are dated too early.*¶ *Proleptic* is a medical term applied to certain fits of a disease; *previous, antecedent.*\*\* *Leucophlegmacy*, *paleness with viscid juices and cold sweatings.*†† *Levites*, the posterity of *Levi*, were one of the tribes of Israel; and from the great zeal they showed against idolatry in the case of the golden calf, (Exod. xxxii. 26—28), God was pleased to set that whole tribe apart to the office of ministration in his service in the sanctuary, instead of the first-born of Israel, Numb. i. 47—54. iii. 12, 13. chap. viii. 5—26. Aaron and his family were appointed to the office of high priest, Lev. viii. 1 Chron. xxiii. 13. But the *Levites* were a lower order of ecclesiastical persons, inferior to the priests, and their assistants in the sacred service, 1 Chron. xxiii. 26. to the end.

as, *alleviate*, to make *light*, (to ease); *elevate*, to raise up aloft, (to exalt); *relieve*, to lift up, (to ease, to succour); *levy*, to-raise, or the act of raising money or men.

<i>alleviate</i> , v.	<i>leaven</i> , n. & v.	<i>lift</i> , v. & n.
<i>alleviation</i> , n.	<i>levant</i> , n. & a.	<i>lifter</i> , n.
<i>alleviative</i> , n.	* <i>levanter</i> , n.	<i>lifting</i> , n.
<i>elevate</i> , v. & a.	<i>levantine</i> , a.	<i>relevant</i> , a.
<i>elevation</i> , n.	† <i>levator</i> , n.	<i>relevation</i> , n.
<i>elevator</i> , n.	† <i>levee</i> , n.	<i>relieve</i> , v.
<i>illeviable</i> , a.	‡ <i>lever</i> , n.	<i>reliever</i> , n.
<i>irrelevancy</i> , n.	<i>leviable</i> , a.	<i>relieveable</i> , a.
<i>irrelevant</i> , a.	<i>levy</i> , n. & v.	<i>relief</i> , n.
<i>irrelevantly</i> , ad.	<i>levity</i> , n.	<i>sublevation</i> , n.
<i>irrelieveable</i> , a.	<i>levitation</i> , n.	

**LEX**, *leg-is*, f. 3. a law or rule: as, *illegal*, not lawful; *lawyer*, one who professes or is skilled in law; *legislation*, the act of giving laws; *legislator*, one who makes laws; *legitimate*, legal, genuine, born in marriage.

<i>illegal</i> , a.	<i>law-breaker</i> , n.	<i>legalize</i> , v.
<i>illegally</i> , ad.	<i>lawgiver</i> , n.	<i>legislate</i> , v.
<i>illegality</i> , n.	<i>lawgiving</i> , a.	<i>legislation</i> , n.
<i>illegality</i> , n.	<i>lawless</i> , a.	<i>legislative</i> , a.
<i>illegalize</i> , v.	<i>lawlessly</i> , ad.	<i>legislator</i> , n.
<i>illegitimate</i> , a. & n.	<i>lawlessness</i> , n.	<i>legislatress</i> , n.
<i>illegitimately</i> , ad.	<i>law-maker</i> , n.	<i>legislatorship</i> , n.
<i>illegitimacy</i> , n.	<i>law-monger</i> , n.	<i>legislature</i> , n.
<i>illegitimation</i> , n.	<i>lawyer</i> , n.	<i>legist</i> , n.
<i>law</i> , n.	<i>lawyerly</i> , a.	<i>legitimacy</i> , n.
<i>lawful</i> , a.	<i>legal</i> , a.	<i>legitimate</i> , a. & v.
<i>lawfully</i> , ad.	<i>legally</i> , ad.	<i>legitimately</i> , ad.
<i>lawfulness</i> , n.	<i>legality</i> , n.	<i>legitimateness</i> , n.

\* *Levanter*, a strong easterly wind; so called by the sailors in the Mediterranean; or one who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the wager he has lost.

† *Levator*, a surgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.

‡ *Levee*, the time of rising; or the concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

§ *Lever*, "the second mechanical power, is a balance supported by a hypomochlion (hypo, *hypo*, under, and mochlos, *μοχλος*, a lever,—or what supports the lever); only the centre is not in the middle, as in the common balance, but near one end; for which reason it is used to elevate or raise a great weight; whence comes the name lever."—Harris.

|| *Relevant*, literally, lifting up again; relieving; lending aid; affording something to the purpose.

*legitima'tion*, *n.*  
*\*priv'ilege*, *n.* & *v.*  
*†sac'rilege*, *n.*

*sacrilegi'ous*, *a.*  
*sacrilegi'ously*, *ad.*

*sacrilegi'ousness*, *n.*  
*sac'rilegist*, *n.*

**LIBER**, *a.* *free*: as, *lib'erate*, to *free* or *set free*; *deliv'er*, to *set free*, (to *save*, to *give up*; to *speak*.)

*delib'erate*, *v.* & *a.*  
*delib'erately*, *ad.*  
*delib'erateness*, *n.*  
*delibera'tion*, *n.*  
*delib'erative*, *a.* & *n.*  
*delib'eratively*, *ad.*  
*deliv'er*, *v.*  
*deliv'erer*, *n.*  
*deliv'erance*, *n.*  
*deliv'ery*, *n.*

*illib'eral*, *a.*  
*illib'erally*, *ad.*  
*illiberal'ity*, *n.*  
*indelib'erate*, *a.*  
*indelib'erated*, *a.*  
*lib'eral*, *a.*  
*lib'erally*, *ad.*  
*liberal'ity*, *n.*  
*lib'eralize*, *v.*  
*lib'erate*, *v.*

*libera'tion*, *n.*  
*libera'tor*, *n.*  
*†lib'ertine*, *a.* & *n.*  
*lib'ertinage*, *n.*  
*lib'ertinism*, *n.*  
*lib'erty*, *n.*  
*redelib'erate*, *v.*  
*redeliv'er*, *v.*  
*redeliv'ery*, *n.*  
*undelib'erated*, *a.*

**LIBER**, *libri*, *m.* 2. *a book*: as, *li'brary*, a *collection of books*, or *place where books are kept*.

*§li'bel*, *n.* & *v.*  
*li'beller*, *n.*  
*li'belling*, *n.*

*li'bellous*, *a.*  
*li'brary*, *n.*

*libra'rian*, *n.*  
*libra'rianship*, *n.*

**LIBIDO**, *in-is*, *f.* 3. *desire, lust, passion.*

*libid'inous*, *a.*  
*libid'inously*, *ad.*

*libid'inousness*, *n.*  
*libid'inist*, *n.*

*unlibid'inous*, *a.*

**LIB-O**, *v.* 1. *to taste, to touch gently; to pour out.*

*deli'bate*, *v.*

*deliba'tion*, *n.*

*liba'tion*, *n.*

**LIBR-A**, *|| f.* 1. *a pound; a balance*: as, *equilib'rium*, *equal balance*, (*equality of weight, of evidence, motives or powers*); *li'bral*, of *a pound weight*.

*equili'brate*, *v.*  
*equilibra'tion*, *n.*  
*equilib'rium*, *n.*  
*equilib'rious*, *a.*

*equilib'riously*, *ad.*  
*equil'ibrist*, *n.*  
*equilib'rity*, *n.*  
*||li'bra*, *n.*

*li'bral*, *a.*  
*li'brate*, *v.*  
*libra'tion*, *n.*

**LICE-O**, *licitum*, *v.* 2. *to be lawful*: as, *illic'it*, not *lawful*; *licen'tious*, unrestrained by *law* or *morality*; *license'*, to *permit by law*.

\* *Privilege*, a *private law*, or enjoying the advantage of a *private law*; a *special right*, or *peculiar advantage*; *immunity*, a *right* not universal.

† *Sacrilege*, the crime of breaking a *sacred law*; or *profaning sacred things*; such as the *robbing of a church*.

‡ *Libertine*, one *unconfined*, or at *liberty*; one who lives *without restraint or law*, or who *pays no regard* to the precepts of *religion*; (in *law*), a *freedman*, or rather, the *son of a freedman*.

§ *Libel*, literally, a *little book or writing*; a *satire*; *defamatory writing*; a *lampoon*; (in *law*), a *declaration or charge in writing* against a person exhibited in *court*.

|| *Libra*, the seventh sign in the *Zodiac*; the *balance*.

illic'it, *a.*illic'itly, *ad.*li'cence, *or*li'cense, *n.* & *v.*li'censer, *n.*li'censeable, *a.*licen'tiate, *n.* & *v.*licen'tious, *a.*licen'tiously, *ad.*licen'tiousness, *n.*lic'it, *a.*lic'itly, *ad.*lic'itness, *n.*

LICI—o, licitum, (com<sup>p</sup> form of lacio, *v.* 3. *to allure*), *to draw, to allure*: as, elic'it, *to draw out*, (by labour or art.)

allic'ieny, *n.*allic'ient, *n.*elic'it, *v.* & *a.*elic'itate, *v.*elicitat'ion, *n.*

LICTOR, *m.* 3. an officer or servant who attended on the principal Roman magistrates—lic'tor, *n.*

LID—o, lisum, (com<sup>p</sup> form of lædo, *v.* 3. *to hurt, to strike*): as, collisi'on, the act of *striking together*.

allisi'on, *n.*collide', *v.*collisi'on, *n.*elide', *v.*elisi'on, *n.*

LIEU, *m.* (Fr.) *place, room, stead*: as, lieuten'ant, one who holds office or rule in *place* or *stead* of another.

lieu, *n.*lieuten'ancy, *n.*lieuten'ant, *n.*lieuten'antship, *n.*\*pur'lieu, *n.*

LIGN—um, *n.* 2. *wood*: as, lig'neous, made of *wood*.

-lign-al'oes, *n.*lig'neous, *a.*lig'nous, *a.*lig'num-vitæ, *n.*

LIG—o, ligatum, *v.* 1. *to bind, to tie*: as, col'ligate, *to bind together*; lig'ature, the thing *tied*, or act of *binding*; ob'ligatory, *binding*.

ab'ligate, *v.*al'ligate, *v.*alligat'ion, *n.*allig'ature, *n.*circumligat'ion, *n.*col'ligate, *v.*colligat'ion, *n.*deligat'ion, *n.*disoblige', *v.*disobligeat'ion, *n.*disob'ligatory, *a.*disobli'ging, *a.*disobli'gingly, *ad.*disobli'gingness, *n.*irreligi'on, *n.*irreligi'ous, *a.*irreligi'ously, *ad.*league, *n.* & *v.*leagued', *a.*lea'guer, *n.*li'able, *a.*li'ableness, *n.*liabil'ity, *n.*liege, *a.* & *n.*liege'man, *n.*†lig'ament, *n.*ligamen'tal, *a.*

\* *Purlieu*, literally, a *place clear* or *exempt* from the forest. "In Henry III.'s time, the Charta de Foresta (was) established; so that there was much land disafforested, which hath been called *purlieus* ever since."—Howell's *Lett.* Hence the *grounds* on the borders of a forest; *border*; *inclosure*; *district*.

† *Ligament*, a white and solid body, softer than a cartilage, and harder than a membrane; their chief use is *to fasten* the bones, which are articulated together for motion, lest they should be dislocated by exercise; any thing that connects; a *bond* or *chain*.

ligamen'tous, *a.*  
 liga'tion, *n.*  
 lig'ature, *n.*  
 ob'ligate, *v.*  
 obliga'tion, *n.*  
 \*obliga'to, *n.*  
 ob'ligatory, *a.*

oblige', *v.*  
 †oblige'e, *n.*  
 obli'ger, *n.*  
 oblige'ment, *n.*  
 obli'ging, *a.*  
 obli'gingly, *ad.*  
 obli'gingness, *n.*

obligor', *n.*  
 religi'on, *n.*  
 religi'onist, *n.*  
 religi'ous, *a.*  
 religi'ously, *ad.*  
 religi'ousness, *n.*

LIMB—*us*, † *m.* 2. *a border or margin*—‡lim'bo, or lim'bus, *n.*

LIMEN, in-is, *n.* 3. *a threshold ; an entrance or beginning.*

elim'inate, *v.*  
 elimina'tion, *n.*

‡inlimine, *ad.*

prelim'inary, *a. & n.*

LIMES, it-is, *m.* 3. *a path ; a limit or boundary : as, ilim'it-able, that cannot be bounded or limited.*

ilim'itable, *a.*  
 ilim'itably, *ad.*  
 ilim'ited, *a.*  
 ilim'itedness, *n.*  
 illimita'tion, *n.*

lim'it, *n. & v.*  
 lim'ited, *a.*  
 lim'itedly, *ad.*  
 lim'iter, *n.*  
 lim'itary, *a.*

limita'tion, *n.*  
 lim'itless, *a.*  
 unlim'itable, *a.*  
 unlim'ited, *a.*  
 unlim'itedly, *ad.*

LIMPID—*us*, *a.* *clear, pure, transparent.*

lim'pid, *a.*

lim'pidness, *n.*

lim'pitude, *n.*

LINE—*a*, *f.* 1. *a line : as, delin'eate, to make lines down, (to sketch, to paint, to describe) ; lin'eage, the line or race of a family, ascending or descending.*

curvilinear, *a.*  
 delin'eate, *v.*  
 delinea'tion, *n.*  
 delin'eament, *n.*  
 interline', *v.*  
 interli'ning, *n.*  
 interlinea'tion, *n.*  
 interlin'ear, *a.*  
 interlin'ear, *a. & n.*

line, *n.*  
 lin'eal, *a.*  
 lin'eally, *ad.*  
 lin'eament, *n.*  
 lin'ear, *a.*  
 linea'tion, *n.*  
 lin'eage, *n.*  
 multilin'eal, *a.*

out'line, *n.*  
 predelinea'tion, *n.*  
 rectilin'ear, *a.*  
 rectilin'eous, *a.*  
 sublinea'tion, *n.*  
 tralin'eate, *v.*  
 underline', *v.*  
 unlin'eal, *a.*

LINGU—*a*, *f.* 1. *the tongue ; a language : as, lingua'cious, full of tongue ; ling'uist, one skilled in languages.*

biling'uous, *a.*

hand-lan'guage, *n.*

lin'go, *n.*

\* *Obligato* (Ital.) a musical term, signifying *necessary*, on purpose, for the instrument named.

† *Obligee*, a person to whom another, called the *obligor*, is bound by a legal or written contract.—See *Cowel*.

‡ *Limbo* or *Limbus*, ("Eo quod sit limbus inferorum,"—*Du Cange* ; that is, as if the *frontier* or *margin* of the other world), a region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain ; popularly *hell* ; any place of *misery* and *restraint*.

§ *In limine*, in the *threshold* or *outset* ; before any thing is said or done.

*lan'guage, n.*  
*lan'guaged, a.*  
*\*lan'guet, n.*

*lingua'cious, n.*  
*linguaden'tal, a.*

*ling'uist, n.*  
*sabbling'ual, a.*

**LINGUO-**, *lictum, v. 3. to leave, to forsake*: as, *delinq'uent*, one who *forsakes* or *fails* in duty, (an *offender*.)

<i>delinq'uency, n.</i>	<i>derelic'tion, n.</i>	<i>relin'quishment, n.</i>
<i>delinq'uent, n.</i>	<i>rel'ict, n.</i>	<i>relin'quisher, n.</i>
<i>der'elict, a.</i>	<i>relin'quish, v.</i>	<i>relin'quishing, n.</i>

**LI-OS** (λειος), *smooth, soft*—†*li'entery, a. hienter'ic, a.*

**LIP-O** (λειπω), *to leave out; to fail*: as, *ellip'sis*, (in rhet.) something *left out*, (in geom.) an *oval* figure.

† <i>eclipse', n. &amp; v.</i>	<i>ellip'tic, a.</i>	<i>lipoth'ymy, n.</i>
† <i>eclip'tic, a.</i>	<i>ellip'tical, a.</i>	<i>lipoth'ymous, a.</i>
<i>ellip'sis, n.</i>	<i>ellip'tically, ad.</i>	

**LIQUE-O**, *v. 2. to melt, to be liquid or clear*: as, *col'hiquate*, *to melt*, (to turn from solid to fluid), *liq'uefy, to melt* or *grow liquid*.

<i>colliq'uable, a.</i>	<i>eliqua'tion, n.</i>	<i>liq'uor, n. &amp; v.</i>
<i>colliq'uament, n.</i>	<i>liq'uable, a.</i>	† <i>liqueur', n.</i>
<i>col'liquant, a.</i>	<i>liq'uate, v.</i>	<i>liq'uid, a. &amp; n.</i>
<i>col'liquate, v.</i>	<i>liqua'tion, n.</i>	<i>liq'uidate, v.</i>
<i>colliqua'tion, n.</i>	<i>liq'uefy, v.</i>	<i>liquida'tion, n.</i>
<i>colliq'uative, a.</i>	<i>liquefac'tion, n.</i>	<i>liq'uidness, n.</i>
<i>colliquefac'tion, n.</i>	<i>liq'uefiable, a.</i>	<i>liquid'ity, n.</i>
<i>deliq'uate, v.</i>	<i>liques'cent, a.</i>	<i>unliq'uified, a.</i>
<i>deliqua'tion, n.</i>	<i>liques'cency, n.</i>	

**LIR-A**, *f. 1. a furrow or ridge of land*: as, *delir'ious*, from or out of the *furrow*, (*doting, raving*.)

<i>delir'ate, v.</i>	<i>delira'tion, n.</i>	<i>delir'ament, n.</i>
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\* *Languet*, any thing cut in the form of a *tongue*.

† *Lientery*, a particular looseness or *diarrhœa*, wherein the food passes so suddenly through the stomach and guts, as to be thrown out by stool, with little or no alteration.—*Quincy*. But, *dysentery*, a looseness wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood.

‡ *Eclipse*, a *leaving* or *putting out*; an *obscuration* of the luminaries of heaven; the sun is eclipsed by the intervention of the moon; the moon, by the interposition of the earth;—darkness or *obscuration*.

§ *Ecliptic*, literally, a *leaving* or *going out*; a great circle of the sphere, in which the sun performs his apparent annual motion. It is supposed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiac, and makes an angle with the equinoctial in the points of Aries and Libra, of nearly 23° 30', which is called the obliquity of the *ecliptic*.

|| *Lipo'hymy*, a *leaving off*, or *failing* the soul or heart, a swoon or fainting fit.

†† *Liqueur*, a draught of some spiritous and high-flavoured liquid, used by those whose gentility recoils at the vulgar phrase—a *drum*.



delir'ancy, *n.*  
delir'ium, *n.*

delir'ious, *a.*

delir'iousness, *n.*

LIS, lit-is, *f.* 3. *strife*; *a law-suit*: as, lit'igate, to *contest in law*; litigi'ous, given to *law-suits*.

deli'igate, *v.*  
delitiga'tion, *n.*  
lit'igant, *n.* & *a.*

lit'igate, *v.*  
litiga'tion, *n.*  
litigi'ous, *a.*

litigi'ously, *ad.*  
litigi'ousness, *n.*

LITAN-IA (λειτουργία), *prayer, supplication*—lit'an'y, *n.*

LITER-A, *f.* 1. *a letter*: as, lit'erature, *learning or skill in letters*; litera'ti, the *learned*; oblit'erate, to *put letters out*, (to *efface any thing written*.)

allitera'tion, *n.*  
alkit'erative, *a.*  
illit'eracy, *n.*  
illit'eral, *a.*  
illit'erate, *a.*  
illit'erateness, *n.*  
illit'erature, *n.*  
let'ter, *n.* & *v.*

let'tered, *a.*  
let'ter-founder, *n.*  
let'terpress, *n.*  
lit'eral, *a.*  
lit'erally, *ad.*  
lit'eralism, *n.*  
lit'eralist, *n.*  
literal'ity, *n.*

lit'erary, *a.*  
lit'erate, *a.*  
litera'ti, *n.*  
lit'erature, *n.*  
lit'erator, *n.*  
oblit'erate, *v.*  
oblitera'tion, *n.*

LITH-os (λίθος), *a stone*: as, lithot'omy, the *art or practice of cutting for the stone*.

\*a'erolite, *n.*  
†lith'arge, *n.*  
lithog'raphy, *n.*  
lithog'raper, *n.*

lithograph'ic, *a.*  
lith'omancy, *n.*  
†lithontrip'tic, *a.*

lithot'omy, *n.*  
lithot'omist, *n.*  
lith'ic, *a.*

LIT-os (λειος), *public*—lit'urgy, *n.* litur'gic, *a.* litur'gical, *a.*

LITT-us, ōr-is, *n.* 3. *the shore*—lit'toral, *a.*

LIVID-us, *a. black and blue*—liv'id, *a.* liv'idness, *n.* livid'ity, *n.*

LIVR-ER, *v.* (Fr.) to *give or deliver up*: as, deliv'ery, the *act of giving or delivering up*.

deliv'er, *v.*  
deliv'erer, *n.*  
deliv'erance, *n.*

deliv'ery, *n.*  
||liv'ery, *n.* & *v.*  
liv'eryman, *n.*

redeliv'er, *v.*  
redeliv'ery, *n.*

\* Aerolite, *a stone*, it is said, that falls from the air or atmosphere.

† Litharge, properly, *lead* in a semivitreous state, gathered from *silver ore* when purifying, or otherwise prepared; *a white metal compounded of lead and silver*.

‡ Lithontripctic (à tribo, τριβω, to pour, to melt), any medicine proper to *dissolve the stone* in the kidneys or bladder.

§ Liturgy, form of prayers; formulary of *public devotions*.

|| Livery, the act of *giving possession*: (*Livery and seison is delivery and possession*): *Release from wardship*; the writ by which *possession is obtained*. The *clothes given to servants*, from the *scarfs or ribbands of chosen colours*, given

**LIXIV**—*um*, *n.* 2. *lye*; *water impregnated with salt of any kind*—*lixiv'ium*, *n.* *lixiv'ial*, *a.* *lixiv'iate*, *a.* *lixivia'tion*, *n.*

**LIX**—*us*, (*comp<sup>d</sup>* form of *laxus*), *loose*; *long*. (See *Laxus*.)

**LOC**—*us*, *m.* 2. *a place*: as, *col'locate*, *to place together*; *dis'locate*, *to put out of place or joint*; *lo'cal*, *relating to place*.

*ab'locate*, *v.*

*abloc'a'tion*, *n.*

*alloca'tion*, *n.*

*col'locate*, *v. & a.*

*colloc'a'tion*, *n.*

*eloca'tion*, *n.*

*interloca'tion*, *n.*

*dis'locate*, *v.*

*disloc'a'tion*, *n.*

*lo'cal*, *a.*

*lo'cally*, *ad.*

*local'ity*, *n.*

*lo'cate*, *v.*

*loca'tion*, *n.*

*locomo'tion*, *n.*

*locomo'tive*, *a.*

*locomotiv'ity*, *n.*

*transloca'tion*, *n.*

**LOCUST**—*a*, *f.* 1. *a locust, a devouring insect*—\**lo'cust*, *n.*

**LOG**—*os* (*λογος, à λεγω, to speak*), *reason, a word, a speech, a discourse, science or knowledge*: as, *anthol'ogy*, *a collection of flowers or poems*; *apol'ogy*, *defence, excuse*, *asthenol'ogy*, *a discourse on weakness*; *di'ologue*, *a discourse between two (or more)*; *entomol'ogy*, *a discourse on insects*; *log'ic*, *the art of reasoning*.

by the ladies of old to knights. "To such (knights) as were victorious, prizes were awarded by the judges, and presented by the hands of ladies,—with ribbands, or scarfs, of chosen colours, called *liveries*. Those *liveries* are the ladies' favours spoken of in romance; and appear to have been the origin of the ribbands which still distinguish so many orders of knighthood."—*Brydson's Summary of Heraldry*. From the old cavaliers wearing the *livery* of their mistresses, the custom of people of quality making their servants wear a *livery*, to denote *service*, is supposed to be derived,—hence a *particular dress*; a *garb* worn as a token or consequence of any thing. *Livery*, in former days, thus seems also to have been used for a *cockade*. *Livery*, in London, denotes the collective body of *liverymen*, or the *freemen* of a company.—*Johnson's Dict. by Todd*.

\* *Locust*, signifies, "(1.) *a certain vile insect*. Their nature is to be *together*, therefore vast multitudes are resembled by them, *Nah. iii. 15*. In *Arabia*, and other countries that are infested by them, they come in vast numbers upon their corn when ripe, and what they do not eat, they *infect* with their touch and their moisture coming from them; and afterwards dying in great numbers, they *poison* the air, and cause a *pestilence*. God plagued the Egyptians, by sending swarms of them into their land, *Exod. x. 12—19*. (2.) Either a large sort of *grasshoppers*, or a kind of *green herb*, *Lev. xi. 22*. *Matth. iii. 4*. (3.) *Authors or teachers of false doctrine*, who *infect* others by instilling their *poisonous* doctrines into them, *Rev. ix. 3—11*."—*Cruden's Scrip. Concordance*. "The Hebrews had several sorts of *locusts*, which are not known among us: the old historians and modern travellers remark, that *locusts* are very numerous in *Africa*, and many places of *Asia*; that sometimes they fall like a cloud upon the country, and eat up every thing they meet with. Moses describes four sorts of *locusts*, (*Lev. xi. 21, 22*.) Since there was a prohibition against using *locusts*, it is not to be questioned but that these creatures were commonly eaten in *Palestine* and the neighbouring countries."—*Calmet*.

*ambi'ogy, <i>n.</i>	asthenol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	demonol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
amphibol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	††astrol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	dendrol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
amphibolog'ical, <i>a.</i>	astrol'oger, <i>n.</i>	dendrol'ogist, <i>n.</i>
amphibolog'ically, <i>ad.</i>	astrolog'ian, <i>n.</i>	di'alogise, <i>v.</i>
amphi'ogy, <i>n.</i>	astrolog'ical, <i>a.</i>	di'alogism, <i>n.</i>
†anal'ogy, <i>n.</i>	**astro-theol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	di'alogist, <i>n.</i>
analog'ical, <i>a.</i>	atheolo'gian, <i>n.</i>	dialogis'tical, <i>a.</i>
analog'ically, <i>ad.</i>	††battol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	dialogis'tically, <i>ad.</i>
analog'icalness, <i>n.</i>	battol'ogist, <i>n.</i>	di'alogue, <i>n.</i>
anal'ogize, <i>v.</i>	battol'ogize, <i>v.</i>	di'alogue-writer, <i>n.</i>
anal'ogous, <i>a.</i>	botanol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	†††doxol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
anal'ogism, <i>n.</i>	botanol'ogist, <i>n.</i>	doxolog'ical, <i>a.</i>
angiol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	††cat'alogue, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	†††ec'logue, <i>n.</i>
anthrol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	‡‡chir'ology, <i>n.</i>	‡‡‡el'oge, <i>n.</i>
antholog'ical, <i>a.</i>	chronol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	el'ogist, <i>n.</i>
†antil'ogy, <i>n.</i>	chronol'oger, <i>n.</i>	el'ogy, <i>n.</i>
antilog'arithms, <i>n.</i>	chronol'ogist, <i>n.</i>	enterol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
apol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	chronolog'ic, <i>a.</i>	entomol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
apolog'et'ic, <i>a.</i>	chronolog'ical, <i>a.</i>	entomolog'ical, <i>a.</i>
apolog'et'ical, <i>a.</i>	conchol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	entomol'ogist, <i>n.</i>
apol'ogist, <i>n.</i>	craniol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	ep'ilogue, <i>n.</i>
apol'ogize, <i>v.</i>	†††cryptol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	epil'ogize, <i>v.</i>
apol'ogizer, <i>n.</i>	dactylol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	††††epil'ogism, <i>n.</i>
‡ap'ologue, <i>n.</i>	***dec'alogue, <i>n.</i>	epilogis'tic, <i>a.</i>
aretol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	decalogist, <i>n.</i>	****ethol'ogy, <i>n.</i>

\* *Ambilogy*, *amphilogy*, or *amphibology*, discourse of uncertain meaning.

† *Analogy*, literally, a *speaking* again, an *answering* to, or *agreeing* with; the *similitude* of *relation* or *resemblance* between things with regard to some *circumstances* or *effects*; as, *learning* is said to *enlighten* the mind. Thus, *learning* has the same *relation* to mind which *light* has to the eye; hence, *analogically*, *learning* is said to *enlighten* the mind.

‡ *Antilogy*, a contradiction between any *words* and passages in an author.

§ *Apologue*, an allegorical *discourse*, contrived to teach some moral truth.

|| *Aretology*, (*ab aperi, arete, virtue.*) that part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of arriving at it.

†† *Astrology*, the practice of foretelling things by the *knowledge* of the *stars*, —an art now generally exploded as irrational and false.

\*\* *Astro-theology*, *divinity* founded on the *observation* of the celestial bodies.

††† *Battology*, (*a Barros, Battus*, who made long hymns, consisting of many lines, full of *tautologies*.) or *Polylogy*, denotes a multiplicity of *words*, or often repeating one and the same thing.

†††† *Cat'alogue*, a list of books or things one after the other.

§§ *Chirology* or *Dactylology*, the art of *talking* or *conversing* with the hands or fingers.

||| *Craniology*, the science of the skull, or of cerebral pathology

††† *Cryptology*, literally, secret science; enigmatically, *language*.

\*\*\* *Decalogue*, the ten *commandments* given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai.

†††† *Doxology*, a form of giving glory to God.

††††† *Eclogue*, a pastoral poem,—because Virgil called his pastorals *eclogues*.

§§§ *Eloge*, a funeral oration, a *panegyric* on the dead.

||||| *Epilogue*, a speech upon, or conclusion of a *discourse*; the poem or speech at the end of a play.

\*\*\*\* *Ethology*, science of morals.

††††† *Epilogism*, computation, enumeration.

etholog'ical, <i>a.</i>	genealog'ical, <i>a.</i>	horologiography, <i>n.</i>
*etiology, <i>n.</i>	genealogist, <i>n.</i>	horologigraphic, <i>a.</i>
†etymology, <i>n.</i>	§genethliology, <i>n.</i>	hydrology, <i>n.</i>
etymolog'ical, <i>a.</i>	geology, <i>n.</i>	††hymnology, <i>n.</i>
etymolog'ically, <i>ad.</i>	geolog'ical, <i>a.</i>	illog'ical, <i>a.</i>
etymologer, <i>n.</i>	geologist, <i>n.</i>	illog'ically, <i>ad.</i>
etymologist, <i>n.</i>	gnomology, <i>n.</i>	illog'icalness, <i>n.</i>
etymologize, <i>v.</i>	gnomolog'ic, <i>a.</i>	ichthyology, <i>n.</i>
†euchology, <i>n.</i>	gnomolog'ical, <i>a.</i>	ichthyologist, <i>n.</i>
eu'logy, or	helminthology, <i>n.</i>	§§logarithms, <i>n.</i>
eulogium, <i>n.</i>	hierology, <i>n.</i>	log'ic, <i>n.</i>
eulog'ical, <i>a.</i>	†historiology, <i>n.</i>	log'ical, <i>a.</i>
eulog'ically, <i>ad.</i>	homologous, <i>a.</i>	log'ically, <i>ad.</i>
eu'logize, <i>v.</i>	**horology, <i>n.</i>	logician, <i>n.</i>
genealogy, <i>n.</i>	††horology, <i>n.</i>	log'ogriphe, <i>n.</i>

\* *Etymology*, (*ab atriis, cause, reason*), an account of the causes or reasons of any thing, generally of a distemper.

† *Etymology*. (See page 127.)

† *Euchology*, a formulary of prayers.

§ *Genethliology*, literally, *natal rites*; a species of divination practised by those who pretended to foretell, at the moment of birth, what would happen to a child during the whole course of its life.

|| *Geology*, the science which treats of the structure of the earth, or of the different minerals, stones, earths, &c. which enter into its composition, and the manner in which they are disposed in regard to each other.

† *Historiology*, knowledge or explanation of history.

\*\* *Horologe*, an instrument that indicates the hour of the day. But *chronometer* is now generally used.

†† *Horology*, the art of constructing *horologes*, or machines for measuring and indicating portions of time,—as clocks, watches, &c.

|| *Hymnology*, a collection of hymns.

§§ *Logarithms*, which are the indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another, were first invented by Napier Lord Merchiston, (of Merchiston castle near Edinburgh,) a Scottish baron, and afterwards completed by Mr. Briggs, Savilian professor at Oxford. They are a series of artificial numbers, contrived for the expedition of calculation, and proceeding in an arithmetical proportion, as the numbers they answer to, do in a geometrical one: for instance,

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512.

Where the numbers above, beginning with (0), and arithmetically proportional, are *logarithms*. The addition and subtraction of *logarithms*, answers to the multiplication and division of the numbers they correspond with; and this saves an infinite deal of trouble. In like manner will the extraction of roots be performed, by dissecting the *logarithms* of any numbers for the square root, and trisecting them for the cube, and so on"—Harris.

||| *Logic*, the art of reasoning, or the art which teaches the right use of reason, and treats of the several operations of the mind which are employed in argumentation or reasoning, as memory, conception, abstraction, imagination, judgment, reason, or understanding; also, consciousness, perception, attention, association of ideas; all these are called the mental or intellectual faculties or powers of man. *Logic* is so called, because thinking is only an inward mental discourse, wherein the mind converses with itself. *Logic*, one of the seven sciences. See foot-note on philology, page 214.)

*logom'achy, n.	§§neol'ogy, n.	¶¶¶¶pathol'ogy, n.
†macrol'ogy, n.	neolo'gian, n.	patholog'ical, a.
‡mantol'ogy, n.	neol'ogist, n.	pathol'ogist, n.
mar'tyrol'oge, or	neol'ogism, n.	petrol'ogy, n.
§martyrol'ogy, n.	neolog'ical, a.	****pharmacol'ogy, n.
martyrol'og'ical, a.	neuro'logy, n.	pharmacol'ogist, n.
martyrol'ogist, n.	¶¶nosol'ogy, n.	††††philol'ogy, n.
menol'ogy, n.	***ontol'ogy, n.	philol'oger, n.
¶meteorol'ogy, n.	ontol'ogist, n.	philol'ogist, n.
meteorol'ogist, n.	ontolog'ical, a.	philolog'ic, a.
meteorolog'ical, a.	ornithol'ogy, n.	philolog'ical, a.
mineral'ogy, n.	ornithol'ogist, n.	philol'ogize, v.
mineral'ogist, n.	†††osteol'ogy, n.	philol'ogus, n.
**mon'ologue, n.	osteolog'ical, n.	††††phraseol'ogy, n.
myol'ogy, n.	osteol'ogist, a.	phraseolog'ical, a.
††mythol'ogy, n.	†††pantalo'gia, n.	§§§§phrenol'ogy, n.
zynthol'ogist, n.	§§§paradoxol'ogy, n.	phrenolog'ical, a.
mytholog'ical, a.	paral'ogy, n.	phrenol'ogist, n.
mythol'ogize, v.	paral'ogism, n.	physicotheol'ogy, n.
††necrol'ogy, n.	paral'ogize, v.	¶¶¶¶¶physiol'ogy, n.

\* *Logomachy*, a contention in or about words.

† *Macrology*, long and tedious talk without matter; in rhetoric, a redundant or too copious style.

‡ *Martyrology* or *Martyrologe*, a catalogue or register of martyrs.

§ *Menology*, register of months.

¶ *Meteorology*, the doctrine of meteors.

\*\* *Monologue*, a scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

†† *Mythology*, system of fables; explanation of the fabulous history of the gods of the heathen world, or of the heathen divinities.

‡† *Necrology*, an account of persons deceased.

§§ *Neology*, invention or use of new words and phrases; or a new application of old words.

||| *Neurology*, a discourse on, or description of the nerves.

¶¶ *Nosology*, doctrine of diseases.

\*\*\* *Ontology*, a discourse on beings in general; the science of the affections of being in general—*metaphysics*.

††† *Osteology*, a description of the bones.

‡†† *Pantalogia*, a collection of all the words in a language.

§§§ *Paradoxology*, the use of paradoxes or opinions apparently absurd or contradictory, although sometimes true in fact.

|||| *Paralogy* or *Paralogism*, false reasoning, a false argument.

¶¶¶ *Pathology*, that branch of medicine which explains the symptoms of diseases.

\*\*\*\* *Pharmacology*, the knowledge of drugs and medicines.

†††† *Philology*, the science or study of language; criticism; grammatical learning; also an assemblage of sciences, consisting of grammar, rhetoric, logic, poetry, antiquities, history, and criticism, called by the French *Belles-Lettres*.

‡††† *Phraseology*, a mode of speech; style, diction.

§§§§ *Phrenology*, literally, the science of mind, or of cerebral pathology; a newly invented science, which professes to teach, from the conformation of the human skull, the particular characters and propensities of men, presuming that the faculties and operations of the human mind have their particular seat in certain parts of the brain, and are to be traced by particular external marks.

||||| *Physico-theology*, divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

¶¶¶¶ *Physiology*, the doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.

physiol'ogist, *n.*  
 physiolog'ical, *a.*  
 physiol'oger, *n.*  
 \*phytol'ogy, *n.*  
 phytolog'ical, *a.*  
 phytol'ogist, *n.*  
 †pneumatol'ogy, *n.*  
 poly'l'ogy, *n.*  
 potamol'ogy, *n.*  
 †prol'ogue, *n.*  
 prol'ogize, *v.*  
 prosyl'ogism, *n.*

‡pseudol'ogy, *n.*  
 ‖psychol'ogy, *n.*  
 psycholog'ic, *a.*  
 psycholog'ical, *a.*  
 †somatol'ogy, *n.*  
 \*\*syl'logism, *n.*  
 syl'logize, *v.*  
 syllogis'tic, *a.*  
 syllogis'tical, *a.*  
 syllogis'tically, *ad.*  
 ††tautol'ogy, *n.*  
 tautol'ogist, *n.*

tautolog'ical, *a.*  
 ††technol'ogy, *n.*  
 technolog'ical, *a.*  
 ††theol'ogy, *n.*  
 theolo'gian, *n.*  
 theol'ogist, *or*  
 the'ologue, *n.*  
 theolog'ical, *a.*  
 theolog'ically, *ad.*  
 ‖‖zool'ogy, *n.*  
 unanalog'ical, *a.*

**LONG-*vs.* *a.* long :** as, *longim'anous*, having long *hands* : *lon'gitude*, a being long, (*length*) ; *ob'long*, longer than broad.

*elong'*, *or*  
*elon'gate*, *v.*  
*elonga'tion*, *n.*  
*long*, *a.*  
*long'ly*, *ad.*  
*long'ness*, *n.*  
 ††*longanim'ity*, *n.*  
*longev'ity*, *n.*  
*longe'val*, *a.*  
*longe'vous*, *a.*  
*longim'anous*, *a.*

*longim'etry*, *n.*  
 \*\*\**longin'quity*, *n.*  
*long'ish*, *a.*  
*lon'gitude*, *n.*  
*longitu'dinal*, *a.*  
*longlived'*, *a.*  
*longshan'ked*, *a.*  
*long'some*, *a.*  
*long'spun*, *a.*  
*long'tongued*, *a.*  
*long'sufferer*, *n.*

*longsuf'fering*, *a. & n.*  
*long'ways*, *ad.*  
*longwind'ed*, *a.*  
*ob'long*, *a.*  
*ob'longly*, *ad.*  
*ob'longness*, *n.*  
*overlong'*, *a.*  
*prolong'*, *v.*  
*prolonga'tion*, *n.*  
*prolon'ger*, *n.*

**LOQU-*OR*, locutus, *v. dep. 3. to speak :*** as, *al'loquy*, a *speaking* to, (*address*) ; *col'loquy*, a *speaking* together, (*talk*) ; *el'quence*, a *speaking* out, (*the power of speaking* with fluency and elegance) ; *loqua'cious*, full of *talk* or *tongue* ; *ob'loquy*, a *speaking* against, (*blame.*)

*al'loquy*, *n.*

*allocu'tion*, *n.*

*alti'l'quence*, *n.*

\* *Phytology*, the doctrine of plants ; botanical discourse.

† *Pneumatology*, the doctrine of spiritual existence.

‡ *Prologue*, preface, introduction to any discourse or performance ; a *speech* made at the commencement of a play—the opposite to *epilogue*.

§ *Pseudology*, falsehood of speech.

‖ *Psychology*, a treatise or discourse on the soul ; an inquiry into the nature and properties of the soul.

†† *Somatology*, the doctrine of bodies.

\*\* *Syllogism*, literally reasoning with or together ; artificial reasoning ; an argument composed of three propositions or reasons ; as, *every man thinks, Peter is a man, therefore Peter thinks.*

†† *Tautology*, repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

‡† *Technology*, the description or discourse upon arts.

§§ *Theology*, divinity, or study of God.

‖‖ *Zoology*, a treatise or discourse on animals or living creatures.

††† *Longanimity*, length of mind, forbearance.

\*\*\* *Longinquity*, remoteness, not nearness.

\**ambiloquy*, *n.*  
*ambiloquous*, *a.*  
†*antiloquy*, *n.*  
*antiloquist*, *n.*  
‡*centiloquy*, *n.*  
*circumlocution*, *n.*  
*circumlocutory*, *a.*  
*colloquy*, *n.*  
*colloquial*, *a.*  
*colloquist*, *n.*  
*collocution*, *n.*  
*collocutor*, *n.*  
*elocution*, *n.*  
*elocutive*, *a.*

*eloquence*, *n.*  
*eloquent*, *a.*  
*eloquently*, *ad.*  
*grandiloquence*, *n.*  
*grandiloquous*, *a.*  
*interlocution*, *n.*  
*interlocutor*, *n.*  
*interlocutory*, *a.*  
*locution*, *n.*  
*loquacity*, *n.*  
*loquacious*, *a.*  
*magniloquous*, *a.*  
*multiloquous*, *a.*

*obloquy*, *n.*  
*obloquious*, *a.*  
‡*pauciloquy*, *n.*  
‖*prolocutor*, *n.*  
*prolocutorship*, *n.*  
‡*soliloquy*, *n.*  
*soliloquize*, *v.*  
\*\**stultiloquy*, *n.*  
*stultiloquence*, *n.*  
‡†*ventriloquy*, *n.*  
*ventriloquism*, *n.*  
*ventriloquist*, *n.*  
*ventriloquous*, *a.*

**LOY or LOI**, *f.* (Fr.) *law*: as, *loy'al* relating to *law*, (*obedient*, *true* to a prince or lover.)—*disloy'al*, *a.*

*disloy'ally*, *ad.*  
*disloy'alty*, *n.*

*loy'al*, *a.*  
*loy'ally*, *ad.*

*loy'alty*, *n.*  
*loy'alist*, *n.*

**LORIO**—*a.* *f.* 1. (*a lorum*, *n.* 2. *a thong*), *a coat of mail*, originally made of raw hides—*lor'icate*, *v.* *lorica'tion*, *n.*

**LOX**—*os* (λοξος), *oblique*: as, *loxodrom'ic*, the art of oblique sailing.

**LUBRIC**—*us*, *a.* *slippery*, *smooth*; *inconstant*: as, *lu'bricate*, to make *smooth* or *slippery*.

*lu'bricate*, *v.*  
*lubrica'tor*, *n.*  
*lubric'itate*, *v.*

*lu'bric*, *a.*  
*lubric'ity*, *n.*  
*lu'bricous*, *a.*

*lubrifac'tion*, *n.*  
*lubrifica'tion*, *n.*

**LUC**—*eo*, *v.* 2. (*a lux*, *lucis*, *f.* 3. *light*), to *shine*: as, *elu'cidate*, to make *shine* out, or to *clear*, (to explain); *lu'cid*, *shining*; *noctil'ucous*, *shining* in the night.

*antelu'can*, *a.*  
*elu'cidate*, *v.*  
*elucida'tion*, *n.*

*elu'cidative*, *a.*  
*elu'cidator*, *n.*  
*interlu'cent*, *a.*

*lu'cent*, *a.*  
*lu'cid*, *a.*  
*lu'cidness*, *n.*

\* *Ambiloquy*, doubtful or ambiguous discourse.

† *Antiloquy*, a speaking against; contradiction.

‡ *Centiloquy*, a hundredfold discourse.

§ *Pauciloquy*, a speaking little, or sparing and rare speech.

‖ *Prolocutor*, the foreman; the speaker of a convocation.

¶ *Soliloquy*, a speaking to one's-self alone, or a discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

\*\* *Stultiloquy* or *stultiloquence*, foolish talk or discourse.  
‡† *Ventriloquy* or *ventriloquism*, a speaking inwardly in the upper part of the mouth and throat, so that the sound seems to issue from the belly; the art of forming speech, by drawing the air into the lungs, so that the voice, proceeding out of the thorax, to a by-stander, seems to come from some distance, or in any direction.—*Chambers*.

*lucid'ity*, *n.*  
 \**Lucifer*, *n.*  
 †*lucife'rian*, *a.*  
*lucif'erous*, *a.*  
*lucif'erously*, *ad.*  
*lucif'ic*, *a.*

*lu'ciform*, *a.*  
*lu'culent*, *a.*  
*pellu'cid*, *a.*  
*pellu'cidness*, *n.*  
*pellucid'ity*, *n.*  
*noctil'uca*, *n.*

*noctil'ucous*, *a.*  
*relu'cent*, *a.*  
*semipellu'cid*, *a.*  
*translu'cency*, *n.*  
*translu'cent*, *a.*  
*translu'cid*, *a.*

**LUCR-UM**, *n.* 2. *gain, profit*: as, *lu'crative*, *gainful*.

*lu'cre*, *n.*      *lu'crative*, *a.*      *lucrif'erous*, *a.*      *lucrif'ic*, *a.*

**LUCT-OR**, *luctatus*, *v. dep.* 1. *to struggle*: as, *oblucta'tion*, *a struggling* against; *reluc'tant*, *struggling* back or against, (*unwilling*.)

*collucta'tion*, *n.*  
*elucta'tion*, *n.*  
*ineluc'table*, *a.*  
*lucta'tion*, *n.*

*oblucta'tion*, *n.*  
*reluct*, or  
*reluc'tate*, *v.*  
*relucta'tion*, *n.*

*reluc'tance*, *n.*  
*reluc'tancy*, *n.*  
*reluc'tant*, *a.*  
*reluc'tantly*, *ad.*

**LUCUBR-O**, *v.* 1. *to study or work by candle light*.

*lu'cubrate*, *v.*      *lucubra'tion*, *n.*      *lu'cubratory*, *a.*

**LUD-O**, *lusum*, *v.* 3. (*a ludus*, *m.* 2. *play*), *to play*; *to deceive*: as, *allude'*, *to play* to, (*to hint* at, *to insinuate*); *collu'sive*, *playing* or *acting* together in *a fraud*; *de-lude'*, *to cheat*, *to deceive*; *illu'sive*, *playing* upon or *deceiving* by false show; *lu'dicrous*, *exciting laughter*.

*allude'*, *v.*  
*allu'sion*, *n.*  
*allu'sive*, *a.*  
*allu'sively*, *ad.*  
*allu'siveness*, *n.*  
*allu'sory*, *a.*  
*collude'*, *v.*  
*collu'der*, *n.*  
 †*collu'sion*, *n.*  
*collu'ding*, *a.*  
*collu'sive*, *a.*  
*collu'sively*, *ad.*  
*collu'siveness*, *n.*  
*collu'sory*, *a.*  
*delude'*, *v.*  
*delu'ding*, *a.*

*delu'der*, *n.*  
*delu'dable*, *a.*  
*delu'sion*, *n.*  
*delu'sive*, *a.*  
*delu'sory*, *a.*  
*elude'*, *v.*  
*elu'dible*, *a.*  
*elu'sion*, *n.*  
*elu'sive*, *a.*  
*elu'sory*, *a.*  
*illude'*, *v.*  
*illu'sion*, *n.*  
*illu'sive*, *a.*  
*illu'sively*, *ad.*  
*illu'siveness*, *n.*  
*illu'sory*, *a.*

*inelu'dible*, *a.*  
*ludib'rious*, *a.*  
*lu'dicrous*, *a.*  
*lu'dicrously*, *ad.*  
*lu'dicrousness*, *n.*  
*ludifica'tion*, *n.*  
*ludif'icatory*, *a.*  
*luso'rious*, *a.*  
*lu'sory*, *ḡ.*  
*prelu'de*, *n.*  
*prelude'*, *v.*  
*prelu'der*, *n.*  
*prelu'dious*, *a.*  
*prelu'sive*, *a.*  
*prelu'sory*, *a.*  
*prolu'sion*, *n.*

\* *Lucifer*, literally, *light bearing*; the chief of the *devils*, or *prince* of the *air*; the morning or day *star*; the planet *Venus*, when it rises before the sun.

† *Luciferian*, like or belonging to *Lucifer*; proud, haughty, arrogant, *devilish*.

‡ *Collusion*, is, in our common law, a *deceitful agreement* or *compact* between two or more, for the one part to bring an action against the other to some *evil purpose*; as to defraud a third of his right.—*Cowel*.



LUGUBR-*is*, *a.* (*à* lugeo, *v.* 2. to mourn), mournful.

luc'tual, *a.*

lugu'brious, *a.*

LUMBRIC-*us*, *m.* 2. an earth-worm—\*lum'brical, *a.*

LUMB-*us*, *m.* 2. the loin—†lumba'go, *n.* lum'bal, or lum'bar, *a.*

LUMEN, *in-is*, *n.* 3. (*à* lux), light: as, illum'e', illumine, or illu'minate, to shine on, or put light in; lu'minary, *a.* body or thing that gives light.

†allu'minor, *n.*

illu'minator, *n.*

lu'minously, *ad.*

illum'e', *v.*

lu'mine, *v.*

lu'minousness, *n.*

illu'mine, *v.*

lu'minate, *v.*

re'lume', *v.*

illu'minate, *v. a. & n.*

lu'minary, *n.*

re'lumine, *v.*

illumina'tion, *n.*

lumina'tion, *n.*

trilu'minar, or

illu'minative, *a.*

lu'minous, *a.*

trilu'minous, *a.*

LUN-*a*, *f.* 1. (*à* luceo), the moon: as, lu'nacy, a disease or madness influenced by the moon; sub'lunary, under the moon, (of this world.)

interlu'nar, or

lu'nary, *a.*

plenilu'nary, *a.*

interlu'nary, *a.*

lu'nated, *a.*

semilu'nar, or

lu'nacy, *n.*

§lune, *n.*

semilu'nary, *a.*

lu'natic, *a. & n.*

||lu'net, *n.*

sublu'nar, or

luna'tion, *n.*

††lunette', *n.*

sub'lunary, *a.*

lu'nar, or

luniso'lar, *a.*

superlu'nar, *a.*

LU-o, lutum, *v.* 3. to wash away, or purge: as, allu'vial, washing to,—as a river with its brink carrying the particles to another place; elute', to wash off.

ab'luent, *a.*

allu'vion, *n.*

dilu'tion, *n.*

\*\*ablu'tion, *n.*

allu'vious, *a.*

dilu'ter, *n.*

allu'vial, *a.*

††dilate', *v.*

dil'uent, *a. & n.*

\* *Lumbrical*, in anatomy, denoting muscles of the hands and feet, which, on account of their smallness and figure, have derived this name of resemblance to worms.

† *Lumbago*, in anatomy, are pains very troublesome about the loins and small of the back, such as precede ague fits and fevers; they are most commonly from fulness and acrimony, in common with a disposition to yawnings, shudderings, and erratic pains in other parts, and go off with evacuation, generally by sweat and other critical discharges of fevers.—*Quincy*.

‡ *Alluminor*, one who colours or paints upon paper or parchment; so called, because he gives graces, light, and ornament, to the letters or figures coloured.

§ *Lune*, any thing in the shape of a half-moon; fit of lunacy or frenzy.

|| *Lunet*, a little moon.

†† *Lunette*, a small half-moon.

\*\* *Ablution*, the act of washing from; the water used in washing; the rinsing of chymical preparations in water, to dissolve and wash away any acrimonious particles; the cup given without consecration to the laity in the Popish churches.

†† *Dilute*, literally, to wash asunder, to make thin or weak by the admixture of other parts.

*elute'*, v.  
*\*elu'triate*, v.  
*interlu'ency*, n.

†*pollute'*, v. & a.  
*pollu'ter*, n.  
*pollu'tedly*, ad.

*pollu'tedness*, n.  
*pollu'tion*, n.  
*unpollu'ted*, a.

LUP-US, m. 2. a wolf—*lu'pine*, a.

LURE for LEURRE, m. (Fr.) *any thing that entices, a decoy*:  
 as, *al'hure*, to entice to—*allure'*, v.

*allu'rer*, n.  
*allure'ment*, n.

*allu'ring*, n. & a.  
*allu'ringly*, ad.

*allu'ringness*, n.  
*lure*, n. & v.

LUSTR-UM, n. 2. a survey made every four years; a purifying sacrifice: as, *illu'strate*, to brighten with light or honour, (to explain or elucidate.)

*illu'strate*, v.

*illu'striously*, ad.

§*lus'trate*, v.

*illu'stration*, n.

*illu'striousness*, n.

*lustra'tion*, n.

*illu'strative*, a.

†*lute'string*, or

*lus'tre*, n. & v.

*illu'stratively*, ad.

*lus'tring*, n.

*lus'trous*, a.

*illu'strator*, n.

*lus'trum*, n.

*outlus'tre*, v.

*illu'strious*, a.

*lus'tral*, a.

*perlustra'tion*, n.

LUTHER,|| m. 2. the great German reformer.

||*Lu'theran*, n. & a. *Lu'theranism*, or *Lu'therism*, n.

LUT-UM, n. 2. clay, mud: as, *lute*, chemists' clay.

*lute*, n. & v.

*luta'rious*, a.

*luta'tion*, n.

*lu'tulent*, a.

LUXURI-A, f. 1. luxury, excess in carnal pleasure.

*illuxu'rious*, a.

*lus'cious*, a.

*lus'ciously*, ad.

\* *Elutriate*, to strain out; to decant.

† *Pollute* (either from *per* and *lue*; or *per* and *lues*, f. 3. a contagious disease or plague), to make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile; to taint with guilt; to corrupt morally or physically.

‡ *Ludestring* or *Lustring*, a shining silk.

§ *Lustrate*, to purify by sacrifice, as the censors did the city Rome, at the end of every four years, or rather fifty months, by going round taking an account or census of the citizens, and concluding the solemnity by sacrificing a son, a sheep, and a bull, to appease the gods, and purge the city.

|| *Martin Luther*, an obscure and inconsiderable person, was born in 1483, at Eisleben, in Saxony, a monk of the Augustinian Eremites, (one of the Mendicant orders), and at the same time professor of divinity in the university at Wittenberg. The qualities, or talents, that distinguished Luther, were not of a common or ordinary kind. His genius was truly great and unparalleled; his memory, vast and tenacious; his patience, in supporting trials, difficulties, and labour, incredible; his magnanimity, invincible and unshaken by the vicissitudes of human affairs; and his learning, most extensive. It was in 1517, he openly and singly attacked the torrent of Papal ambition and despotism; and being deeply versed in the popular theology and philosophy, boldly asserted that the *Bible* or *Holy Scriptures* were the only rule of faith and practice, and preferred the decisions of Scripture, and the dictates of right reason, to the authority and opinions of fallible man. And *this* was the engine by which, through the blessing of God, he effectually assailed and shook the Papacy to its very foundation. He died in the year 1546, in the 63d year of his age.

*lus'ciousness, n.*  
*lux'ury, n.*  
*luxu'riance, n.*  
*luxu'riancy, n.*

*luxu'riant, a.*  
*luxu'riantly, ad.*  
*luxu'riate, v.*

*luxu'rious, a.*  
*luxu'riously, ad.*  
*luxu'riousness, n.*

LYC-os (λυκος), *the wolf*—\**lycan'thropy, n.*

LYMPH-a, *f.* 1. *water; a thin transparent fluid circulating in the animal body.*

*lymph, n.* †*lymphat'ic, n. & a.* †*lymph'educt, n.*

LYR-a, *f.* 1. *lyre or harp—lyre, n. ly'rist, n. lyr'ic, a. lyr'ical, a.*

LYS-is (λυσις, à λυω, *to loose, to solve*), *a loosing, or untying; a solution: as, anal'ysis, a loosing or separating again a compound.*

*antiparalyt'ic, a.* †*catal'ysis, n.*  
 †*anal'ysis, n.* †*dial'ysis, n.*  
*analyt'ical, a.* †*Lysanias, n.*  
*analyt'ically, ad.* †*Lys'tra, n.*  
*anal'yze, v.* †*paral'ysis, or*  
*anal'yzet, n.* †*pals'y, n. & v.*

*para cal, or*  
*pals'ical, a.*  
*pal'sied, a.*  
*paralyt'ic, a. & n.*  
*par'alYZe, v.*

## M.

MACE-o, *v.* 2. *to be lean or thin: as, ema'ciate, to waste, to pine; mac'erate, to make lean, to wear away.*

*ema'ciate, v. & a.* †*macera'tion, n.* †*mea'gerly, ad.*  
*emacia'tion, n.* †*mea'gre, or* †*mea'gerness, n.*  
*mac'erate, v.* †*mea'ger, a. & v.*

\* *Lycanthropy*, a species of madness, in which men have the qualities of a wolf or wild beasts.

† The *lymphatics* are slender pellucid tubes, whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances; they are carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving first a fine thin *lymph* from the *lymphatic* ducts, which dilutes the chylous fluid.—*Cheyne's Phil. Principles.* *Lymphatic* denotes also a *lunatic* or *madman*.

† *Lympheduct*, a vessel which conveys the *lymph*.  
 † *Analysis*, a solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements; as of a sentence to the *single words*; of a compound word to the *etymon* or *root*, *prefix*, and *affix* or *termination*, which form it; of a tune, to *single notes*; of an argument, to *simple propositions*.

§ *Catalysis*, dissolution.

|| *Dialysis*, a figure in rhetoric, by which syllables and words are divided.

¶ *Paralysis* or *Palsy*, a *privation of motion or feeling, or both*, proceeding from some cause below the cerebellum, joined with a *coldness, flaccidity*, and at last *wasting* of the parts. If this *privation* be in all the parts below the head, except the thorax and heart, it is called a *paraplegia*; if in one side only, a *hemiplegia*; if in some parts only of one side, a *paralysis*. There is a threefold division of a *palsy*; a *privation of motion*, sensation remaining; a *privation of sensation*, motion remaining; and lastly, a *privation of both together*.—*Quincy*.

**MACHIN**-*a*, *f.* 1. *a machine: a device: as, mach'inate, to plan, to form schemes, to plot.*

*mach'inal, a.*

*mach'inate, v.*

*machina'tor, n.*

*machina'tion, n.*

*machine', n.*

*machin'ery, n.*

*machin'ing, a.*

*machin'ist, n.*

**MACH**-*OMAI* (μαχομαι), *to fight: as, alectorom'achy, cock-fighting; monom'achy, single combat.*

*alectorom'achy, n.*

*\*logom'achy, n.*

*monom'achy, n.*

†*nau'machy, n.*

‡*psychom'achy, n.*

§*sciom'achy, n.*

||*theom'achy, n.*

*theom'achist, n.*

**MACR**-*OS* (μακρος), *large, of great extent.*

¶*mac'rocasm, n.*

*macrol'ogy, n.*

**MACUL**-*a*, *f.* 1. *a stain or spot; a fault: as, immac'ulate, having no spot, (pure); emac'ulate, to take out spots.*

*emac'ulate, a. & v.*

*emacula'tion, n.*

*immac'ulate, a.*

*immac'ulately, ad.*

*immac'ulateness, n.*

*mac'ulæ, n.*

*mac'ule, n.*

*mac'ulate, n. & a.*

*macula'tion, n.*

**MAGAZIN**, *m.* (Fr.) *a store-house—\*\*māg'azine, n.*

**MAGISTER**, *m.* 2. *a master: as, magiste'rial, befitting a ruler; magis'trate, one vested with public authority.*

*antimagiste'rial, a.*

*magiste'rial, a.*

*magiste'rially, ad.*

*magiste'rialness, n.*

‡*mag'istery, n.*

*mag'istracy, n.*

*mag'istral, a.*

*mag'istrally, ad.*

*magistral'ity, n.*

*mag'istrate, n.*

*magistral'tic, a.*

*mas'ter, n. & v.*

*mas'terful, a.*

*mas'terless, a.*

*mas'terly, ad. & a.*

*mas'terliness, n.*

*mas'tery, n.*

**MAGNES**, *ét-is, m.* 3. *the loadstone, the stone that attracts iron: as, magnet'ic, relating to the magnet.*

\* *Logomachy, contention about words.*

† *Naumachy, a sea-fight.*

‡ *Psychomachy, a conflict of the soul with the body.*

§ *Sciomachy, battle with a shadow.*

|| *Theomachy, fighting against God, or opposition to the divine will; in particular, the fight against the gods by the giants.*

¶ *Macrocosm or Megacosm, the great or whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.*

\*\* *Magazine, a store-house; commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions. Of late (that is, in the year 1737) this word, says Dr. Johnson, has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miscellany called the Gentleman's Magazine, and published under the name of Syllanus Urban, by Edward Cave. This miscellany has given rise to various other magazines.*

†† *Magistery, a fine powder used by chemists; or that preparation of any body wherein the whole, or most part, is, by the addition of somewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind; as when iron or copper is turned into crystals of Mars or Venus.—Quincy.*

\**mag'net*, *n.*  
*magnet'ic*, *a.*  
*magnet'icness*, *n.*

*magnet'ical*, *a.*  
*magnet'ically*, *n.*

*magnet'icalness*, *n.*  
*mag'netism*, *n.*

**MAGN-US**, *a.* *great*: as, *magnan'itous*, of *great* mind,  
*mag'nify*, to make *great*.

†*amain'*, *ad.*  
 †*Mag'na-Char'ta*, *n.*  
*magnanim'ity*, *n.*  
*magnan'itous*, *a.*  
*magnan'itously*, *ad.*  
*magnif'ic*, *a.*  
*magnif'ical*, *a.*  
 §*Magnif'ico*, *n.*  
*mag'nify*, *v.*  
*mag'nifier*, *n.*

*magnif'icence*, *n.*  
*magnif'icent*, *a.*  
*magnif'icently*, *ad.*  
*mag'nitude*, *n.*  
*magnil'oquence*, *n.*  
*main*, *a.*  
*main'ly*, *ad.*  
*maj'esty*, *n.*  
*majes'tic*, *a.*

*majes'ticness*, *n.*  
*majes'tical*, *a.*  
*majes'tically*, *ad.*  
*majes'ticalness*, *n.*  
*majestat'ical*, *a.*  
*majestat'ic*, *a.*  
*ma'jor*, *n.* & *a.*  
*major'ity*, *n.*  
*majora'tion*, *n.*

**MAG-US**, *a.* a *priest* or *philosopher* among the *Persians*  
 and *Asiatics*; a *diviner* or *enchanter*.

*ma'gi*, *n.*  
*ma'gian*, *a.*  
*mag'ic*, *n.* & *a.*

*mag'ical*, *a.*  
*mag'ically*, *ad.*

*magici'an*, *n.*  
*archmagici'an*, *n.*

**MAHOMET**, || (*Mohammed*, i. e. *praised*, Arab.) the *Arabian*  
*impostor*, or *false prophet*.

*Ma'homet*, *n.*  
*mahom'edan*, *n.*  
*mahom'etan*, *n.* & *a.*  
*mahom'etist*, *n.*

*mahum'etan*, *n.*  
*mahom'etanism*, *n.*  
*mahom'etism*, *n.*  
*mahom'etry*, *n.*

*mahom'etanize*, *v.*  
*mahum'etism*, *n.*  
*moham'medan*, *n.*

**MAJOR**, *a.* (à *magnus*, *great*), *greater*. (See *Magnus*.)

**MALE**, *ad.* (à *malus*, *a. bad*), *evil*, *ill*: as, *dis'mal*, an *evil*

\* Spence calls it the *magnes-stone*; and it is so given in Sherwood's dictionary, 1632. The Latin *magnes* is thought to be from the city of *Magnesia* in Lydia, where the stone is said to have been first found.

† *Amain*, with *vehemence* or *vigour*.

‡ *Magna-Charta*, the *great charter* of liberties granted to the people of England by king John, in 1215, the seventeenth year of his reign, renewed with some alterations in the ninth year of Henry the Third, and confirmed by Edward the First.

§ *Magnifico* (Ital.) a *grandee* of Venice.

|| *Mahomet*, a noted Arabian impostor, was born 527,—his father a Pagan, his mother a Jewess,—began in 608 or 612, at Mecca, in Arabia, to declare himself a *prophet*, and, by the assistance of a Jew and a renegade Christian, formed a farrago of doctrines and rites, in which there was a mixture of Paganism, Judaism, and Christianity. By indulging his adherents in *sensuality*, *ambition*, and the *love of booty*, and promising them a *carnal heaven* hereafter, he intoxicated the imagination, and seized the passions of his eastern followers. He propagated his religion by the sword, declaring that he who fought the battles, and died in the field, in the defence of it, his sins, of whatever nature, or how-ever enormous, being pardoned, was crowned with honour in the highest heaven. He died in the year 632.

day, *sorrowful*; *malefac'tor*, one who does *evil*; *malev'-olent*, willing *evil*.

dis'mal, <i>a.</i>	maledic'ency, <i>n.</i>	malef'icent, <i>a.</i>
dis'mally, <i>ad.</i>	maledic'ent, <i>a.</i>	malefic'iate, <i>v.</i>
dis'malness, <i>n.</i>	maledic'ted, <i>a.</i>	maleficia'tion, <i>n.</i>
maleadministra'tion, or maledic'tion, <i>n.</i>		maleprac'tice, <i>n.</i>
maladministra'tion, <i>n.</i>	malefac'tor, <i>n.</i>	malev'olence, <i>n.</i>
*malu-propo's, <i>ad.</i>	malefac'tion, <i>n.</i>	malev'olent, <i>a.</i>
male'content, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	malef'ic, or	malev'olently, <i>ad.</i>
maleconten'ted, <i>a.</i>	malefique', <i>a.</i>	malev'olous, <i>a.</i>
maleconten'tedly, <i>ad.</i>	mal'efice, <i>n.</i>	malversa'tion, <i>n.</i>
maleconten'tedness, <i>n.</i>		

**MALIGN**—*us*, *a.* (*à* malus, *bad*), *ill-disposed to any one*; *envious*; *fatal to life*.

malign', <i>a. &amp; v.</i>	malig'nancy, <i>n.</i>	malig'nantly, <i>ad.</i>
malign'ly, <i>ad.</i>	malig'nant, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	malig'nity, <i>n.</i>
malign'er, <i>n.</i>		

**MALITI**—*a*, *f.* 1. (*à* malus, *a. bad*), *deliberate mischief, ill-intention to any one*.

mal'ice, *n.* malici'ous, *a.* malici'ously, *ad.* malici'ousness, *n.*

**MALLE**—*us*, *m.* 2. *a hammer*: as, *mal'leable*, that may be spread by *beating*.

immal'leable, <i>a.</i>	mal'leable, <i>a.</i>	mal'leate, <i>v.</i>
mall or maul, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	mal'leableness, <i>n.</i>	mallea'tion, <i>n.</i>
mal'let, <i>n.</i>	malleabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	unmal'leable, <i>a.</i>

**MALV**—*a*, *f.* 1. *mallows, a plant*—*malva'ceous, a.*

**MAMM**—*a*, *f.* 1. *a breast or pap*: as, *mam'millary*, belonging to the *paps of dugs*.

mamma', <i>n.</i>	mam'millary, <i>a.</i>	mammif'erous, <i>a.</i>
mam'miform, <i>a.</i>		

**MAMMON** (Syriac), *the god of wealth*; *riches*.

mam'mon, <i>n.</i>	mam'monist, <i>n.</i>
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**MANCI**—*a* for **MANTI**—*a* (μαντεία, *à* μαντις, *a prophet*), *a divining, prediction*: as, *a'eromancy, a divining by the air*; *arith'mancy, a foretelling by numbers*; *chir'omancy, a foretelling by inspecting the hand*.

a'eromancy, <i>n.</i>	arith'mancy, <i>n.</i>	chir'omancy, <i>n.</i>
alec'tryomancy, <i>n.</i>	†bel'omancy, <i>n.</i>	chir'omancer, <i>n.</i>

\* *Malapropos*, unseasonably, or at an *improper time*; *unsuitably*.

† *Belomancy* (*à* belos, βελος, *an arrow*), *divination by arrows*.

coscin'omancy, <i>n.</i>	lith'omancy, <i>n.</i>	onei'romancy, <i>n.</i>
ge'omancy, <i>n.</i>	mantol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	on'omancy, <i>n.</i>
ge'omancer, <i>n.</i>	†nec'romancy, <i>n.</i>	onoman'tical, <i>a.</i>
geoman'tic, <i>a.</i>	nec'romancer, <i>n.</i>	ψpy'chomancy, <i>n.</i>
*gy'romancy, <i>n.</i>	necroman'tic, or	pyr'omancy, <i>n.</i>
†hi'eromancy, <i>n.</i>	necroman'tical, <i>a.</i>	rab'domancy, <i>n.</i>
hy'dromancy, <i>n.</i>	necroman'tically, <i>ad.</i>	

**MAND**—*o*, *mandatum*, *v.* 1. (in *manum dare*), to *commit*, to *command* or *bid*: as, *command'*, to *bid*, to *govern*; *man'date*, a *command* or *charge*; *demand'*, to *ask* for with *authority*.

command', <i>v.</i>	commen'dator, <i>n.</i>	man'date, <i>n.</i>
com'mand, <i>n.</i>	commenda'tion, <i>n.</i>	man'datory, <i>n.</i>
comman'dant, <i>n.</i>	commen'datory, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	man'dator, <i>n.</i>
comman'datory, <i>a.</i>	countermand', <i>v.</i>	man'datory, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
comman'der, <i>n.</i>	coun'termand, <i>n.</i>	recommen'd', <i>v.</i>
comman'dress, <i>n.</i>	discommen'd', <i>v.</i>	recommen'der, <i>n.</i>
†comman'dery, <i>n.</i>	discommen'dable, <i>a.</i>	recommenda'tion, <i>n.</i>
comman'ding, <i>a.</i>	discommen'dableness, <i>n.</i>	recommen'datory, <i>a.</i>
comman'dingly, <i>ad.</i>	discommenda'tion, <i>n.</i>	recommen'dable, <i>a.</i>
command'ment, <i>n.</i>	discommen'der, <i>n.</i>	recommenda'bleness,
commend', <i>v.</i>	demand', <i>v.</i>	redemand', <i>v.</i> [ <i>n.</i>
commen'der, <i>n.</i>	deman'der, <i>n.</i>	reman'd', <i>v.</i>
commen'dable, <i>a.</i>	deman'dable, <i>a.</i>	uncomman'ded, <i>a.</i>
commen'dably, <i>ad.</i>	deman'dant, <i>a.</i>	uncommen'dable, <i>a.</i>
**commen'dam, <i>n.</i>	††man'damus, <i>n.</i>	uncommen'ded, <i>a.</i>
††commen'datary, <i>n.</i>		

**MAND**—*o*, *v.* 3. or **MANDUC**—*o*, *v.* 1. to *chew*; to *eat*: as, *mandib'ular*, belonging to the *mandible* or *jaw*.

man'dible, <i>n.</i>	man'ducate, <i>v.</i>	mastica'tion, <i>n.</i>
mandib'ular, <i>a.</i>	manduca'tion, <i>n.</i>	ψmas'ticatory, <i>n.</i>
man'ducable, <i>a.</i>	mas'ticate, <i>v.</i>	

\* *Gyromancy*, a *divining* by walking in or about a circle.

† *Hieromancy*, *divination* by sacrifices.

‡ *Necromancy*, the art of *revealing* future events, by communication with the dead; *enchantment*, *conjunction*.

§ *Psychomancy*, the art of *consulting* departed souls as to future events.

|| *Commandant*, a chief *commanding* a place or a body of troops.

† *Commandery*, a body of the *knights* of Malta, belonging to the same nation; the residence of a body of knights.

\*\* *Commendam*, a *benefice* which, being void, is *commended* to the charge and care of some sufficient clerk, to be supplied until it be conveniently provided of a pastor.

†† *Commendatary* or *commendator*, one who holds a living in *commendam*.

‡‡ *Mandamus*, literally, *we command*; a writ granted by the king,—so called, from the first word, *mandamus*,—*commanding* corporations and inferior courts, or other persons to do some particular thing,—as to admit any one to an office, and the like. §§ *Masticatory*, a medicine to be *chewed* only, not swallowed.

**MANE**-o, mansum, v. 2. *to stay, to abide*: as, *per'manent*, abiding thoroughly, (durable); *manse*, a parsonage-house; *man'sion*, a dwelling-house.

im'manency, n.	man'sion, n.	perman'sion, n.
im'manent, a.	per'manence, n.	remain', v. & n.
imper'manence, n.	per'manency, n.	remain'der, n.
imper'manency, n.	per'manent, a.	rem'anent, or
manse, n.	per'manently, ad.	rem'nant, n. & a.

**MANES**,\* a Persian heretic.

\**maniche'an*, n. & a. *manichee'*, n. *man'icheism*, n.

**MANI**-a (μανία), *madness*: as, *ma'niac*, a mad person.

antimani'acal, a.	ma'niac, a. & n.	ma'nia, or
†biblioma'nia, n.	mani'acal, a.	ma'nie, n.
biblioma'niac, n.	ma'niable, a.	

**MANIFEST**-us, a. *clear*; *plain*; *evident*.

man'ifest, a. & v.	manifes'table, or	manifesta'tion, n.
man'ifestly, ad.	manifes'tible, a.	†manifes'to, n.
man'ifestness, n.		

**MAN**-o, manatum, v. 1. *to flow*: as, *em'anate*, *to flow* or *issue out*.

em'anate, v.	em'anant, a.	mana'tion, n.
emana'tion, n.	em'anative, a.	

**MAN**-os (μανος), *thin*, *rare*—§*manom'eter*, n. *man'oscope*, n.

**MAN**-us, f. 5. *the hand*: as, *eman'cipate*, *to take out by the hand*, (to set free from servitude); *man'acle*, a chain for the *hand*; *man'iple*, a *handful*, a small band of soldiers; *manufac'ture*, the thing or work done by the *hand*; *man'uscript*, the thing written with the *hand*; *manu'brium*, a *handle*.

‡*admin'icle*, n. *adminic'ular*, a. ¶*Amanuen'sis*, n.

\* *Manichean* (à *Manes*, a Persian educated among the Magi; of whom he was one, before he embraced Christianity), one of the followers of *Manes*, who taught that there were two principles of all things, co-eternal and co-equal, the one good, the other evil; that two equipollent deities ruled the world, and other gross and impious errors.—*Johnson's Dict. by Todd*.

† *Bibliomania*, the rage of possessing books; *book-madness*.

‡ *Manifesto*, a public declaration made by a prince, explaining his reasons for going to war or adopting any hostile measure towards another country.

§ *Manometer* or *Manoscope*, an instrument for showing the alterations in the rarity and density of the air.

‖ *Adminicle*, originally, a prop for vines, which could be removed by the hand; *help*, *support*.

¶ *Amanuensis*, a person who writes what another dictates; or copies what has been written by another.



eman'cipate, v.	mancipa'tion, n.	manu'factory, n. & a.
emancipa'tion, n.	†man'ciple, n.	man'umise, v.
emancipa'tor, n.	man'iple, n.	††manumissi'on, n.
imman'acle, v.	manip'ular, a.	manumit', v.
maintain', v.	‡manipula'tion, n.	manu'nable, a.
maintain'er, n.	manœu'vre, n. & v.	††manure', v. & n.
maintain'able, a.	†man'ual, a. & n.	manu'rer, n.
*main'tenance, n.	man'uary, a.	manu'rement, n.
man'acle, n. & v.	*manu'bial, a.	manu'script, n.
†man'age, v. & n.	manu'brium, n.	misman'age, v.
man'ageable, a.	manuduc'tion, n.	misman'ageable, a.
man'ager, n.	manuduc'tor, n.	‡‡portman'teau, n.
man'agement, n.	manufac'ture, n. & v.	unman'ageable, a.
man'agery, n.	manufac'turer, n.	unman'aged, a.
man'cipate, v.		

MAR-E, n. 3. *the sea*: as, *marine'*, belonging to the *sea*, or a *sea-soldier*.

marine', a. & n.	mar'itime, a.	transmarine', a.
mar'in'er, n.	marin'orama, n.	ultramarine', n. & a.
marit'imal, a.	submarine', a.	

MARGO, in-is, m. 3. *a brink or edge*.

\* *Maintenance* (Fr. à *manutentio* and *manutentia*, Lat. "which signify the upholding of a cause or person; metaphorically drawn from *succouring* a young child that learns to go by one's *hand*."—*Cowel*.) Literally, a *holding up* by the *hand*; support, protection, sustenance, or supply of the necessities of life.

† *Manage*, to guide or conduct by the *hand*; to carry on.

‡ *Manciple*, originally, the *farmer* of the public taxes; the *steward* of a community, the *purveyor*.

§ *Manipulation* (à *manipulatim*, adv. Lat. by *bands* or *companies*, or in *heaps*), literally, the act of *filling the hand*; in mines, the manner of *digging* silver out of the earth.

|| *Manœuvre* (Fr. *manuvrier*, a handicraft man, or skilful sea-officer; *manovra*, Ital. *manopera*, low Latin, i. e. *manus opera*), literally, a *work* or *operation* by the *hand*. Originally, in the French language, the *service* of a vassal to his lord; then, an *operation* of military tactics, a stratagem, in which sense we use it, and apply it also to naval skill in *managing* a ship; and thence any kind of *management*.

† *Manual*, belonging to the *hand*; also a small book, such as may be carried in the *hand*.

\*\* *Manubial*, belonging to spoil taken by the *hand* in war.

†† *Manumission*, literally, the act of sending away by the *hand*, or giving *liberty* to slaves. "When a master, going with his slave in his *hand* to the Prætor or Consul, and in the provinces, to the Proconsul or Proprætor, said, 'I desire that this man be free, according to the custom of the Romans;' *Hunc hominem liberum esse volo more vel jure Quiritium*; and the Prætor, if he approved, putting a rod on the head of the slave, pronounced, 'I say that this man is free, after the manner of the Romans.' Whereupon the lictor or the master turning him round in a circle, (called *vertigo*), and giving him a blow on the cheek, *let him go*, (*e manu emittebat*), signifying that leave was granted him to go where he pleased. The rod with which the slave was struck, was called *vindicta*."—*Adams's Roman Antiquities*.

‡‡ *Manure*, to cultivate by manual labour; to *dung*, to *fatten* with *composts*.

§§ *Portmanteau*, a portable leather bag to carry clothes in.

*marge*, or  
*mar'gin*, *n.* & *v.*

*mar'ginal*, *a.*  
*mar'ginally*, *ad.*

*mar'ginate*, *v.*  
*mar'ginated*, *a.*

**MARIT-US**, *m.* 2. *a married man, a husband.*

*mar'ital*, *a.*  
*mar'itated*, *a.*  
*marit'icide*, *n.*

*mar'riage*, *n.*  
*mar'riageable*, *a.*  
*mar'ry*, *v.*

*mar'ried*, *a.*  
*remar'ry*, *v.*

**MARS**, *mart-is*, *m.* 3. *the god of war ; war.*

*immar'tial*, *a.*  
*march*, *n.* & *v.*

*mar'tial*, *a.*  
*mar'tialism*, *n.*

*mar'tialist*, *n.*

**MARTYR** (*μαρτυρ*), *a witness, a martyr*: *as*, *protomartyr*  
*the first martyr, (Stephen the evangelist.)*

*mar'tyr*, *n.* & *v.*  
*mar'tyrlly*, *a.*  
*mar'tyrdom*, *n.*

*mar'tyrize*, *v.*  
*mar'tyrologe*, or  
*martyrol'ogy*, *n.*

*martyrol'ogist*, *n.*  
*martyrolog'ical*, *a.*  
*protomar'tyr*, *n.*

**MASCUL-US**, *m.* 2. *the male or he of any creature.*

*emas'culate*, *v.* & *a.*  
*emascula'tion*, *n.*  
*male*, *a.* & *n.*

*mas'culate*, *v.*  
*mas'culine*, *a.*  
*mas'culinely*, *ad.*

*mas'culineness*, *n.*  
*unmas'culate*, *v.*

**MASSACRE**, *m.* (*Fr.* from *mazzare*, *Ital.* of *mactare*, *v.* 1. to  
*sacrifice*), *carnage, slaughter, butchery, murder.*

*mas'sacre*, *n.* & *v.* *mas'sacerer*, *n.*

**MATERI-A**, *f.* 1. *matter or stuff*: *as*, *mate'rialize*, to make  
or form into *matter*; *mate'rialist*, one who denies spirit-  
ual substances.

*commate'rial*, *a.*  
*commaterial'ity*, *n.*  
*immate'rial*, *a.*  
*immate'rially*, *ad.*  
*immate'rialness*, *n.*  
*immaterial'ity*, *n.*

*immate'rialized*, *a.*  
*immate'riate*, *a.*  
*mate'rial*, *a.* & *n.*  
*mate'rially*, *ad.*  
*mate'rialism*, *n.*  
*mate'rialist*, *n.*

*material'ity*, *n.*  
*mate'rialize*, *v.*  
*mate'rials*, *n.*  
*mate'riate*, *a.*  
*materia'tion*, *n.*

**MATER**, *matr-is*, *f.* 3. *a mother*: *as*, *mater'nal*, pertaining  
to a *mother*; *ma'tronal*, relating to a *matron* or *wife*.

*mater'nal*, *a.*  
*mater'nity*, *n.*  
*mat'ricide*, *n.*

†*ma'trix*, or  
*ma'trice*, *n.*  
*ma'tron*, *n.*

*ma'tronlike*, *a.*  
*ma'tronly*, *a.*  
†*ma'trimony*, *n.*

\**matric'ulate*, *v.* & *a.*  
*matricula'tion*, *n.*

*ma'tronal*, *a.*  
*ma'tronize*, *v.*

*matrimo'nial*, *a.*  
*matrimo'nially*, *ad.*

\* *Matriculate*, (à *matricula*: "a matrix, quod ea velut matrice contineantur militum nomina,"—Ainsworth), to enter or admit into a university or any society, by setting down the name; to enrol or enlist.

† *Matrix* or *Matrice*, the womb, or place where any thing is generated or formed; a mould, or that which gives form to something inclosed.

† *Matrimony*, marriage or nuptials; the nuptial state, the contract of man and wife.

**MATHEM**-*α*, *ăt-os* (μαθημα, ατος, à μαθεω or μαθανω, *to learn*), *learning*: as, *mathematici'an*, one skilled in *mathematics*; *opsim'athy*, *late education*.

<i>mathemat'ic</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>mathematici'an</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>opsim'athy</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>mathemat'ical</i> , <i>a</i> .	* <i>mathemat'ics</i> , <i>n</i> .	† <i>phil'omath</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>mathemat'ically</i> , <i>ad</i> .	† <i>mathe'sis</i> , <i>n</i> .	‡ <i>polym'athy</i> , <i>n</i> .

**MAT-OS** (ματος, à μω, *to move* or *seek to*), *a moving*, *a motion*; *autom'atal*, belonging to an *automaton*.

*autom'aton*, *n*. *automat'ical*, *a*. *autom'atous*, *a*. *autom'atal*, *a*.

**MATUR-VS**, *a. ripe*: as, *immature'*, not *ripe* or *perfect*; *premature'*, *ripe too soon*, or *before the time*.

<i>immature'</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>mature'ly</i> , <i>ad</i> .	<i>premature'</i> , <i>a</i> .
<i>immature'ly</i> , <i>ad</i> .	<i>matu'riety</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>premature'ly</i> , <i>ad</i> .
<i>immature'ness</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>matu'rate</i> , <i>v</i> .	<i>premature'ness</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>immatur'ity</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>matura'tion</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>prematur'ity</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>mature'</i> , <i>a</i> . & <i>v</i> .	<i>matu'rative</i> , <i>a</i> .	

**MATUTIN-UM**, *n. 2. the morning*—*ma'tutinal* or *ma'tutine*, *a*.

**MAUSOLE-UM**, || *n. 2. any sumptuous monument*.

||*mausole'um*, *n*. *mausole'an*, *a*.

**MAXILL-Α**, *f. 1. the jaw-bone*—*maxil'lar*, *a. max'illary*, *a*.

**MAXIM-UM**, *a. (à magnus), the greatest*: as, *max'im*, *a general principle*; *a leading truth*; *an axiom*.

*max'im*, *n*. *max'imum*, *n*.

**MECHAN-ΑΟ** (μηχανω), *to contrive, to invent*: as, *mechani'ci'an*, one skilled in *mechanics*.

<i>immechan'ical</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>mechan'ically</i> , <i>ad</i> .	<i>mechani'ci'an</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>mechan'ic</i> , <i>a</i> . & <i>n</i> .	<i>mechan'icalness</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>mech'anism</i> , <i>n</i> .
† <i>mechan'ics</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>mechan'icalize</i> , <i>v</i> .	<i>mech'anist</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>mechan'ical</i> , <i>a</i> .		

\* *Mathematics*, the science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured; comprised under *lines*, *numbers*, *superficies*, *solids*, &c.: it is either *Pure* or *Mixed*; the *Pure* considers abstracted quantity, without any relation to matter; the *Mixed* is interwoven with physical considerations, as *astronomy*, *geography*, *navigation*, *mechanics*, *surveying*, *architecture*, &c.

† *Mathesis*, the doctrine of mathematics. † *Philomath*, a lover of learning.

§ *Polymathy*, the knowledge of many arts and sciences, or of many different subjects.

|| *Mausoleum*, a name which was first given to a *stately monument*, erected by queen *Artemisia*, for her husband *Mausolus*, king of *Caria*, and reckoned one of the wonders of the world; whence, any *sumptuous*, *splendid*, or *pompous funeral*, *monument*, or *tomb*.

† *Mechanics*, the *geometry* or *science* of motion; that branch of practical mathematics which considers motion or moving forces, their nature and laws, with their effects in *machines*.

**MEDI-US**, *a.* *middle*: as, *media'tor*, one who goes in the *middle* between two parties, (*an intercessor*); *medioc'rity*, *middle rate*; *interme'diate*, coming in the *middle* between; *medi'ety*, *middle state*, *half*.

dimed'iate, <i>v.</i>	interme'dial, <i>a.</i>	me'diatory, <i>a.</i>
dimedia'tion, <i>n.</i>	me'diate, <i>v. &amp; a.</i>	media'torship, <i>n.</i>
imme'diate, <i>a.</i>	me'diately, <i>ad.</i>	medi'ety, <i>n.</i>
imme'diately, <i>ad.</i>	media'tion, <i>n.</i>	medioc'rity, <i>n.</i>
imme'diateness, <i>n.</i>	media'tor, <i>n.</i>	medioc'rist, <i>n.</i>
imme'diacy, <i>n.</i>	mediato'rial, <i>a.</i>	mediterra'nean, <i>a.</i>
interme'diacy, <i>n.</i>	media'trix, or	mediterra'neous, <i>a.</i>
interme'diate, <i>a. &amp; v.</i>	media'tress, <i>n.</i>	me'dium, <i>n.</i>
interme'diately, <i>ad.</i>		

**MEDE-OR**, *v. dep. 2.* *to cure, to heal*: as, *irreme'diable* that cannot be *cured*; *medic'inal*, having the power of *healing*, or belonging to *physic*.

immed'icable, <i>a.</i>	medicament'ally, <i>ad.</i>	rem'edy, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>
irreme'diable, <i>a.</i>	med'icate, <i>v.</i>	reme'diable, <i>a.</i>
irreme'diably, <i>ad.</i>	medica'tion, <i>n.</i>	reme'dial, <i>a.</i>
irreme'diableness, <i>n.</i>	med'icine, <i>n.</i>	reme'diate, <i>a.</i>
med'ical, <i>a.</i>	*M. D.	rem'ediless, <i>a.</i>
med'ically, <i>ad.</i>	medic'inable, <i>a.</i>	rem'edilessness, <i>n.</i>
med'icable, <i>a.</i>	medic'inal, <i>a.</i>	unreme'diable, <i>a.</i>
med'icament, <i>n.</i>	medic'inally, <i>ad.</i>	unrem'edied, <i>a.</i>
medicament'al, <i>a.</i>		

**MEDIT-OR**, *meditatus, v. dep. 1.* *to muse or think upon*: as, *med'itate*, *to muse* or  *dwell on with intense thought*,—commonly used of *pious contemplation*.

med'itate, <i>v.</i>	premed'itate, <i>v. &amp; a.</i>	unmed'itated, <i>a.</i>
medita'tion, <i>n.</i>	premedita'tion, <i>n.</i>	unpremed'itated, <i>a.</i>
med'itative, <i>a.</i>	premed'itately, <i>ad.</i>	

**MEDULL-A**, *f. 1.* *the marrow of bones*.

medul'lar, <i>a.</i>	med'ullary, <i>a.</i>	†medul'lin, <i>n.</i>
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**MEGAS** (μεγας), *great*—†*meg'acosm*, *n.*

**MEL**, *mell-is, n. 3.* (μελι), *honey*: as, *ox'ymel*, a mixture of *vinegar* and *honey*.

hy'dromel, <i>n.</i>	mell, <i>n.</i>	mellif'erous, <i>a.</i>
‡melic'erous, <i>a.</i>	‡mell'ate, <i>n.</i>	mellif'luence, <i>n.</i>

\* M. D. that is, *medicinæ doctor*, doctor of *physic*.—See foot-note under *Doceo*, p. 115.

† *Medullin*, the *pith* of the sun-flower, which has neither taste nor smell.

‡ *Megacosm*, see foot-note, under *Macrocasm*, p. 221.

§ *Melicerous*, noting a tumor inclosed in a cyst, consisting of matter like *honey*.

|| *Mell*, *honey*. ‡ *Mellate*, a combination of the *mellitic acid* with a *base*.

*mellif'luent*, *a.*  
*mellif'luous*, *a.*  
*mellifica'tion*, *n.*

*\*mel'lit*, *n.*  
*mel'lite*, *n.*

*mellit'ic*, *a.*  
*ox'y mel*, *n.*

**MELAN** (μελαν), *black, dark*: as, *mel'ancholily*, in a *sad, dismal*, or *melancholy* manner.

† <i>mel'anagogue</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>mel'ancholiness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>melanit'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>mel'ancholic</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>mel'ancholist</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡ <i>mel'anteri</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>mel'ancholy</i> , <i>n. &amp; a.</i>	<i>mel'ancholize</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>mel'asses</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>mel'ancholily</i> , <i>ad.</i>	‡ <i>mel'anite</i> , <i>n.</i>	¶ <i>mesom'elas</i> , <i>n.</i>

**MELIOR**, *a.* (compar. of *bonus, good*), *better*: as, *me'lior ate*, to *better*, (to *improve*.)

<i>ame'liorate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>me'liorated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>meliora'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ameliora'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>me'liorating</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>melior'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>me'liorate</i> , <i>v.</i>		

**MEL-OS**, *n.* 2. (μελος), *a song or poem; a tune*: as, *mel'ody*, *sweet sound*, (*music*.)

<i>immelo'dious</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>melo'diousness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>phil'omel</i> , or
<i>*mel'ody</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>mel'odize</i> , <i>v.</i>	‡ <i>philome'la</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>melo'dious</i> , <i>a.</i>	‡ <i>mel'odrame</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unmelo'dious</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>melo'diously</i> , <i>ad.</i>		

**MEMBRAN-A**, *f.* 1. *a thin fibrous skin which covers the joints*; as, *mem'branous*, consisting of *membranes*.

‡ <i>mem'brane</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>membra'neous</i> , or	<i>membra'niform</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>membrana'ceous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>mem'branous</i> , <i>a.</i>	

\* *Mellit*, in farriery, a *dry scab* on the heel of a horse's fore foot, cured by a mixture of *honey* and *vinegar*; but *Mellite*, *honey-stone*,—a mineral of a *honey* colour, found only in very minute regular crystals.—*Cleaveland*.

† *Melanagogue*, a medicine supposed to purge off or expel *black bile* or *choler*.

‡ *Melanite*, a mineral, a variety of *garnet*, of a *velvet black*, or *greyish black*.

§ *Melanteri*, salt of iron, or iron in a saline state, mixed with inflammable matter.

|| *Melasses*, the *syrup* which drains from *Muscovado* sugar when cooling—*treacle*.

¶ *Mesomelas*, a precious stone with a *black* vein parting every colour in the midst.

\*\* *Melody*, differs from *harmony*, as it consists in the agreeable succession and modulation of sounds by a *single* voice; whereas *harmony* consists in the accordance of *different* voices or sounds. *Melody* is *vocal* or *instrumental*.—*Hooker*.

†† *Melodrame*, a dramatic performance, in which *songs* are intermixed.

‡‡ *Philomela*, literally, lover of *songs*; originally, the daughter of *Pandion*, king of *Athens*, who was changed into a *nightingale*; hence a *nightingale*.

§§ *Membrane*, a *web* of several sorts of *fibres*, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up some parts; the *fibres* of the *membranes* give them an elasticity, whereby they can contract, and closely grasp the parts they contain, and their *nervous fibres* give them an exquisite sense, which is the cause of their contractions; they can, therefore, scarcely suffer the sharpness of medicines, and are difficultly united when wounded.—*Quincy*.

**MEMOR**, *a. mindful, keeping in mind: as, mem'orable, worthy of memory, or of being kept in mind.*

commem'orate, <i>v.</i>	mem'orably, <i>ad.</i>	men'tioning, <i>a.</i>
commemora'tion, <i>n.</i>	†memoran'dum, <i>n.</i>	misremem'ber, <i>v.</i>
commem'orable, <i>a.</i>	mem'orative, <i>a.</i>	remem'ber, <i>v.</i>
commem'orative, <i>a.</i>	mem'ory, <i>n.</i>	remem'berer, <i>n.</i>
commem'oratory, <i>a.</i>	mem'orize, <i>v.</i>	remem'brance, <i>n.</i>
immemo'rial, <i>a.</i>	‡memo'rial, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	remem'brancer, <i>n.</i>
immemo'rially, <i>ad.</i>	memo'rialist, <i>n.</i>	reminis'cence, <i>n.</i>
intermen'tion, <i>v.</i>	memo'rialize, <i>v.</i>	reminiscen'tial, <i>a.</i>
*memen'to, <i>n.</i>	mem'orist, <i>n.</i>	unmen'tioned, <i>a.</i>
†memoir', <i>n.</i>	men'tion, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	unremem'bering, <i>a.</i>
mem'orable, <i>a.</i>	men'tioned, <i>a.</i>	unremem'berance, <i>n.</i>

**MEN** (μην), *a month: as, menol'ogy, register of months.*

‡hal'manack, <i>n.</i>	**menis'cus, <i>n.</i>	moon, <i>n.</i>
†men'agogue, <i>n.</i>	menol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	moon'y, <i>a.</i>

**MENAGE**, *m. (Fr.) a household; a collection of animals.*

††men'age, or	††men'agery, <i>n.</i>	‡†me'nial, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>
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**MEND**-*s, f. 1. a blemish; a mistake: as, amend', or emend', to take out the blemishes or faults, (to correct.)*

amend', <i>v.</i>	amends, <i>n.</i>	emen'datory, <i>a.</i>
amen'dable, <i>a.</i>	emend', <i>v.</i>	mend, <i>v.</i>
amen'der, <i>n.</i>	emen'dable, <i>a.</i>	men'dable, <i>a.</i>
amend'ful, <i>a.</i>	emenda'tion, <i>n.</i>	men'ded, <i>a.</i>
amend'ment, <i>n.</i>	emen'dately, <i>ad.</i>	men'der, <i>n.</i>
amend'ing, <i>n.</i>	emen'dator, <i>n.</i>	mend'ing, <i>a.</i>

**MENDAX**, *ac-is, a. lying, false-mendac'ity, n. menda'cious, a.*

**MENDIC**-*us, m. 2. a beggar: as, men'dicant, one who begs.*

emen'dicate, <i>v.</i>	men'dicant, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	mendic'ity, <i>n.</i>
men'dicancy, <i>n.</i>	men'dicate, <i>v.</i>	

\* *Memento*, literally, *let them remember*, a memorial notice, a hint to awaken the memory.

† *Memoirs*, histories written by those who have been witnesses of the transactions, and acquainted with the persons, which they describe.

‡ *Memorandum*, a short note for the better remembrance of a thing, or to help the memory.

§ *Memorial*, a monument, or whatever else serves to call a thing or person to remembrance, an address or petition, reminding of services, and soliciting reward.

|| *Almanack*, a calendar; a book in which the revolutions of the seasons, with the return of feasts, fasts, and courts, is noted for the ensuing year.

¶ *Menagogue*, a medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

\*\* *Meniscus*, literally, a little moon; a lens, convex on one side, and concave on the other.

†† *Menage* or *Menagery*, a collection of wild animals; also a yard or place in which they are kept.

‡† *Menial*, belonging to a household, or train of servants.

**MENS**, *ment-is*, *f.* 3. *the mind* : as, *com'ment*, to write notes upon an author, (to explain.)

com'ment, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	com'menting, <i>a.</i>	men'tally, <i>ad.</i>
com'menter, <i>n.</i>	*commentiti'ous, <i>a.</i>	ve'herent, <i>a.</i>
com'mentary, <i>n.</i>	demen'tate, <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	ve'heremently, <i>ad.</i>
com'mentate, <i>v.</i>	dementa'tion, <i>n.</i>	ve'hemence, <i>n.</i>
commenta'tor, <i>n.</i>	men'tal, <i>a.</i>	ve'hemency, <i>n.</i>

**MENS-A**, *f.* 1. *a table* : as, *men'sal*, belonging to the table.

†commens'al, <i>n.</i>	†commensa'tion, <i>n.</i>	men'sal, <i>a.</i>
†commensal'ity, <i>or.</i>		

**MENS-IS**, *m.* 3. (μην), *a month* : as, *men'strual*, pertaining to a month, or menstruum.

men'strual, <i>a.</i>	men'stru'ous, <i>a.</i>	‡men'struum, <i>n.</i>
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**MENSUR-A**, *f.* 1. (*à metior*, *v. dep.* 4. *to measure*), *a measure* : as, *commen'surate*, *measured* with or together ; *immense'*, not *measurable*, (unlimited, infinite.)

admeas'urement, <i>n.</i>	immense', <i>a.</i>	meas'urement, <i>n.</i>
admensura'tion, <i>n.</i>	immense'ly, <i>ad.</i>	meas'urable, <i>a.</i>
adme'tiate, <i>v.</i>	immense'ness, <i>n.</i>	meas'urably, <i>ad.</i>
comm'eas'urable, <i>a.</i>	immen'sity, <i>n.</i>	meas'urableness, <i>n.</i>
commen'surable, <i>a.</i>	immen'surable, <i>a.</i>	men'surable, <i>a.</i>
commensurabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	immensurabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	men'surabil'ity, <i>n.</i>
commen'surate, <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	immen'surate, <i>a.</i>	men'sural, <i>a.</i>
commen'surately, <i>ad.</i>	incommen'surable, <i>a.</i>	men'surate, <i>v.</i>
commensura'tion, <i>n.</i>	incommensurabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	men'suration, <i>n.</i>
dimen'sion, <i>n.</i>	incommen'surate, <i>a.</i>	mete, <i>v.</i>
dimen'sionless, <i>a.</i>	meas'ure, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	me'ter, <i>n.</i>
dimen'sive, <i>a.</i>	meas'ured, <i>a.</i>	mismeas'ure, <i>v.</i>
dimen'sity, <i>n.</i>	meas'uring, <i>a.</i>	outmeas'ure, <i>v.</i>
immeas'ured, <i>a.</i>	meas'urer, <i>n.</i>	unmeas'urable, <i>a.</i>
immeas'urable, <i>a.</i>	meas'ureless, <i>a.</i>	unmeas'ured, <i>a.</i>
immeas'urably, <i>ad.</i>		

**ME-O**, *v.* 1. *to go to and fro, to glide, to flow or pass* : as, *per'meable*, that may be *passed* through.

immeabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	impermeabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	‡mean'der, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
imper'meable, <i>a.</i>	irre'meable, <i>a.</i>	mean'dering, <i>a.</i>

\* *Commentitious*, writing notes upon an author ; invented, imaginary.

† *Commensal*, fellow at table.

‡ *Commensality* or *Commensation*, fellowship at table.

§ All liquors are called *menstruums*, which are used as *dissolvents*, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction ; so named probably from some notion of the old chemists, about the influence of the moon in the preparation of dissolvents.

|| *Meander*, is a river of Phrygia, remarkable for its winding course ; hence it came to signify a maze, labyrinth, or serpentine winding.

mean'drian, *a.*  
 mean'drous, *a.*  
 mean'dry, *a.*  
 per'meable, *a.*

permeabil'ity, *n.*  
 per'meant, *a.*  
 per'meate, *v.*  
 per'meated, *a.*

per'meating, *a.*  
 permea'tion, *n.*  
 per'meatory, *a.*

**MERCI**, *f.* (Fr. contr. from *misericordia*, Lat.) *tenderness, goodness, pity, grace, pardon, power.*

mer'cy, *n.*  
 mer'cy-seat, *n.*  
 mer'ciful, *a.*  
 mer'cifully, *ad.*

mercifulness, *n.*  
 mer'cify, *v.*  
 mer'ciless, *a.*  
 mer'cilessly, *ad.*

mer'cilessness, *n.*  
 unmer'ciful, *a.*  
 unmer'cifully, *ad.*  
 unmer'cifulness, *n.*

**MERC-OR**, *v. dep. 1.* (à merx, merc-is, *f. 3.* any kind of merchandise), to buy, to traffic: as, mer'cer, one who buys and sells—commonly silks.

com'merce, *v. & n.*  
 com'mercer, *n.*  
 commer'cial, *a.*  
 commer'cially, *ad.*  
 mer'cantile, *a.*  
 mer'cable, *a.*  
 mer'cenary, *a. & n.*  
 mer'cenarily, *a.*  
 mer'cenariness, *n.*  
 mer'cer, *n.*

mer'cership, *n.*  
 mer'cery, *n.*  
 mer'cat, or  
 mar'ket, *n.*  
 mer'cature, *n.*  
 mer'chand, *v.*  
 mer'chandable, *a.*  
 mer'chandize, *n. & v.*  
 mer'chandry, *n.*

mer'chant, *n.*  
 mer'chantable, *a.*  
 mer'chantly, or  
 mer'chant-like, *a.*  
 mer'chant-man, *n.*  
 \*Mer'cury, *n.*  
 uhmer'chantable, *a.*  
 unmer'cantile, *a.*  
 unmer'cenary, *a.*

**MERCURI-US**,\* *m. 2.* the messenger and interpreter of the gods; one of the planets; quicksilver.

\*Mer'cury, *n. & v.*  
 mercu'rial, *a. & n.*  
 mercu'rialize, *v.*

mercu'rialist, *n.*  
 mercu'riate, *n.*

mercu'rify, *v.*  
 mercurifica'tion, *n.*

**MERG-O**, mersum, *v. 3.* to plunge or dip; to overwhelm: as, emer'gency, a rising out of a fluid, (any sudden occasion, a pressing necessity.)

demers'ed, *a.*  
 demer'sion, *n.*  
 emerge', *v.*  
 emer'gence, *n.*  
 emer'gency, *n.*

emer'gent, *a.*  
 emer'sion, *n.*  
 immerge', or  
 immerse', *a. & v.*  
 immersed', *a.*

immers'ing, *a.*  
 immer'sion, *n.*  
 merge, or  
 merse, *v.*  
 mer'ger, *n.*

\* *Mercurius*, Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of Jupiter and of the other gods, (*quasi* Medicurrius, *quod* medius *inter* deos *et* homines *currebat*), hence called *interpres divum*, Virg. *Æn.* iv. 356.—Hence his Greek name 'Ερμης, *Interpres*, Diodor.; the god of eloquence, the patron of merchants, (*quasi* Mercurius à merx), the inventor of the lyre and harp; the protector of poets or men of genius, of musicians, wrestlers, &c. the conductor of departed ghosts to their proper mansions,—*Horat.* od. I.; also the god of ingenuity and of theft. His attributes were a caduceus or wand, having two serpents twisted round it, a petasus or winged cap, a talaria, or winged sandals for his feet



mer'sion, *n.*  
 submerge', *v.*  
 submerged', *a.*

submer'ging, *a.*  
 submerse', *a.*

submers'ed, *a.*  
 submer'sion, *n.*

MERIDI-ES, *m.* 5. (*medius dies*), *mid-day, noon; the south.*  
*as, merid'ional, of the meridian, or south.*

antimerid'ian, *a.*      merid'ional, *a.*      meridional'ity, *n.*  
 merid'ian, *n.* & *a.*      merid'ionally, *ad.*      postmerid'ian, *a.*

MERIT-UM, *sup.* (*à mereo, v. 2. to deserve*), *to earn, or gain:* *as, merito'rious, deserving of reward.*

demer'it, *n.*      mer'itable, *a.*      mer'itory, *a.*  
 immer'it, *n.*      mer'ited, *a.*      premer'it, *v.*  
 immer'ited, *a.*      mer'iting, *a.*      promer'it, *v.*  
 immer'itous, *a.*      merito'rious, *a.*      unmer'itable, *a.*  
 mer'it, *n.* & *v.*      merito'riously, *ad.*      unmer'ited, *a.*  
 mer'ited, *a.*      merito'riousness, *n.*      unmer'itedness, *n.*

MES-OS (μεσος), *middle:* *as, mesara'ic, of the mesentery.*

\*mes'entery, *n.*      †mes'olite, *n.*      ‖mes'otype, *n.*  
 mesenter'ic, *a.*      mesolog'arithm, *n.*      ¶mez'zo, *n.*  
 mesara'ic, *a.*      mesom'elas, *n.*      mezzorelie'vo, *n.*  
 †mesoleu'cys, *n.*      ‡Mesopota'mia, *n.*      mezzotint'o, *n.*

MESSIAH (משח, *à* משיח, *to anoint*), *the anointed, the Christ—*  
*Messi'ah, n. Messi'ahship, n.*

MESSIEURS, (*pl. of Monsieur, my Lord, Fr.*) and *contr.*  
*Messrs. Sirs, gentlemen.*

METALL-UM, *n.* 2. (μεταλλον), *a hard fossil substance;*  
*metal:* *as, met'allurgy, the art of working metals.*

\*\*met'al, *n.*      metal'lic, *a.*      metal'lical, *a.*

\* *Mesentery*, that round which the guts are convolved,—a fatty membrane placed in the *middle* of the intestines, and to which they are attached. This prevents them from becoming entangled with each other by convolutions.

† *Mesoleucys*, a precious stone with a streak of white in the *middle*.

‡ *Mesolite*, a mineral of the zeolite family.

§ *Mesopotamia*, an ancient country in Asia, lying between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris.

‖ *Mesotype*, prismatic zeolite, a mineral.

¶ *Mezzo*, in Music, denotes *middle, mean*.

\*\* *Metal*, a simple, fixed, shining, opaque body or substance, insoluble in water, fusible by heat, a good conductor of heat and electricity, capable, when in the state of an oxyde, of uniting with acids and forming with them metallic salts. Many of the *metals* are also *malleable*, or extensible by the hammer, and some of them extremely ductile. *Metals* are mostly *fossil*, and are thirty in number. Twelve of these are *malleable*, viz. *platina, gold, silver, mercury, lead, copper, tin, iron, zinc, palladium, nickel, and cadmium*. The following sixteen are not sufficiently tenacious to bear *extension* by beating, viz. *arsenic, antimony, bismuth, cobalt, manganese, tellurium, tetanium, columbium, molybden, tungsten, chrome, osmium, iridium, rhodium, uranium, and cerium*. "They are compact bodies generated in the earth, *heavy, hard, opaque*, possessed of a remarkable

*metallif'erous, a.*  
*metall'iform, a.*  
*met'alline, a.*  
*met'allist, n.*  
*met'allize, v.*

*metalliza'tion, n.*  
*metall'ography, n.*  
*met'alloid, n.*  
*metalloid'al, a.*  
*met'allurgy, n.*

*met'allurgic, a.*  
*met'allurgist, n.*  
*met'al-man, n.*  
*semimet'al, n.*  
*unmetal'lic, a.*

**METEOR**—*Α* (μετεωρα), *flying luminous bodies in the air or sky*: as, *mete'orous*, of the nature of a *meteor*.

*me'teor, n.*  
*meteor'ic, a.*  
*me'teorize, v.*  
*mete'orous, a.*  
*\*met'eorolite, or*

*\*meter'olite, n.*  
*meteorol'ogy, n.*  
*meteorol'ogist, or*  
*meterol'ogist, n.*  
*meteorolog'ic, a.*

*meteorolog'ical, a.*  
*†me'teoromancy, or*  
*meter'omancy, n.*  
*meteoros'copy, n.*

**METER**, *μετρ-ος* (μητρης, μητρος), *a mother*: as, *metrop'olis*, the mother city—the chief city of a country.

*metrop'olis, n.*      *metrop'olite, n.*      *metropolit'ical, a.*  
*metropol'itan, n. & a.*      *metropolit'ic, a.*

**METOP**—*ων* (μετωπον, α μετα & ωψ, the look), *the forehead, the front*—*metopos'copy, n.* *metopos'copist, n.*

**METR**—*υμ, n. 2.* (μετρον), *a measure*: as, *chronom'eter*, an instrument to measure time; *goniom'eter*, an instrument to measure angles; *heliom'eter*, an instrument to measure the sun and stars; *hexam'eter*, a verse of six feet; *pentam'eter*, a verse of five feet.

*†altim'etry, n.*  
*‡anemom'eter, n.*  
*‡areom'eter, n.*

*asym'metry, n.*  
*asym'metral, a.*  
*‡baculom'etry, n.*

*\*\*barom'eter, n.*  
*baromet'rical, a.*  
*chronom'eter, n.*

*lustre, fusible, and malleable in different degrees. There were originally reckoned but seven metals, viz. gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead, and quicksilver; but this number has since been increased to thirty, some of which have the metallic properties in a small degree. Of the primitive metals, gold is the heaviest; but platinum, one of the newly discovered metals, is found to be still heavier.*—*Crabb's Dictionary.* The specific gravity of these metals is the following: *Platina*, when purified, is about 20 times heavier than water; *gold*, 19 times; *mercury*, in its native state, called *quicksilver*, 14 times; *lead*, 11 times; *silver*, 10 times; *copper*, 9 times; *iron*, 8 times; and *tin*, 7 times heavier than water.

\* *Meteorolite or Meterolite*, a meteoric stone,—called also *aerolite*.

† *Meteoromancy*, divination by meteors, chiefly by thunder and lightning,—held in high estimation by the Romans.

‡ *Altimetry*, the art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights, whether accessible or inaccessible,—generally performed by a quadrant.

§ *Anemometer*, an instrument contrived to measure the force and velocity of the wind.

‖ *Areometer*, an instrument to measure the density or gravity of any liquid.

‡ *Baculometry* (à baculus, *m. 2. a staff*), the art of measuring distances by one or more staves.

\*\* *Barometer*, a machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and its variations, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.—It differs

\*diam'eter, *n.*  
 diam'etral, *a.*  
 diam'etrally, *ad.*  
 diamet'rical, *a.*  
 diamet'rically, *ad.*  
 †dim'eter, *n.* & *a.*  
 †dynamom'eter, *n.*  
 †echom'eter, *n.*  
 echom'etry, *n.*  
 †electrom'eter, *n.*  
 electromet'rical, *a.*  
 †eudiom'eter, *n.*  
 eudiom'etry, *n.*  
 eudiomet'ric, *a.*  
 eudiomet'rical, *a.*  
 \*\*galvanom'eter, *n.*  
 ††gasom'eter, *n.*  
 gasom'etry, *n.*  
 geom'eter, *n.*

††geom'etry, *n.*  
 geom'etral, *a.*  
 geomet'ric, *a.*  
 geomet'rical, *a.*  
 geomet'rically, *ad.*  
 geometrici'an, *n.*  
 geom'etrize, *v.*  
 goniom'eter, *n.*  
 goniomet'rical, *a.*  
 graphom'eter, *n.*  
 graphomet'rical, *a.*  
 gravim'eter, *n.*  
 heliom'eter, *n.*  
 hexam'eter, *n.* & *a.*  
 hexamet'ric, *a.*  
 hexamet'rical, *a.*  
 horom'etry, *n.*  
 horomet'rical, *a.*  
 hydrom'eter, *n.*

‡‡hydrom'etry, *n.*  
 hydromet'ric, *a.*  
 hydromet'rical, *a.*  
 hygrom'eter, *n.*  
 hygrom'etry, *n.*  
 hygromet'rical, *a.*  
 †††hyper'meter, *n.*  
 hypermet'rical, *a.*  
 †††longim'etry, *n.*  
 manom'eter, *n.*  
 \*\*\*me'ter, or me'tre, *n.*  
 met'rical, *a.*  
 metrici'an, *n.*  
 microm'eter, *n.*  
 †††pantom'eter, *n.* & *a.*  
 pantomet'ric, *a.*  
 pantomet'rical, *a.*  
 †††pedom'eter, *n.*  
 pedomet'rical, *a.*

from the *baroscope*, which only shows that the air is *heavier* at one time than another, without specifying the difference.

\* *Diameter*, the line, which, passing from one side to the other through the centre of a circle, divides it into equal parts.

† *Dimeter*, a verse of two *measures*.

† *Dynamometer*, an instrument to *measure* the strength or power of men and animals,—used at the American *gymnasiums* to ascertain the relative *powers* of the gymnasts, and the *increase* of *power* gained by exercise.

§ *Echometer*, an instrument used for *measuring* sound.

‖ *Electrometer*, an instrument for *measuring* the quantity, and determining the quality of electricity in any electrified body.

¶ *Eudiometer*, an instrument to *measure* the purity of the air, or quantity of oxygen it contains.

\*\* *Galvanometer*, a *measure* for ascertaining the power of *galvanic* operations.

†† *Gasometer*, an instrument to *measure* gases,—also the place where gas is prepared for lighting streets.

†† *Geometry*, originally, the art of *measuring* the earth. At present, it is used to denote the *science* of *extension*, or *extended things*, that is, of *lines*, *surfaces*, and *solids*. The *Egyptians* are said to have been the *first inventors* of *Geometry*, and the annual inundations of the Nile to have been the occasion,—that river bearing away all the *bounds* and *landmarks* of men's estates, and covering the whole face of the country; the people were obliged to distinguish their lands by the observation of their figures and quantity; and thus by experience and habit, formed a *method* or *art* which was the *origin* of *Geometry*.

§§ *Hydrometry*, the act of *measuring* water.

‖‖‖ *Hypermeter*, any thing greater than the standard requires.

¶¶ *Longimetry*, the art or practice of *measuring* distances or lengths,—accessible or inaccessible.

\*\*\* *Meter* or *Metre*, speech confined to a certain number of harmonic syllables,—*verse*, *measure*, *numbers*. Rhythm respects time only, and comprehends *music* and *dancing*, as well as poetry. *Metre* respects the time and order of the *syllables*, and only extends to *verse*.

††† *Pantometer*, an instrument to *measure* all sorts of angles, elevations, and distances.

††† *Pedometer*, a mathematical instrument in the form of a watch, worn in

pentam'eter, n.	stereom'etry, n.	††thermom'eter, n.
*perim'eter, n.	stereomet'rical, a.	thermom'etrical, a.
†photom'eter, n.	†stichom'etry, n.	††trigonom'etry, n.
photomet'ric, a.	*sym'metry, n.	trigonom'etrical, a.
photomet'rical, a.	sym'metrial, a.	trigonomet'rically, n.
†planim'etry, n.	symmet'rian, n.	trim'eter, n.
planimet'ric, a.	symmet'rical, a.	trimet'rical, a.
planimet'rical, n.	sym'metrism, n.	ungeomet'rical, a.
‡pyrom'eter, n.	sym'metrize, v.	zumosim'eter, n.
semidiam'eter, n.		

**MIASM**—*α* (μιασμα, ἀ μίανω, to pollute), a stain, pollution.

‡mi'asm, or mi'asma, n. miasmat'ic, a.

**Mic**—*α*, ||| f. 1. a crumb, a little quantity of any thing that breaks off—|||mi'ca, n. mica'ceous, a. emica'tion, n.

**MICR**—*ος* (μικρος), little, small: as, microm'eter, an instrument to measure small spaces.

††mi'crocosm, n.	microg'raphy, n.	mi'croscope, n.
microcos'mical, a.	microm'eter, n.	microscop'ic, a.
*microcous'tic, n.	mi'crophonē, n.	microscop'ical, a.

the pocket, to measure the distance which the wearer walks,—the paces being numbered by its wheels, and the distance from one place to another being exactly measured. Another kind is attached to the wheel of a carriage, and there is a surveying wheel, another kind called *perambulator*, a waywiser.

\* *Perimeter*, literally, a measuring round, the ambit or extent, the compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure or body, of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed,—a circumference.

† *Photometer*, an instrument to measure the relative intensities of light.

‡ *Planimetry*, the mensuration or measuring of plain surfaces.

§ *Pyrometer*, an instrument to measure the alterations of dimensions of metals, and other solid bodies, arising from heat. Muschenbroek invented it.

|| *Stereometry*, the art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies.

† *Stichometry*, a catalogue of books of Scripture, with the number of verses which each book contains.—*Chambers*. And see Lardner's *Credibility of the Gospel History*, Part II. vol. xi. p. 248.

\*\* *Symmetry*, literally, a measuring with or together; adaptation of parts to each other; agreement of one part with another; proportion, harmony.

†† *Thermometer*, an instrument to measure or ascertain the different degrees of heat of the air, or of any matter.

†† *Trigonometry*, the art of measuring the sides and angles of triangles. The business of this science is to find the angles where the sides are given, and the sides of their respective ratios where the angles are given.

§§ *Miasm*, infecting substances floating in the air; the effluvia or fine particles of any putrefying bodies, rising and floating in the atmosphere, and considered to be noxious to health.

||| *Mica*, a mineral of a foliated structure, consisting of thin flexible lamellae or scales, having a shining surface. "Coloured micas generally contain some metallic matter, chiefly iron; and are much more fusible than those which are pure and colourless."—*Chambers*.

†† *Microcosm*, the little world; man is so called, as representing the world in miniature; the opposite to *macrocosm* or *megacosm*, the whole or great world.

\*\*\* *Microcoustic* or *Microphone*, an instrument to augment small sounds, and assist in hearing.

**MIGR**—o, v. 1. *to change one's abode or dwelling, to remove from one place to another*: as, *mi'gratory, changing residence.*

com'migrate, v.  
commigra'tion, n.  
em'igrant, n. & a.  
em'igrate, v. & a.  
em'igrating, a.  
emigra'tion, n.  
im'migrant, n.  
im'migrate, v.

immigra'tion, n.  
intermigra'tion, n.  
mi'grate, v.  
mi'grating, a.  
migra'tion, n.  
mi'gratory, a.  
remi'grate, v.

remigra'tion, n.  
trans'migrant, a. & n.  
trans'migrate, v.  
trans'migrating, a.  
transmigra'tion, n.  
trans'migrator, n.  
trans'migratory, a.

**MILES**, milit-is, c. 3. *a soldier*: as, *mil'itary, suiting a soldier, (warlike.)*

mil'itancy, n.  
\*mil'itant, a.

mil'itary, a. & n.  
mil'itarily, ad.

mil'itate, v.  
†milit'ia, n.

**MILI**—um, n. 2. *the plant called millet*—*mil'iary, a.*

**MILLE**, n. 3. ind. *a thousand*: as, *milles'imai, consisting of thousandth parts; mil'liary, of a mile.*

mil'foil, n.  
millena'rian, n. & a.  
mil'lenary, a.  
mil'lenist, n.

millen'nial, a.  
‡millen'num, n.  
mil'leped, n.  
milles'imai, a.

mil'liary, a.  
§mil'ligram, n.  
§mil'liter, n.  
§millim'eter, n.

**MIM**—us, m. 2. (μῖμος), *one who imitates by his gestures what another says or does; a farce*: as, *mim'ic, to imitate as a buffoon; mime, a buffoon or farce.*

mim'ic, n. a. & v.  
mim'ical, a.  
mim'ically, ad.  
mimet'ic, a.  
mimet'ical, a.

mime, n. & v.  
mime'sis, n.  
mim'icry, n.  
mimog'raphy, n.

mimog'raper, n.  
pan'tomime, n. & a.  
pantomim'ic, a.  
pantomim'ical, a.

**MIN**—æ, f. 1. *threats*: as, *mina'cious, full of threats.*

com'minate, v.  
commina'tion, n.

commin'atory, a.  
men'ace, v. & n.

men'aced, a.  
men'acer, n.

\* *Militant, fighting*; engaged in warfare with hell and the world; a term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant in heaven.

† *Militia*, a body of soldiers enrolled from among the citizens, to defend and guard their native country, a national force.

‡ *Millennium*, literally, a thousand years, chiefly used for the time of our Saviour's expected second appearance and reign here on earth, wherein great peace and happiness are to prevail.

§ *Milligram, Milliliter, and Millimeter*, are French measures of different capacities.

*men'acing, n. & a.*  
*mina'cious, a.*

*minac'ity, n.*  
*min'atory, a.*

*min'atorily, ad.*

**MIN-EO, v. 2.** *to jut out, to hang over*: as, *em'inence*, state of being exposed to view, (*loftiness, exaltation.*)

*em'inence, n.*  
*em'inency, n.*  
*em'inent, a.*  
*em'inently, ad.*  
*im'minence, n.*  
*im'minent, a.*

*pre-em'inence, n.*  
*pre-em'inent, a.*  
*pre-em'inently, ad.*  
*prom'inence, n.*  
*prom'inency, n.*  
*prom'inent, a.*

*prom'inently, ad.*  
*superem'inence, n.*  
*superem'inency, n.*  
*superem'inent, a.*  
*superem'inently, ad.*

**MINERAL, m. (Fr.)** *fossil body; matter dug out of the earth or mines*: as, *mineral'ogy*, the doctrine of minerals

*\*min'eral, n. & a.*  
*min'eralist, n.*  
*min'eralize, v.*  
*mineraliza'tion, n.*

*min'eralized, a.*  
*min'eralizer, n.*  
*min'eralizing, a. & n.*  
*mineral'ogy, n.*

*mineralog'ical, a.*  
*mineralog'ically, ad.*  
*mineral'ogist, n.*

**MINISTER, tr-i, m. 2.** *a servant, a helper*: as, *admin'ister*, to serve to, (*to give, to afford*); *ministe'rial*, pertaining to a minister, of church or state, (*acting at command.*)

*admin'ister, v.*  
*admin'istered, a.*  
*administe'rial, a.*  
*admin'istrable, a.*  
*admin'istrate, v.*  
*administra'tion, n.*  
*admin'istrative, a.*  
*administra'tor, n.*  
*administra'torship, a.*

*administra'trix, n.*  
*antiministe'rial, a.*  
*min'ister, n. & v*  
*min'istered, a.*  
*min'istering, a.*  
*ministe'rial, a.*  
*ministe'rially, ad.*  
*min'istress, n.*

*min'istry, or*  
*min'istry, n.*  
*min'istral, a.*  
*min'istrant, a.*  
*ministra'tion, n.*  
*preadministra'tion, a.*  
*submin'ister, or*  
*submin'istrate, v.*

**MINU-o, minutum, v. 3.** (*a minor, minus, less; minimus, least*), to lessen: as, *dimin'ish*, to make or grow less; *mi'nor*, the less—*petty, little*; *minute'*, small, slender; *minu'tiæ*, the smaller particulars.

*commin'uate, v.*  
*commin'uable, a.*  
*com'minute, v.*  
*com'minuted, a.*  
*com'minuting, a.*  
*comminu'tion, n.*

*dimin'ish, v.*  
*dimin'ishable, a.*  
*dimin'ished, a.*  
*dimin'isher, n.*  
*dimin'ishing, a.*  
*dimin'ishingly, ad.*

*dim'inute, a.*  
*dim'inutely, ad*  
*dimin'uent, a.*  
*diminu'tion, n.*  
*dimin'utive, a. & n.*  
*dimin'utively, ad.*

\* *Mineral, a fossil body.* All metals are minerals, but all minerals are not metals. Minerals, in the restrained sense, are bodies that may be melted, but not malleated. Minerals have been variously classed by different writers. The system of Werner comprehends them under the four classes, of *earth, salts, inflammables*, and *metals*. To this Linnæus has added a fifth class, of *petri-factives*.

dimin'utiveness, *n.*  
 imminu'tion, *n.*  
 indimin'ishable, *a.*  
 min'iature, *n.*  
 min'ikin, *a. & n.*  
 \*min'im, *n.*  
 min'imum, *n.*  
 min'imus, *n.*  
 †min'ion, *n.*  
 min'ion-like, *or*

min'ionly, *a.*  
 min'ionship, *n.*  
 min'ish, *v.*  
 †mi'nor, *n. & a.*  
 mi'norate, *v.*  
 minora'tion, *n.*  
 minor'ity, *n.*  
 min'uend, *n.*  
 mi'num, *n.*  
 mi'nus, *n.*

minute', *a.*  
 minute'ly, *ad.*  
 minute'ness, *n.*  
 min'ute, *n. & v.*  
 min'utely, *ad.*  
 minu'tiæ, *n.*  
 minu'tial, *a.*  
 undimin'ishable, *a.*  
 undimin'ished, *a.*

MIR-US, *a.* *strange, wonderful*: as, ad'mirable, that may be admired, fit to excite wonder.

ad'mirable, *a.*  
 ad'mirably, *ad.*  
 ad'mirableness, *n.*  
 admirabil'ity, *n.*  
 admire', *v.*  
 admired, *a.*

admi'rer, *n.*  
 admi'ring, *a.*  
 admi'ringly, *ad.*  
 admira'tion, *n.*  
 admir'ative, *a.*  
 mi'rable, *a.*

‡mir'acle, *n.*  
 mirac'ulous, *a.*  
 mirac'ulously, *ad.*  
 mirac'ulousness, *n.*  
 ‖mir'ror, *n.*  
 unadmired', *a.*

MISC-EO, mixtum, *v. 2.* to mix or mingle: as, miscella'neous, mingled, composed of various kinds.

admix', *v.*  
 admix'ture, *n.*  
 admix'tion, *n.*  
 comming'le, *v.*  
 commix', *v.*  
 commix'ion, *n.*  
 commix'ture, *n.*  
 imming'le, *v.*  
 immis'cible, *a.*  
 immiscibil'ity, *n.*  
 immix', *v.*  
 immix'able, *a.*  
 incommix'ture, *n.*  
 intermix', *v.*  
 intermix'ture, *n.*  
 min'gle, *v.*

min'gled, *a.*  
 min'gledly, *ad.*  
 min'gler, *n.*  
 min'gling, *a.*  
 miscellana'rian, *a. & n.*  
 mis'cellany, *a. & n.*  
 miscella'neous, *a.*  
 miscella'neousness, *n.*  
 mis'cible, *a.*  
 mis'tion, *n.*  
 mix, *v.*  
 mix'ed, *or*  
 mixt, *a.*  
 mix'er, *n.*  
 mix'ing, *a.*

mixtilin'eal, *a.*  
 mixtilin'ear, *a.*  
 mix'tion, *n.*  
 mix'ture, *n.*  
 permis'cible, *a.*  
 permis'tion, *or*  
 permix'tion, *n.*  
 promis'cuons, *a.*  
 promis'cuously, *ad.*  
 promis'cuonsness, *n.*  
 unintermixed', *a.*  
 unming'le, *v.*  
 unming'led, *a.*  
 unmixed', *or*  
 unmixt', *a.*

\* *Minim*, a little man or being; one of a certain reformed order of Franciscans or *Minimi*; a note in music.

† *Minion*, a darling, the favourite of a place; a small kind of printing types.

‡ *Minor*, literally, less, used in opposition to *major*, greater; a person under age,—that is, under the age of twenty-one,—who by the laws of this country is not yet arrived at the power of managing his own affairs, or in the possession of his estate.

§ *Miracle*, something that excites wonder; a work, or an effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth; or a work effected in a manner different from the ordinary course of nature, by the immediate power of the Almighty, for some particular purpose.

‖ *Mirror*, a looking glass; a pattern, an example.

**MISER**, *a. wretched, pitiful*: as, *commis'erate, to pity*.

<i>commis'erable, a.</i>	<i>commis'orative, a.</i>	<i>mis'ery, n.</i>
<i>commis'erate, v.</i>	<i>commis'eratively, ad.</i>	<i>mis'erable, a.</i>
<i>commis'erated, a.</i>	<i>commis'erator, n.</i>	<i>mis'erably, ad.</i>
<i>commis'erating, a.</i>	<i>mi'ser, n.</i>	<i>mis'erableness, n.</i>
<i>commisera'tion, n.</i>	<i>mi'serly, a.</i>	

**MIS—OS** (μισος), *hatred, enmity, aversion*: as, *mis'anthrope*, or *misan'thropist, a hater of mankind*.

<i>misan'thropy, or</i>	<i>misanthrop'ic, a.</i>	<i>misog'amist, n.</i>
<i>mis'anthrope, n.</i>	<i>misanthrop'ical, a.</i>	<i>*misog'yny, n.</i>
<i>misan'thropist, n.</i>	<i>misog'amy, n.</i>	<i>misog'ynist, n.</i>
<i>misan'thropus, n.</i>		

**MITIG—O**, *v. 1. (à mitis, a. meek, mild), to make meek or mild, to soften*: as, *mit'igate, to make mild, (to alleviate.)*

<i>immit'igable, a.</i>	<i>mitiga'tion, n.</i>	<i>mit'igant, a.</i>
<i>mit'igate, v.</i>	<i>mit'igable, a.</i>	<i>unmit'igated, a.</i>
<i>mit'igated, a.</i>	<i>mit'igative, a.</i>	<i>unmit'igable, a.</i>
<i>mit'igating, a.</i>	<i>mit'igator, n.</i>	

**MITT—O**, *missum, v. 3. to send*: as, *admit', to send to, (to allow)*; *demit', to send down, (to depress)*; *dismiss', to send asunder or away*; *omit', to leave out, to pass over, to neglect*; *remit', to send back*; *inamis'sible, not to be lost*; *transmit'tible, that may be sent beyond, or from place to place*.

<i>admis'sible, a.</i>	<i>amit', v.</i>	<i>commis'sure, n.</i>
<i>admissibil'ity, n.</i>	<i>commissi'on, a. &amp; v.</i>	<i>commit', v.</i>
<i>admissi'on, n.</i>	<i>commissi'oned, a.</i>	<i>commit'ted, a.</i>
<i>admissi'on-money a.</i>	<i>commissi'oning, a.</i>	<i>commit'ting, a.</i>
<i>admit', v.</i>	<i>commissi'onal, a.</i>	<i>commit'ter, n.</i>
<i>admit'ted, a.</i>	<i>commissi'oner, n.</i>	<i>commit'tment, n.</i>
<i>admit'ting, a.</i>	<i>commissi'onary, a.</i>	<i>§commit'tee, n.</i>
<i>admit'ter, n.</i>	<i>commissa'rial, a.</i>	<i>commit'teeship, n.</i>
<i>admit'tible, a.</i>	<i>†commissa'riate, n.</i>	<i>commit'tible, a.</i>
<i>admit'tance, n.</i>	<i>†com'missary, n.</i>	<i>com'promit, v.</i>
<i>amissi'on, n.</i>	<i>com'missariship, n.</i>	<i>  com'promise, n. &amp; v.</i>

\* *Misogyny, hatred of the female sex.*

† *Commissariate, a body of persons attending an army, commissioned to regulate the procurement and conveyance of ammunition or provision.*

‡ *Commissary, an officer who draws up lists of the numbers of an army, and regulates the procurement, &c.; also a delegate, a deputy.*

§ *Committee, those who are sent together, to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties.*

|| *Compromise, a mutual promise of two or more parties at difference, to refer*



compromisso'rial, a.	inadmissibil'ity, n.	mit'timus, n.
demise', n. & v.	inamis'sible, a.	omit', v.
demis'sible, a.	inamis'sibleness, n.	omit'ted, a.
demissi'on, n.	intermissi'on, n.	omit'ting, a.
demiss', or	intermis'sive, a.	omit'tance, n.
demis'sive, a.	†intermit', v.	omissi'on, n.
demiss'ly, ad.	intermit'ted, a.	omis'sible, a.
demit', v.	intermit'tent, a. & n.	omis'sive, a.
dimit', v.	intermit'ting, a.	†permit', v.
dimissi'on, n.	intermit'tingly, ad.	†per'mit, n.
dim'issory, a.	†intromissi'on, n.	permit'tance, n.
discommissi'on, v.	intromit', v.	permissi'on, n.
dismiss', v.	irremis'sible, a.	permis'sive, a.
dismiss'sed, a.	irremis'sibly, ad.	permis'sively, ad.
dismiss'sing, a.	irremis'sibleness, n.	permis'sible, a.
dismiss'sal, n.	manumissi'on, n.	premise', v.
dismissi'on, n.	man'umit, or	prem'ise, n.
dismis'sive, a.	man'umise, v.	prem'ises, n.
*em'issary, n. & a	manumit'ted, a.	pretermit', v.
emissi'on, n.	manumit'ting, a.	pretermissi'on, n.
emissiti'ous, a.	mis'sile, a. & n.	**prom'ise, n. & v.
emit', v.	missi'on, n.	prom'ised, a.
extramissi'on, n.	missi'onary, n. & a.	promisee', n.
immissi'on, n.	missi'oner, n.	prom'ising, a.
immit', v.	‡mis'sive, a. & n.	prom'iser, n.
inadmis'sible, a.	mit'tent, a.	prom'issory, a.

the ending of their controversies to the arbitrament or equity of one or more arbitrators; a *compact* or *bargain*, in which some *concessions* are made on each side.

\* *Emissary*, literally, one that *sends* out; one *sent* out on private messages; a *secret* agent, a *spy*.

† *Intermit*, to *send* between, (to *cease* for a time); to *grow mild* between the fits or paroxysms,—used of *fevers*. Hence *intermittent*, *sending* between, or coming by *fits*.

‡ *Intromission*, the act of *sending* within or in, *admission*; (in Scottish law) the act of *intermeddling* with another's effects; as, he shall be brought to an account for his *intromissions* with such an estate.

§ *Missive*, such as *is sent*—used at a distance; in Scotland, a letter *sent*—used at the concluding of a treaty or bargain, particularly of the lease of a farm; the proprietor and tenant each receiving a copy of the terms of the lease (called the *missive*) previous to their being extended on stamp paper.

|| *Mittimus*, literally, *we send*; a *warrant*, by which a justice *commits* an offender to prison.

† *Permit*, v. literally, to *send* through, or to let a thing go its way; to *allow*, without command; to *suffer*, without authorizing or approving; to give up, to resign. *Per'mit*, n. a written *permission* from an officer, to transport goods,—particularly *spiritous liquors*,—from place to place, showing the *duty* on them to have been paid.

\*\* *Promise*, literally, to *send* or set before hand, to make declaration of some benefit to be conferred; to give one's word, to assure; to exhibit a prospect of good, to excite hope,—as, *promising* weather; the business is in a *promising* way.

prom'issorily, *ad.*  
 re-admissi'on, *n.*  
 re-admit', *v.*  
 re-admit'tance, *n.*  
 recommissi'on, *v.*  
 recommissi'oning, *a.*  
 recommissi'oned, *a.*  
 re-commi't', *v.*  
 recommit'ted, *a.*  
 recommit'ting, *a.*  
 remise', *v.*  
 remi'sed, *a.*  
 remi'sing, *a.*  
 \*remiss', *a.*  
 remiss'ly, *ad.*  
 remiss'ness, *n.*  
 remis'sible, *a.*  
 remissi'on, *n.*  
 remis'sive, *a.*  
 remi't', *v.*  
 remi't'er, *n.*  
 remi't'tance, *n.*

remi't'al, *n.*  
 remi't'ed, *a.*  
 remi't'ment, *n.*  
 sub-commi't'tee, *n.*  
 submiss', *a.*  
 submiss'ly, *ad.*  
 submiss'ness, *n.*  
 submissi'on, *n.*  
 submis'sive, *a.*  
 submis'sively, *ad.*  
 submis'siveness, *n.*  
 †submit', *v.*  
 submit'ted, *a.*  
 submit'ting, *a.*  
 submit'ter, *n.*  
 surmi'sal, *n.*  
 surmise', *v. & n.*  
 surmi'sed, *a.*  
 surmi'ser, *n.*  
 surmi'sing, *n. & a.*  
 transmi'sible, *a.*

transmissibil'ity, *n.*  
 transmissi'on, *n.*  
 transmi'sive, *a.*  
 transmi't', *v.*  
 transmi't'al, *n.*  
 transmi't'ible, *a.*  
 transmi't'ed, *a.*  
 transmi't'er, *n.*  
 transmi't'ting, *a.*  
 uncommis'sioned, *a.*  
 uncommi't'ed, *a.*  
 unintermissi'on, *n.*  
 unintermi't'ed, *a.*  
 unintermi't'ting, *a.*  
 unintermi't'tingly, *ad.*  
 unmis'sed, *a.*  
 unremi't'ed, *a.*  
 unremi't'ting, *a.*  
 unremi't'tingly, *ad.*  
 unsubmis'sive, *a.*  
 unsubmit'ting, *a.*

MNE—o for MNA—o (μναω), to remind or put in mind: as, mnemon'ics, the art of memory.

†am'nesty, *n.* mnemon'ic, *a.* mnemon'ical, *a.*  
 mnemon'ics, *n.*

MOD—us, *m.* 2. a measure; a manner; a rule, a direction: as, accom'modate, to suit, to fit; commo'dious, suitable; mod'ulate, to form sound to a certain key or note; immod'erate, not measured or restricted, (*excessive*.)

accom'modate, <i>v. &amp; a.</i>	accom'modableness, <i>n.</i>	discommo'ded, <i>a.</i>
accom'modated, <i>a.</i>	commode', <i>v.</i>	discommo'ding, <i>a.</i>
accom'modately, <i>ad.</i>	commo'dious, <i>a.</i>	discommo'dious, <i>a.</i>
accom'modateness, <i>n.</i>	commo'diously, <i>ad.</i>	discommo'dity, <i>n.</i>
accom'modating, <i>a.</i>	commo'diousness, <i>n.</i>	immod'eracy, <i>n.</i>
accommoda'tion, <i>n.</i>	commo'dity, <i>n.</i>	immod'erate, <i>a.</i>
accom'modator, <i>n.</i>	discommode', <i>v.</i>	immod'erately, <i>ad.</i>
accom'modable, <i>a.</i>	discom'modate, <i>v.</i>	immod'erateness, <i>n.</i>

\* *Remiss*, literally, sent back, not vigorous, careless, slothful, not intense.

† *Submit*, to send under, to let down, to subject or resign, without resistance to authority; to leave to discretion, to refer to judgment; to acquiesce in the authority of another, to yield.

‡ *Amnesty*, a not remembering, an act of oblivion; an act by which crimes against the government, to a certain time, are so obliterated, that they can never be brought into charge.

immodera'tion, *n.*  
 immod'est, *a.*  
 immod'estly, *ad.*  
 immod'esty, *n.*  
 incommode', *v.*  
 incommo'ded, *a.*  
 incommo'date, *v.*  
 incommoda'tion, *n.*  
 incommo'ding, *a.*  
 incommo'dious, *a.*  
 incommo'diously, *ad.*  
 incommo'diousness, *n.*  
 incommo'dity, *n.*  
 mode, *n.*  
 mo'dal, *a.*  
 modal'ity, *n.*  
 mod'el, *n.* & *v.*  
 mod'elled, *a.*  
 mod'elling, *a.*  
 mod'eller, *n.*  
 mod'erate, *a.* & *v.*  
 mod'erated, *a.*

mod'erately, *ad.*  
 mod'erateness, *n.*  
 mod'erating, *a.*  
 modera'tion, *n.*  
 mod'erator, *n.*  
 mod'eratorship, *n.*  
 mod'ern, *a.* & *n.*  
 mod'ernly, *ad.*  
 mod'erness, *n.*  
 mod'ernize, *v.*  
 mod'ernizer, *n.*  
 mod'ernist, *n.*  
 mod'ernism, *n.*  
 mod'ernized, *a.*  
 mod'ernizing, *a.*  
 \*mod'erns, *n.*  
 mod'est, *a.*  
 mod'estly, *ad.*  
 mod'esty, *n.*  
 †mod'icum, *n.*  
 mod'ify, *v.*

mod'ified, *a.*  
 mod'ifying, *a.*  
 modif'icate, *v.*  
 mod'ifier, *n.*  
 modifica'tion, *n.*  
 mod'ifiable, *a.*  
 modif'icable, *a.*  
 mo'dish, *a.*  
 mo'dishly, *ad.*  
 mo'dishness, *n.*  
 mood, *n.*  
 ‡mod'ule, *n.* & *v.*  
 mod'ulate, *v.*  
 mod'ulated, *a.*  
 mod'ulating, *a.*  
 modula'tion, *n.*  
 modula'tor, *n.*  
 †mo'dus, *n.*  
 remod'el, *v.*  
 unaccom'modated, *a.*  
 unaccom'modating, *a.*

**MOL-***a*, *f.* 1. *a mill-stone ; a salted cake, made of meal and salt, which used to be sprinkled on the head of the victim before it was sacrificed : as, im'molate, to sacrifice ; to offer in sacrifice.*

‡emol'ument, *n.*  
 emolumen'tal, *a.*  
 im'molate, *v.*

im'molated, *a.*  
 im'molating, *a.*  
 immola'tion, *n.*

im'molator, *n.*  
 †mole, *n.*  
 \*\*mo'lecule, *n.*

**MOLEST-***us*, *a.* *troublesome, teasing : as, molest', to trouble, to disturb.*

molest', *v.*  
 moles'ted, *a.*  
 moles'ting, *a.*

moles'ter, *n.*  
 molesta'tion, *n.*

molest'ful, *a.*  
 unmolest'ed, *a.*

**MOLI-***or*, *v.* *dep.* 4. (*a moles, m.* 3. *a heap or mass*), *to*

\* *Moderns* (*moderne*, *Fr.* ; from *modernus*, low Latin ; supposed a casual corruption of *hodiernus* ; "vel potius ab adverbio *modo* *modernus*, ut *a die diurnus*," *Ainsworth*), those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

† *Modicum*, small portion, pittance.

‡ *Module*, a model or representation ; in architecture, a certain measure or size taken at pleasure, for regulating the whole building.

§ *Modus*, a compensation for tithes.

|| *Emolument*, (properly, *the grist of a mill* ; originally, toll taken for grinding ;) the profit arising from office or employment ; gains in general.

¶ *Mole*, a mass of fleshy matter of a spherical figure, generated in the uterus.

\*\* *Molecule*, a very minute particle of matter

*rear or build* : as, *demol'ish*, to throw down *buildings*,  
(to destroy.)

*demol'ish*, v.

*demol'isher*, n.

*demoliti'on*, n.

*demol'ished*, a.

*demol'ishing*, a.

*demol'ishment*, n.

*mole*, n.

*undemol'ished*, a.

**MOLL-IS**, a. *soft* : as, *mol'lify*, to make *soft*.

*emolles'cence*, n.

*emol'liate*, v.

*emol'liated*, a.

*emol'liating*, a.

*emol'lient*, a. & n.

*emollit'ion*, n.

*mol'lified*, a.

*mol'lifying*, a.

*mol'lient*, a.

*mol'lify*, v.

*mol'lifier*, n.

*mol'lifiable*, a.

*mollifica'tion*, n.

**MOMENT-UM**, n. 2. (à moveo), *motion* ; *force*, *importance*  
or *value*, *weight* ; the *sixtieth part of a minute* : as,  
*mo'mentary*, lasting for a *moment*.

*immo'ment*, n.

*immomen'tous*, a.

*mo'ment*, n.

*mo'mently*, ad.

*momen'tal*, a.

*momen'tally*, ad.

*momenta'neous*, a.

*mo'mentary*, a.

*mo'mentarily*, ad.

*momen'tous*, a.

\**momen'tum*, n.

**MONE-o**, monitum, v. 2. to *put in mind*, to *warn* : as, *ad-*  
*mon'ish*, to *warn* of faults ; *mon'ument*, any thing that  
*puts or keeps in mind*, a *tomb*.

*admon'ish*, v.

*admon'isher*, n.

*admon'ishment*, n.

*admoniti'on*, n.

*admoniti'oner*, n.

*admon'itory*, a.

*admon'itive*, a.

*admon'itor*, n.

*mon'ish*, v.

*mon'isher*, n.

*moniti'on*, n.

*mon'itive*, a.

†*mon'itor*, n.

*mon'itress*, n.

*mon'itory*, a. & n.

*monito'rial*, a.

*mon'ument*, n.

*monumen'tal*, a.

*monumen'tally*, ad.

*preadmon'ish*, v.

*premon'ish*, v.

*premon'ishment*, n.

*premoniti'on*, n.

*premon'itory*, a.

*submon'ish*, v.

*submoniti'on*, n.

‡*sum'mon*, v.

*sum'moner*, n.

*sum'mons*, n.

*unadmon'ished*, a.

**MON-os** (μονος), *one*, *alone*, *solitary* : as, *mon'achal*, per-  
taining to *monks* or a *monastic life* ; *mon'ad*, an indivisi-  
ble thing ; *mon'arch*, the government of a *single per-*  
*son* ; *mon'astery*, a house of religious *retirement* ; *mon'-*  
*ody*, a poem sung by *one* ; *monop'athy*, *solitary feeling*  
or *suffering*.

\* *Momentum*, in mechanics, the quantity of *motion* in a moving body. This is always equal to the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity.

† *Monitor*, one who *warns* of fault, *informs* of duty, or *gives useful hints* ; used of an upper scholar in a school, commissioned by the master to look to the boys of his class in his absence, and assist them in the preparation of their lessons.

‡ *Summon* (*sum* for *sub*). to *warn up*, to *call with authority*, to *cite*.

antimonarch'ic, <i>a.</i>	monas'ticism, <i>n.</i>	monograph'ical, <i>a.</i>
antimonarch'ical, <i>a.</i>	†mone'cian, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	††mon'ogyn, <i>n.</i>
antimon'archist, <i>n.</i>	monk, <i>n.</i>	monogyn'ian, <i>a.</i>
angiomonosperm'ous, <i>a.</i>	monk'ery, <i>n.</i>	mon'ologue, <i>n.</i>
mon'achal, <i>a.</i>	monk'ish, <i>a.</i>	§§mon'ome, or
mon'achism, <i>n.</i>	monoc'eros, or	mono'mial, <i>n.</i>
mon'ad, <i>n.</i>	monoc'erot, <i>n.</i>	monom'achy, <i>n.</i>
*mon'adelph, <i>n.</i>	mon'ochord, <i>n.</i>	monop'athy, <i>n.</i>
monadelph'ian, <i>a.</i>	monochromat'ic, <i>a.</i>	monopet'alous, <i>a.</i>
monad'ical, <i>a.</i>	§mon'ocule, <i>n.</i>	†††mon'ophtong, <i>n.</i>
monad'ic, <i>a.</i>	monoc'ular, <i>a.</i>	monophthong'al, <i>a.</i>
†monan'der, <i>n.</i>	monoc'ulous, <i>a.</i>	***monoph'yllous, <i>a.</i>
monan'drian, <i>a.</i>	monodac'tylous, <i>a.</i>	†††monoph'ysite, <i>n.</i>
mon'archy, <i>n.</i>	mon'odist, <i>n.</i>	monop'olize, <i>v.</i>
mon'arch, <i>n.</i>	mon'odon, <i>n.</i>	monop'olizer, <i>n.</i>
mon'archess, <i>n.</i>	mon'ody, <i>n.</i>	monop'olist, <i>n.</i>
monarch'al, <i>a.</i>	†mon'ogam, <i>n.</i>	†††monop'oly, <i>n.</i>
monarch'ial, <i>a.</i>	monog'amy, <i>n.</i>	§§§monop'tote, <i>n.</i>
monarch'ic, <i>a.</i>	monog'amist, <i>n.</i>	monosperm'ous, <i>a.</i>
monarch'ical, <i>a.</i>	monogam'ian, <i>a.</i>	mon'osyllable, <i>n.</i>
mon'archise, <i>v.</i>	monog'amous, <i>a.</i>	monosyl'labled, <i>a.</i>
mon'archist, <i>n.</i>	**mon'ogram, <i>n.</i>	monosyllab'ical, <i>a.</i>
mon'astery, <i>n.</i>	mon'ogrammal, <i>a.</i>	mon'ostich, <i>n.</i>
monas'tic, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	††monog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	††††monostroph'ic, <i>a.</i>
monas'tical, <i>a.</i>	mon'ograph, <i>n.</i>	monoth'eist, <i>n.</i>
monas'tically, <i>ad.</i>	monograph'ic, <i>a.</i>	monoth'eism, <i>n.</i>

\* *Monadelph*, in botany, a plant whose stamens are united in *one* body by the filaments.

† *Monander*, in botany, a plant having *one* stamen only.

† *Monecian*, in botany, one of that class of plants, whose male and female flowers are on the same plant.

§ *Monocule*, an insect with *one* eye.

|| *Monodon*, the unicorn fish, or sea unicorn, which has a remarkable horn projecting from its upper jaw, called also the *monoceros*, or horned narwhal. Its usual size is from 16 to 20 feet.

† *Monogam*, in botany, a plant that has a *simple* flower, though the anthers are joined.

\*\* *Monogram*, a character or cipher, composed of *one*, two, or more letters interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name, used on seals, &c.

†† *Monography*, a description drawn in lines without colours.

†† *Monogyn*, in botany, a plant having only *one* style or stigma.

§§ *Monome* or *monomial*, in algebra, a quantity that has but *one* name, letter, or denomination,—as, *ab*, *aab*, *aaab*.—*Harris*.

||| *Monopetalous*, is used for such flowers as are formed out of *one* leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into many small ones, and those fall off together.

††† *Monophthong*, a *simple* vowel-sound.

\*\*\* *Monophyllous*, having *one* leaf only.

††† *Monophysite*, one who maintains that Jesus Christ had but *one* nature.

††† *Monopoly*, the *sole* power or *exclusive* privilege of selling any thing.

§§§ *Monoptote*, a noun used only in some *one* oblique case.

|||| *Monostich*, a composition consisting of *one* verse only.

†††† *Monostrophic*, having *one* strophe; not varied in measure; written in *unvaried* measure.

\**monoth'elite*, *n.**mon'otone*, *n.*†*monot'ony*, *n.**monoto'nial*, *a.**monot'onous*, *a.**monoton'ical*, *a.**unmonop'olize*, *v.*

**Mons**, *mont-is*, *m.* 3. *a high hill: as, moun'tainous, full of high hills.*

*dismount'*, *v.**dismoun'ted*, *a.**dismoun'ting*, *a.**moun'tant*, *n.**montan'ic*, *a.**mount*, *n. & v.**moun'ded*, *a.**moun'ding*, *a.**mount*, *n. & v.**moun'tain*, *n. & a.**mountaineer'*, *n.**moun'tainous*, *a.**moun'tainousness*, *n.*‡*moun'tebank*, *n.**moun'ted*, *a.**mount'er*, *n.**moun'ting*, *n.**moun'tingly*, *ad.**prom'ontory*, *n.**remount'*, *v.**surmount'*, *v.**surmoun'table*, *a.**surmoun'ted*, *a.**surmoun'ter*, *n.**surmoun'ting*, *a.**tramon'tane*, *n. & a.**ultramoun'tane*, *a.**unsurmoun'table*, *a.*

**MONSTR-o**, *v.* 1. *to show, to point out; to tell or declare: as, dem'onstrate, to show or prove with the highest degree of certainty; mon'ster, a prodigy, a being out of the common course of nature; mus'ter, to collect troops for review, to assemble.*

*demon'strable*, *a.**demon'strably*, *ad.**dem'onstrate*, *v.**dem'onstrated*, *a.**dem'onstrating*, *a.**demonstra'tion*, *n.**demon'strative*, *a.**demon'stratively*, *ad.**dem'onstrator*, *n.**demon'stratory*, *a.**indemon'strable*, *a.**mon'ster*, *n.**mon'strous*, *a. & ad.**mon'strously*, *ad.**mon'strousness*, *n.**monstros'ity*, *n.**mus'ter*, *n. & v.**premon'strate*, *v.**premonstra'tion*, *n.**remon'strate*, *v.**remon'strating*, *a.**remonstra'tion*, *n.**remon'strance*, *n.**remon'strant*, *n. & a.**remonstra'tor*, *n.**undemon'strable*, *a.*

**MONTAN-us**, *m.* 2. *an ancient heretic.*

‡*mon'tanism*, *n.* *mon'tanist*, *n.* *montanis'tical*, *a.* *mon'tanize*, *v.*

**MORAVI-a**, *f.* 1. *a country in Germany—||mora'vian*, *n. & a.*

\* *Monothelite*, (θελησις, thelesis, will), one who holds that Christ had but one will.

† *Monotony* or *Monotone*, one tone or sound, uniformity of sound; want of proper cadence in pronunciation.

‡ *Mountebank*, one who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures,—any boastful or false pretender.

§ *Montanism*, "the tenets of *Montanus*, an ancient heretic, who, about the close of the second century, founded a sect; unjustly pretending to be a prophet; multiplying fasts; forbidding second marriages; condemning all care of the body; and declaring that philosophy, arts, and whatever savoured of polite learning, should be banished from the Christian church."—*Johnson's Dict. by Todd.*

|| *Moravian*, one of a religious sect of *Moravian* and *Bohemian* brethren

**MORB-US, m. 2.** *a disease*: as, *morbif'ic*, causing *disease*; *morbil'lous*, pertaining to *measles*.

*cholera-mor'bus, n.	morbif'ic, or	morbose', a.
mor'bid, a.	morbif'ical, a.	morbos'ity, n.
mor'bidness, n.	morbil'lous, a.	

**MORD-EO, MORSUM, v. 2.** *to bite*: as, *remorse'*, a *biting* back, pain of *guilt*; *morda'cious*, *biting*, given to *biting*.

morda'cious, a.	mor'sel, n.	remorsed', a.
morda'ciously, ad.	mor'sure, n.	remorse'ful, a.
mordac'ity, n.	remord', v.	remorse'less, a.
mor'dicancy, n.	remord'ency, n.	remorse'lessly, ad.
mor'dicant, a.	remorse', n.	remorse'lessness, n.
mordica'tion, n.		

**MOROS-US, a.** *peevish, ill to please*.

morose', a.	morose'ness, n.	moros'ity, n.
morose'ly, ad.		

**MORPH-E (μορφη), a form or figure**: as, *metamorph'ose*, to change the *form* or *shape*; *amorph'ous*, without *form*, of irregular *shape*.

amorph'y, n.	anthropomorph'ous, a.	metamorpho'sis, n.
amorph'ous, a.	metamorph'ic, a.	metamorph'osic, a.
†anamorpho'sis, n.	metamorph'ose, v.	metamorph'osing, a.
anthropomorph'ism, n.	metamorph'ism, n.	metamorphos'tical, n.
†anthropomorph'ite, a.		

**MORS, mort-is, f. 3.** *death*: as, *mor'tal*, liable to *death*, or causing *death*; *commo'rient*, *dying* with or at the same time; *mor'tuary*, a *burial-place*, or belonging to it.

amort', adv.	‡amor'tize, v.	amortiza'tion, or
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which was founded in the fifteenth century. In modern times, one of the United Brethren, who are followers of Count Zinzendorf, a German nobleman; called also Herrnhuters. The gross fanaticism of these persons has been warmly praised; as have also their quiet demeanour, and their undaunted courage in communicating the light of revealed religion to the most remote and uncivilized parts of the world.

\* *Cholera-morbus*, in medicine, a sudden overflowing of the bile, or bilious matter, both upwards and downwards; a dangerous *disease*, which visited Great Britain in 1831, with great virulence and mortality, proving fatal in some places to the one-half, and in general to the one-third of its victims.

† *Anamorphosis*, in perspective drawings, a deformed or distorted *portrait* or *figure*, which, in one point of view, is confused or unintelligible, and in another, is an exact and regular representation.

‡ *Anthropomorphites*, a sect of ancient heretics, who believe a human *form* in the Supreme Being.

§ *Amortize*, in English law, to alienate in *mortmain*, that is, to sell to a corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, and their successors. This was considered as selling to *dead hands*, (in mortmain.)

amort'izement, <i>n.</i>	mor'talize, <i>v.</i>	mortifica'tion, <i>n.</i>
commo'rient, <i>a.</i>	†mort'gage, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	mor'tifying, <i>a.</i>
dismort'gage, <i>v.</i>	mort'gaged, <i>a.</i>	‡mort'main, <i>n.</i>
immor'tal, <i>a.</i>	mortgagee', <i>n.</i>	mor'tuary, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
immor'tally, <i>ad.</i>	mort'gager, <i>n.</i>	mur'der, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
immortal'ity, <i>n.</i>	mortif'eous, <i>a.</i>	mur'dered, <i>a.</i>
immor'talize, <i>v.</i>	‡mor'tise, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	mur'derer, <i>n.</i>
immor'talized, <i>a.</i>	mor'tised, <i>a.</i>	mur'deress, <i>n.</i>
immor'talizing, <i>a.</i>	mor'tising, <i>a.</i>	mur'dering, <i>a.</i>
immortifica'tion, <i>n.</i>	mor'tisement, <i>n.</i>	mur'derous, <i>a.</i>
*mort, <i>n.</i>	mor'tify, <i>v.</i>	mur'derously, <i>ad.</i>
mor'tal, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	mor'tifier, <i>n.</i>	unimmor'tal, <i>a.</i>
mor'tally, <i>ad.</i>	mor'tified, <i>a.</i>	unmort'gaged, <i>a.</i>
mortal'ity, <i>n.</i>	mor'tifiedness, <i>n.</i>	unmor'tified, <i>a.</i>

**Mos**, *mor-is*, *m.* 3. *a manner or custom*: as, *mor'al*, relating to *manners* or *morality*; *morig'eros*, *obedient*, *obsequious*.

antimor'alist, <i>n.</i>	immoral'ity, <i>n.</i>	mor'alizer, <i>n.</i>
demor'alize, <i>v.</i>	mor'al, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	mor'alizing, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
demoraliza'tion, <i>n.</i>	mor'ally, <i>ad.</i>	moraliza'tion, <i>n.</i>
demor'alized, <i>a.</i>	moral'ity, <i>n.</i>	mor'als, <i>n.</i>
demor'alizing, <i>a.</i>	mor'alist, <i>n.</i>	morig'eros, <i>a.</i>
immorig'eros, <i>a.</i>	mor'alize, <i>v.</i>	morigera'tion, <i>n.</i>
immorig'erosness, <i>n.</i>	mor'alized, <i>a.</i>	unmor'alized, <i>a.</i>
immor'al, <i>a.</i>		

**MOVE-o**, *motum*, *v.* 2. *to move*: as, *commo'tion*, *a moving together*, *a tumult*; *immove'able*, *that cannot be moved*; *promote'*, *to move forward*, *to advance*.

amo'tion, <i>n.</i>	immoveabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	mo'tionless, <i>a.</i>
admove', <i>v.</i>	irremove'able, <i>a.</i>	mo'tive, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
amove', <i>v.</i>	irremoveabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	motiv'ity, <i>n.</i>
commo'tion, <i>n.</i>	‡‡locomo'tion, <i>n.</i>	mo'tor, <i>n.</i>
commo'tioner, <i>n.</i>	locomo'tive, <i>a.</i>	mo'tory, <i>a.</i>
commove', <i>v.</i>	locomotiv'ity, <i>n.</i>	move, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>
countermo'tion, <i>n.</i>	mob, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	moved', <i>a.</i>
emo'tion, <i>n.</i>	mob'bish, <i>a.</i>	mov'er, <i>n.</i>
immove'able, <i>a.</i>	mo'bile, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	move'able, <i>a.</i>
immove'ableness, <i>n.</i>	mobil'ity, <i>n.</i>	move'ably, <i>ad.</i>
immove'ably, <i>ad.</i>	mo'tion, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	move'ables, <i>n.</i>

\* *Mort*, a tune sounded at the death of game; also, a salmon in his third year.

† *Mortgage*, literally, a *dead pledge*; the grant of an estate in fee, as security for the payment of money; also, a pledge of goods or chattels by a debtor to a creditor, as security for the debt.

‡ *Mortise*, a hole cut into wood, that another piece may be put into it and form a joint.

§ *Mortmain*, see under *amortize*, p. 248.

‡‡ *Locomotion*, the act or power of moving from place to place.



move'ableness, *n.*  
 move'less, *a.*  
 move'ment, *n.*  
 mo'vent, *a. & n.*  
 mov'ing, *a. & n.*  
 mov'ingly, *ad.*  
 mov'ingness, *n.*  
 promote', *v.*  
 promoted', *a.*  
 promo'ter, *n.*  
 promo'tion, *n.*

promo'ting, *a.*  
 promo'tive, *a.*  
 remote', *a.*  
 remote'ly, *ad.*  
 remote'less, *a.*  
 remote'ness, *a.*  
 remo'tion, *n.*  
 remove', *v. & n.*  
 remove'able, *a.*  
 remov'al, *n.*

removed', *a.*  
 remov'edness, *n.*  
 remov'er, *n.*  
 remov'ing, *a.*  
 unmove'able, *a.*  
 unmoved', *a.*  
 unmov'ing, *a.*  
 unremoved', *a.*  
 unremove'able, *a.*  
 unremove'ably, *ad.*

MUC-US, *m.* 2. *the filth of the nose, slime*: as, mucilag'inous, pertaining to *mucilage*, *slimy*.

mu'cic, *a.*  
 mu'cid, *a.*  
 mu'cidness, *n.*  
 \*mu'cilage, *n.*  
 mucilag'inous, *a.*  
 mucilag'inousness, *n.*

†mu'cite, *n.*  
 mu'cous, *a.*  
 mu'cousness, *n.*  
 mu'culent, *a.*  
 ‡mu'cus, *n.*

muck, *n. & v.*  
 muc'ky, *a.*  
 muc'kiness, *n.*  
 muck'worm, *n.*  
 mucoso-sac'charine, *[n.]*

MURTI (Turk), *the high-priest of the Mahometans.*

MUGI-O, *v.* 4. *to bellow or low*—mu'gient, *a.* remu'gient, *a.*

MULG-O for VULG-O, *v.* 1. (*à vulgus*), *to make known among the people, to publish.* (See *Vulgus*.)

MULT-US, *a.* *many*: as, mul'tifid, *many-cleft*; multiloc'ular, having *many* cells; multip'arous, producing *many* at a birth; mul'tiped, an insect with *many* feet.

multang'ular, *a.*  
 multang'ularly, *ad.*  
 multang'ularness, *n.*  
 multicap'sular, *a.*  
 multica'vous, *a.*  
 multifa'rious, *a.*  
 multifa'riously, *ad.*  
 multifa'riousness, *n.*  
 mul'tifid, *a.*  
 multif'lorous, *a.*

mul'tiform, *a.*  
 multiform'ity, *n.*  
 multigen'erous, *a.*  
 multi'ju'gous, *a.*  
 multilat'eral, *a.*  
 multilin'cal, *a.*  
 multiloc'ular, *a.*  
 multil'oquous, *a.*  
 multinom'inal, or  
 multino'mial, *a.*

multip'arous, *a.*  
 multip'artite, *a.*  
 mul'tiped, *n. & a.*  
 mul'tiple, *n. & a.*  
 mul'tiplex, *a.*  
 mul'tipliable, *a.*  
 mul'tipliability, *n.*  
 mul'tiplicable, *a.*  
 multiplicand', *n.*  
 mul'tiplicate, *v.*

\* *Mucilage*, in chemistry, one of the proximate elements of vegetables. The same substance is a *gum* when solid, and a *mucilage* when in solution. The liquor which *moistens* and *lubricates* the ligaments and cartilages of the articulations or joints in animal bodies.

† *Mucite*, a combination of a substance with *mucous acid*.

‡ *Mucus*, a *viscid fluid* secreted by the *mucous membrane*, which it serves to *moisten* and *defend*. It covers the lining membranes of all the cavities which open externally, such as those of the *mouth, nose, lungs, intestinal canal, urinary passages*, &c. It differs from *gelatine*.

*mul'tiplicative*, *a.*  
*multipl'ica'tion*, *n.*  
*mul'tiplicat'or*, *n.*  
*multipl'ic'ity*, *n.*  
*mul'tiply*, *v.*  
*multipl'ied*, *a.*  
*mul'tiplier*, *n.*  
*mul'tiplying*, *a.*

*multipl'otent*, *a.*  
*multipl'es'ence*, *n.*  
*multisil'iquous*, *a.*  
*multis'onous*, *a.*  
*multisyl'lable*, *a.*  
*mul'titude*, *n.*  
*multitu'dinous*, *a.*  
*multiv'agant*, or

*multiv'agous*, *a.*  
*multiv'ious*, *a.*  
*multoc'ular*, *a.*  
*\*mult'ivalve*, *n.*  
*multivalv'ular*, *a.*  
*multiv'ersant*, *a.*  
*overmul'titude*, *v.*

**MULCT—*a* or MULT—*a*, f. 1. a fine, a penalty.**

*mulct*, *n.* & *v.* *mulct'uary*, *a.*

**MUND—*us*, m. 2. the world: as, mun'dane, of the world.**

*antemun'dane*, *a.* *mun'dane*, *a.* *supramun'dane*, *a.*  
*extramun'dane*, *a.* *mundiv'agant*, *a.* *ultramun'dane*, *a.*  
*intermun'dane*, *a.* *postmun'dane*, *a.*

**MUND—*us*, a. clean: as, mundifica'tion, the act of cleans-  
 ing any body.**

*immund'*, *a.* *mun'datory*, *a.* *mundifica'tion*, *n.*  
*immundic'ity*, *n.* †*mun'dic*, *n.* *mundif'icative*, *a.*  
*munda'tion*, *n.* *mun'dify*, *v.* & *n.*

**MUNICIPI—*um*, n. 2. (à munus, office, duty, et capio), a free  
 city, or town—†*munic'ipal*, *a.* *municipal'ity*, *n.***

**MUNI—*o*, munitum, v. 4. to inclose with walls, to fortify:  
 as, premuniti'on, anticipation of objections.**

‡*ammuniti'on*, or *mu'nite*, *v.* *premunite'*, *v.*  
 ‡*muniti'on*, *n.* ||*premunire'*, or *premuniti'on*, *n.*  
*ammuniti'on-bread*, *n.* *præmunire'*, *n.* *premu'nitory*, *a.*  
*mu'niment*, *n.*

**MUNUS, ēr-is, n. 3. a gift or present; an office; a part, a  
 portion: as, commu'nicate, to give a share with, to im-  
 part; mu'nerary, relating to a gift; munif'icent, ma-**

\* *Multivalve*, an animal which has a shell of many valves or folding-doors.

† *Mundic*, a mineral substance—so called from its shining appearance.

‡ *Municipal*, as used by the Romans, originally designated that which pertained to a *municipium*, a free city or town. It still retains this limited sense; but we have extended it to what belongs to a *state* or *nation*, as a distinct, independent body. *Municipal* law or regulation, respects solely the *citizens* of a *state*, and is thus distinguished from *commercial* law, *political* law, and the *law of nations*.

§ *Ammunition* or *Munition*, military stores, or provisions for attack or defence. In modern usage, the *articles* which are used in the discharge of fire-arms and ordnance of all kinds; as *powder*, *balls*, *bombs*, various kinds of *shot*, &c.

|| *Premunire*, in law, the offence of introducing foreign authority into England, and the writ which is grounded on the offence; also the penalty incurred by the offence above described.

ing a gift—liberal in giving or bestowing; immu'nity, freedom or exemption, privilege.

com'mon, a. & n.	commu'nicable, a.	incommu'nicated, n.
com'monly, ad.	communicabil'ity, n.	incommu'nicative, a.
com'monness, n.	commu'nicant, n.	irremu'nerable, a.
com'moner, n.	commu'nicative, a.	mu'nerary, a.
com'mons, n.	commu'nicativeness, n.	munif'icence, n.
com'monable, a.	commu'nicatory, a.	munif'icent, a.
com'monage, n.	commu'ning, a. & n.	munif'icently, ad.
com'monalty, n.	commu'nion, n.	remu'nerable, a.
com'mon-council, n.	*commu'nity, n.	remunerabil'ity, n.
com'mon-hall, n.	excommu'nicable, a.	remu'nerate, v.
com'mon-law, n.	excommu'nicate, v.	remu'nerated, a.
com'mon-pleas, n.	a. & n.	remu'nerating, a.
com'mon-place, a. n.	excommu'nicated, a.	remunera'tion, n.
& v.	excommu'nicating, a.	remu'nerative, a.
commonweal', n.	excommunica'tion, n.	remu'neratory, a.
com'monwealth, n.	immu'nity, n.	uncom'mon, a.
commune', v. & n.	incommu'nicable, a.	uncom'monly, ad.
commu'nicate, v.	incommu'nicably, ad.	uncom'monness, n.
commu'nicated, a.	incommu'nicableness, n.	uncommu'nicated, a.
commu'nicating, a.	incommunicabil'ity, n.	uncommu'nicative, n.
communica'tion, n.	incommu'nicating, a.	

MURI-*a*, f. 1. salt-water, brine, or pickle.

†mu'riate, n.	murial'ic, a.	muriatif'erous, a.
mu'riated, a.		

MURMUR, n. 3. a small or low shrill noise.

†mur'mur, n. & v.	mur'muringly, ad.	remur'muring, a.
mur'murer, n.	mur'murous, a.	unmur'mured, a.
murmura'tion, n.	remur'mur, v.	unmur'muring, a.
mur'muring, n. & a.	remur'mured, a.	

MUR-US, m. 2. a wall: as, mu'ral, of a wall: as, mu'rage, allowance for keeping walls in repair.

circummured', a.	immure', v.	mu'rage, n.
coun'termure, or	immu'red, a.	mu'ral, a.
con'tramure, n. & v.	intermu'ral, a.	

\* *Community*, properly, common possession or enjoyment—as a community of goods. A society of people having common rights and privileges, or common interests, civil, political, or ecclesiastical; or living under the same laws and regulations. This word may signify a commonwealth or state, a body-politic, or a particular society of men within a state,—as a community of monks; and it is often used for the public or people in general, without very definite limits.

† *Muriate*, a salt formed by *muratic acid* combined with a base.

‡ *Murmur*, to make a low continued noise—like the hum of bees, a stream of water, rolling waves, or like the wind in a forest. To grumble, to complain, to utter sullen discontent.

**MUS-*a*,\*** *f.* 1. (μουσα), *a muse ; a song or poem : as, muse'-less, disregarding the power of poetry.*

immu'sical, <i>a.</i>	muse'ful, <i>a.</i>	mu'sicalness, <i>n.</i>
muse, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	muse'less, <i>a.</i>	musician, <i>n.</i>
†muse'um, <i>n.</i>	†mu'sic, <i>n.</i>	mu'sic-book, <i>n.</i>
mu'ser, <i>n.</i>	mu'sical, <i>a.</i>	unmu'sical, <i>a.</i>
mu'sing, <i>n. &amp; a.</i>	mu'sically, <i>ad.</i>	

**MUSCUL-*us*, *m.* 2.** (à mus, muris, *m.* 3.—μῦς—a mouse), *a muscle or sinew : as, mus'cular, of a muscle, strong.*

intermus'cular, <i>a.</i>	mus'cle, <i>n.</i>	muscular'ity, <i>n.</i>
mouse, <i>n.</i>	mus'culous, <i>a.</i>	‡mus'culite, <i>n.</i>
mu'rine, <i>a.</i>	mus'cular, <i>a.</i>	

**MUSTEL-*a*, *f.* 1.** *a weasel—mus'teline, a.*

**MUTIL-*us*, *a.* maimed :** *as, mu'tilate, to cut off a limb, or any essential part, so as to render the thing imperfect.*

mu'tilate, <i>v. &amp; a.</i>	mu'tilated, <i>a.</i>	mu'tilous, <i>a.</i>
mutila'tion, <i>n.</i>	mu'tilating, <i>a.</i>	unmu'tilated, <i>a.</i>
mu'tilator, <i>n.</i>		

**MUT-*o*, mutatum, *v.* 1.** *to change : as, commute', to change with, or to put one thing in the place of another ; mu'-table, subject to change.*

commute', <i>v.</i>	immuta'tion, <i>n.</i>	permute', <i>v.</i>
commu'table, <i>a.</i>	intermuta'tion, <i>n.</i>	permu'ter, <i>n.</i>
commutabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	intransmu'table, <i>a.</i>	permuta'tion, <i>n.</i>
commuta'tion, <i>n.</i>	mu'table, <i>n.</i>	transmute', <i>v.</i>
commu'tative, <i>a.</i>	mu'tableness, <i>n.</i>	transmu'ter, <i>n.</i>
commu'tatively, <i>ad.</i>	mutabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	transmu'table, <i>a.</i>
immu'table, <i>a.</i>	muta'tion, <i>n.</i>	transmu'tably, <i>ad.</i>
immu'tably, <i>ad.</i>	‡mu'tiny, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	transmutabil'ity, <i>n.</i>
immu'tableness, <i>n.</i>	mu'tineer, <i>n.</i>	transmu'ted, <i>a.</i>
immutabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	mu'tinous, <i>a.</i>	transmu'ting, <i>a.</i>
immute', <i>v.</i>	mu'tinously, <i>ad.</i>	transmuta'tion, <i>n.</i>
immu'tate, <i>a.</i>	mu'tinousness, <i>n.</i>	

\* *Musa, the muse, the goddess who presides over music, poetry, eloquence, science, &c.*

† *Museum, originally, a building for the accommodation of a college or society of learned men ; a house or apartment appropriated as a repository of things that have an immediate relation to the arts ; a cabinet or repository of curiosities.*

‡ *Music, melody or harmony.—Music is vocal or instrumental : Vocal music is the melody of a single voice, or the harmony of two or more voices in concert. Instrumental music is that produced by one or more instruments : the science or art of harmonic sounds.*

§ *Musculite, a petrified muscle or shell.*

|| *Mutiny, an insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders ; open resistance of officers, or opposition to their authority.*

**MUT-US**, *a. dumb*: as, obmutes'cence, loss of speech, silence.

*mute*, *a. n. & v.*      *mute'ly*, *ad.*      obmutes'cence, *n.*

**MUTU-US**, *a. one another, each other*: as, mutuati'tious, borrowed, taken from some other.

*commu'tual*, *a.*      *mu'tually*, *ad.*      *mutua'tion*, *n.*  
*intermu'tual*, *a.*      *mutual'ity*, *n.*      *mutuati'tious*, *a.*  
*mu'tual*, *a.*

**MY-O** (μυω), *to close or shut*—\*my'ope, *n.* \*my'opy, *n.*

**MYS**, my-os (μυς, μυος), *a muscle of the body*: as, myog'raphy, a description of the muscles.

*myog'raphy*, *n.*      *myog'raphist*, *n.*      *myolog'ical*, *a.*  
*myograph'ical*, *a.*      *myol'ogy*, *n.*      *myol'ogist*, *n.*

**MYRIAS**, ad-os (μυριας, αδος), *the number of ten thousand*.

*myr'iad*, *n.*      *myr'iarch*, *n.*      †myriol'iter, *n.*  
†myriam'eter, *n.*      †myr'iare, *n.*

**MYR-ON** (μυρον), *a liquid perfume*—myrop'olist, *n.*

**MYST-ES** (μυστης, ἀ μυσ, *to shut, to conceal*), *one initiated in sacred mysteries*; also, *hid, secret*: as, myste'rious, obscure, hid from the understanding, secret.

†mys'tagogue, *n.*      *myste'riously*, *ad.*      *mys'tical*, *a.*  
*myste'riarch*, *n.*      *myste'riousness*, *n.*      *mys'tically*, *ad.*  
‡mys'tery, *n.*      *mys'terize*, *v.*      *mys'ticism*, *n.*  
*myste'rial*, *a.*      *mys'tic*, *a. & n.*      *mys'tics*, *n.*  
*myste'rious*, *a.*

**MYTH-OS** (μυθος), *a word, a fiction, a fable*: as, myth'ic, belonging to fables, fabulous.

*myth'ic*, *a.*      *mythog'rapher*, *n.*      *mytholog'ical*, *a.*  
*myth'ical*, *a.*      *mythol'ogy*, *n.*      *mytholog'ically*, *ad.*  
*mythog'raphy*, *n.*      *mythol'ogist*, *n.*      *mythol'ogize*, *v.*

## N.

**NADIR**, (Arab.) *the point under foot, directly opposite to the zenith*.

\* *Myope*, a short-sighted person: *Myopy*, short-sightedness.

† *Myriameter*, *Myriare*, or *Myrioliter*, French measures.

‡ *Mystagogue*, one who interprets mysteries; one that keeps church relics and shows them to strangers.

§ *Mystery*, literally, a hiding or shutting; a profound secret; something wholly unknown, or something kept cautiously concealed, and therefore exciting curiosity or wonder. In religion, any thing in the character or attributes of God, or in the economy of divine providence, which is not revealed to man. That which is beyond human comprehension, until explained, and often conveying the idea of something awfully sublime or important. An *enigma*; a *trade* or *calling*.

**NANKIN** or **NANKEEN**, a kind of light cotton, first manufactured at Nanking, a town in China.

**NARO-E** (*ναρῶν*), numbness or torpidness; torpor or stupor: as, *narcot'ic*, causing stupor or torpor.

\**narcis'sus*, n.

*narcot'ic*, a. & n.

*narcot'ical*, a.

†*narco'sis*, n.

*narcot'icness*, n.

*narcot'ically*, ad.

**NARD-US**, f. 2. (*ναρδος*), spikenard, an odorous or aromatic plant—*nard*, n. *nar'dine*, a.

**NARR-O**, v. 1. to tell, to relate: as, *nar'rate*, to tell, to relate; *nar'ratory*, giving an account of events.

*nar'rabable*, a.

*nar'rating*, a.

*narra'tor*, n.

*nar'rate*, v.

*nar'rative*, a. & n.

*nar'ratory*, a.

*nar'rated*, a.

*nar'ratively*, ad.

*unnar'rated*, a.

*narra'tion*, n.

**NASC-OR**, natus, v. dep. 3. to be born, to spring: as, *na'tal*, pertaining to birth; *renas'cent*, springing or rising into being again; *nat'uralist*, one who studies nature or its history.

†*adna'ta*, n.

*connat'uralness*, n.

*in'nately*, ad.

‡*ad'nate*, a.

*connatural'ity*, n.

*in'nateness*, n.

*adnas'cent*, a.

*connat'uralize*, v.

*nas'cency*, n.

||*ag'nate*, a. & n.

*counter-nat'ural*, a.

*nas'cent*, a.

*agnat'ic*, a.

*dena'tionalize*, v.

*na'tal*, a.

¶*agna'tion*, n.

*disna'tured*, a.

*nataliti'ous*, or

\*\**cog'nate*, a. & n.

*disnat'uralize*, v.

*nataliti'ous*, a.

*cogna'tion*, n.

*ill-na'ture*, n.

*na'tion*, n.

*connas'cence*, n.

*ill-na'tured*, a.

*na'tional*, a.

*con'nate*, a.

*ill-na'turedly*, ad.

*na'tionally*, ad.

*connat'ural*, a.

*ill-na'turedness*, n.

*na'tionalness*, n.

*connat'urally*, ad.

*in'nate*, a.

*national'ity*, n.

\* *Narcissus*, in botany, the daffodil, a genus of plants of several species. They are of the bulbous-rooted tribe, perennial in root, but with annual leaves and flower-stalks.

† *Narcosis*, stupefaction, privation of sense.

‡ *Adnata*, in anatomy, one of the coats of the eye, lying between the sclerotica and conjunctiva; such parts of animal or vegetable bodies as are usual and natural,—as the hair, wool, horns; or accidental, as fungus, mistletoe, and excrescences; offsets of plants germinating under ground, as from the lily, narcissus, hyacinth, &c.

§ *Adnate*, in botany, pressing close to the stem, or growing to it.

|| *Aginate*, n. any male relation by the father's side. *Aginate*, a. related or akin by the father's side.

¶ *Agnation*, relation by the father's side only, or descent in the male line—distinct from *cognition*, which includes descent in the male and female lines of the same father or original.

\*\* *Cognate*, n. in Scots law, any male relation, through the mother.—*Cognate*, a. related or allied by blood; of the same origin or stock.

na'tionalize, *v.*  
 na'tive, *a.* & *n.*  
 na'tively, *ad.*  
 na'tiveness, *n.*  
 nativ'ity, *n.*  
 na'ture, *n.*  
 na'turist, *n.*  
 nat'ural, *a.* & *n.*  
 nat'urally, *ad.*  
 nat'uralness, *n.*  
 nat'uralist, *n.*  
 nat'uralism, *n.*

nat'uralize, *v.*  
 nat'uralized, *a.*  
 naturaliza'tion, *n.*  
 nat'uralizing, *a.*  
 \*nat'urals, *n.*  
 \*nonnat'urals, *n.*  
 post'nate, *a.*  
 preternat'ural, *a.*  
 preternat'urally, *ad.*  
 preternat'uralness, *n.*  
 renas'cency, *n.*  
 renas'cent, *a.*

renas'cible, *a.*  
 subnas'cent, *a.*  
 supernat'ural, *a.*  
 supernat'urally, *ad.*  
 supernat'uralness, *n.*  
 unna'tive, *a.*  
 unnat'ural, *a.*  
 unnat'urally, *ad.*  
 unnat'uralness, *n.*  
 unnat'uralize, *v.*  
 unnat'uralized, *a.*

NAS-US, *m.* 2. *the nose*: as, na'sal, belonging to the nose.

na'sal, *a.* & *n.* †nas'cal, *n.* †nas'icornous, *a.* ‡na'sute, *a.*

NAT-O, *v.* 1. (*à no*, *v.* 1. *to swim, to sail*), *to swim.*

na'tant, *a.*                      na'tatory, *a.*                      supernata'tion, *n.*  
 nata'tion, *n.*                      superna'tant, *a.*

NATUR-A, *f.* 1. (*à natus, born*), *nature.* (See *Nascor.*)

NAUSE-A, *f.* 1. (*ναυσία, ab ναύς, a ship*), *sea-sickness, loathing, squeamishness.*

nau'sea, *n.*                      nau'seous, *a.*                      nau'seousness, *n.*  
 nau'seate, *v.*                      nau'seously, *ad.*

NAUT-A, *f.* 1. (*à navis, a ship*), *a sailor or mariner.*

nau'tic, *a.*                      nau'tical, *a.*                      ‡nau'tilus, *n.*

NAV-IS, *f.* 3. (*ναύς*), *a ship*: as, nav'igate, to pass on water in ships, to sail; na'vy, a fleet of ships—commonly of war.

circumnav'igate, *v.* †nau'frage, *n.*                      na'val, *a.*  
 circumnaviga'tion, *n.* nau'fragous, *a.*                      na'vy, *n.*  
 circumnav'igator, *n.* \*\*naul'age, *n.*                      ††na'varch, *n.*  
 circumnav'igable, *a.* nau'machy, *n.*                      ††nav'archy, *n.*  
 innav'igable, *a.*                      naus'copy, *n.*                      navic'ular, *a.*

\* *Non-naturals*, in medicine, things which, by the abuse of them, become the causes of disease,—as *meat, drink, sleep, rest, motion, the passions, retentions, excretions, &c.*—opposed to *naturals*, whatsoever belongs *naturally* to an animal. But *natural*, an idiot; one born without the usual powers of reason or understanding: This is probably elliptical, for *natural fool*.

† *Nascal*, a kind of medicated pessary; a pessary made of wool or cotton, to raise the nose when compressed.

‡ *Nasicornous*, having a horn growing on the nose.

§ *Nasute*, critical, nice, captious.

|| *Nautilus*, a shell-fish furnished with arms analogous to oars and a sail.

† *Naufrage*, shipwreck.

\*\* *Naulage*, freight of passengers in a ship.

†† *Navarch*, in ancient Greece, the commander of a fleet.

‡† *Navarchy*, knowledge of managing ships.

*nav'igable, a.*  
*nav'igableness, n.*  
*nav'igate, v.*  
*nav'igated, a.*

*nav'igating, a.*  
*naviga'tion, n.*  
*nav'igator, n.*  
*renav'igate, v.*

*renav'igated, a.*  
*renav'igating, a.*  
*unnav'igable, a.*  
*unnav'igated, a.*

**NAZARETH** (Heb. *separated, sanctified*), *a village in Galilee*: as, *Naz'aritim*, doctrines of the *Nazarites*.

*Naz'areth, n.*  
*\*Naz'arene, n.*

*\*Naz'arite, n.*  
*Naz'ariteship, n.*

*Naz'aritim, n.*

**NE**, *adv. not*: as, *nefand'ous*, *not* to be spoken or named.

*necessa'rian, n.*  
*nec'essary, a. & n.*  
*neces'sitate, v.*  
*neces'sitous, a.*

*neces'sity, n.*  
*ne'science, n.*  
*nefand'ous, a.*

*nefa'rious, a.*  
*nefa'riously, ad.*  
*none, a.*

**NEBUL-A**, *f.* 1. (νεβος), *a mist or fog, a cloud*.

†*neb'ula, or*  
*neb'ule, n.*

*neb'ulous, a.*  
*neb'ulousness, n.*

*nebulos'ity, n.*

**NECESSE**, *a.* (à ne, *not*, & cesso, *to give up*), *what never yields, needful, necessary, what must be*: as, *neces'sitate*, to make *necessary* or *indispensable*.

*equinec'essary, a.*  
*necessa'rian, n.*  
*nec'essary, a. & n.*  
*nec'essariness, n.*  
*nec'essarily, ad.*  
*nec'essariness, n.*  
*neces'sity, n.*

*necessita'rian, n.*  
*neces'sitate, v.*  
*necessita'tion, n.*  
*neces'sitated, a.*  
*neces'sitating, a.*  
*neces'sitous, a.*

*neces'sitously, ad.*  
*neces'sitousness, n.*  
*neces'situde, n.*  
*unnec'essary, a.*  
*unnec'essarily, ad.*  
*unnec'essariness, n.*

**NECR-OS** (νεκρος), *a dead body*: as, *necroman'tic*, pertaining to *necromancy*; *necro'sis*, *disease of the bones*.

*necrol'ogy, n.*  
*necrolog'ical, a.*  
*necrol'ogist, n.*  
*nec'romancy, n.*

*nec'romancer, n.*  
*necroman'tic, a.*  
*necroman'tical, a.*

*necroman'tically, ad.*  
 †*nec'ronite, n.*  
*necro'sis, n.*

**NECTAR**, *n.* 3. (νεκταρ), *the drink of the gods*: as, *nec-tarif'erous*, producing *nectar*, or *very sweet drink*.

\* *Nazarene*, an inhabitant of *Nazareth*; one of the early converts to Christianity,—in contempt. Acts xxiv. 5. But *Nazarite*, a Jew who professed extraordinary *purity* of life and devotion. See Numb. vi. Judg. xvi. 17. Luke i. 15.

† *Nebula* or *Nebule*, a dark spot, a *film* in the eye, or a slight *opacity* of the cornea. In astronomy, a cluster of fixed stars, *not distinguishable* from each other, or *scarcely visible* to the naked eye, and exhibiting a *dim hazy light*, appearing like *dusky specks* or *clouds* through the telescope.

‡ *Necronite*, *fetid feldspar*; a mineral which, when struck or pounded, exhales a *fetid odour*, like that of putrid flesh.



*nec'tar*, *n.*  
*nec'tared*, *a.*  
*nec'ta'rial*, *a.*  
*nec'ta'rean*, *a.*

*nec'ta'reous*, *a.*  
*nec'tarine*, *a. & n.*  
*nec'tarous*, *a.*

*nectarif'erous*, *a.*  
*nec'tarize*, *v.*  
*\*nec'tary*, *n.*

**NECT**—*o*, *v. 3.* *to tie or bind, to knit: as, annex', to tie or bind to; connection, the act of binding together.*

*annex'*, *v.*  
*annex'ed*, *a.*  
*annex'ing*, *a.*  
*annex'ion*, *n.*  
*annexa'tion*, *n.*  
*annex'ment*, *n.*  
*connect'*, *v.*  
*connec'ted*, *a.*  
*connec'ting*, *a.*

*connec'tive*, *a. & n.*  
*connec'tively*, *ad.*  
*connec'tion*, *or*  
*connex'ion*, *n.*  
*connex'*, *v.*  
*connex'ive*, *a.*  
*disconnect'*, *v.*  
*disconnect'ted*, *a.*  
*disconnect'ion*, *n.*

*disconnect'ing*, *a.*  
*inconnec'ted*, *a.*  
*inconnec'tedly*, *ad.*  
*inconnec'tion*, *n.*  
*reannex'*, *v.*  
*reannexa'tion*, *n.*  
*reannexed'*, *a.*  
*reannex'ing*, *a.*  
*unconnec'ted*, *a.*

**NEFARI**—*us*, *a.* *wicked, impious.*

*nefa'rious*, *a.* *nefa'riously*, *ad.*

**NEG** *for NEC, conj.* *neither, nor; not.*

*neglect'*, *v. & n.*  
*neglec'ted*, *a.*  
*neglec'ting*, *a.*  
*neglec'tingly*, *ad.*  
*neglec'ter*, *n.*  
*neglect'ful*, *a.*

*neglect'fully*, *ad.*  
*neglec'tion*, *n.*  
*neglec'tive*, *a.*  
*neg'ligence*, *n.*  
*neg'ligent*, *a.*  
*neg'ligently*, *ad.*

*nego'tiable*, *a.*  
*nego'tiant*, *a.*  
*nego'tiate*, *v.*  
*negotia'tion*, *n.*  
*nego'tiator*, *n.*

**NEG**—*o*, *v. 3.* *to deny, to refuse: as, neg'ative, denying,—opposed to affirmative,—also to positive.*

*ab'negate*, *v.*  
*ab'negator*, *n.*  
*abnega'tion*, *n.*  
*den'egate*, *v.*  
*denega'tion*, *n.*  
*deny'*, *v.*  
*deni'er*, *n.*

*deni'al*, *n.*  
*deni'able*, *a.*  
*nay*, *ad. & n.*  
*nega'tion*, *n.*  
*neg'ative*, *a. n. & v.*  
*neg'atively*, *ad.*

*neg'atory*, *a.*  
*†ren'egade*, *or*  
*†renega'do*, *n.*  
*renege'*, *v.*  
*undeni'able*, *a.*  
*undeni'ably*, *ad.*

**NEGOTI**—*um*, *n. 2.* (*nec, not, & otium, ease*), *a business; any matter or thing: as, nego'tiate, to transact business.*

*nego'tiable*, *a.*  
*negotia'bil'ity*, *n.*  
*nego'tiant*, *n.*

*nego'tiate*, *v.*  
*nego'tiated*, *a.*  
*nego'tiating*, *a.*

*negotia'tion*, *n.*  
*nego'tiator*, *n.*  
*unnego'tiated*, *a.*

**NEMUS**, *or-is*, *n. 3.* (*νεμος*), *a grove or wood.*

‡*nem'olite*, *n.* *nem'oral*, *a.* *nem'orous*, *a.*

\* *Nectary*, in botany, the *melliferous* part of a vegetable—*peculiar to a flower.*  
† *Renegade* or *Renegado*, one who *denies the faith*, an *apostate from the faith*; one who *deserts* to an enemy, a *deserter*; a *vagabond.*

‡ *Nemolite*, an *arborized stone.*

**NE-os** (νεος), *new*: as, *Neapol'titan*, an inhabitant of the *new city*, or *Naples*; *neoter'ic*, *new, modern*.

<i>Neap'olis</i> , or	<i>neol'ogist</i> , n.	<i>*neono'mian</i> , n.
<i>Na'ples</i> , n.	<i>neol'oger</i> , n.	† <i>ne'ophyte</i> , n. & a.
<i>Neapol'titan</i> , a. & n.	<i>neolog'ical</i> , a.	<i>neoter'ic</i> , a. & n.
<i>neog'amist</i> , n.	<i>neolo'gian</i> , n.	<i>neoter'ical</i> , a.
<i>neol'ogy</i> , n.	<i>neol'ogism</i> , n.	

**NERV-us**, m. 2. (νευρον), *a sinew or tendon*. (See *Neuron*.)

**NES-os** (νησος), *an island*: as, *Peloponne'sus*, the *island* of *Pelops*,—the ancient name of the *Morea*.

*Cher'sonese*, n.      *Peloponne'sus*, n.      *Polyne'sia*, n.

**NEUR-on** (νευρον), *a nerve, a sinew*: as, *en'ervate*, to take out the *nerve* or *strength*, (to *weaken*); *aponeuro'sis*, expansion of a *tendon* or *nerve* into a *membrane*.

<i>aponeuro'sis</i> , or	<i>nerv'ous</i> , a.	<i>neurop'tera</i> , n.
<i>aponeuro'sy</i> , n.	<i>nerv'ously</i> , ad.	<i>neurop'teral</i> , a.
<i>enerve'</i> , v.	<i>nerv'ousness</i> , n.	§ <i>neu'rospast</i> , n.
<i>en'ervate</i> , v. & a.	<i>nerve'less</i> , a.	<i>neurot'ic</i> , a. & n.
<i>en'ervated</i> , a.	<i>nerv'y</i> , a.	† <i>neurot'omy</i> , n.
<i>en'ervating</i> , a.	<i>nerv'ose</i> , a.	<i>neurot'omist</i> , n.
<i>enerva'tion</i> , n.	<i>neurol'ogy</i> , n.	<i>neurotom'ical</i> , a.
<i>nerve</i> , n. & v.	<i>neurol'ogist</i> , n.	<i>unnerve'</i> , v.
<i>ner'ved</i> , a.	<i>neurolog'ical</i> , a.	<i>unnerg'ate</i> , a.
<i>nerv'ine</i> , a. & n.	‡ <i>neurop'ter</i> , or	<i>unnerg'ed</i> , a.

**NEUTER**, *a. neither the one nor the other; neither of the two*: as, *neu'tralize*, to make *neutral*.

<i>neu'ter</i> , a. & n.	<i>neutral'ity</i> , n.	<i>neu'tralized</i> , a.
<i>neu'tral</i> , a. & n.	<i>neu'tralize</i> , v.	<i>neu'tralizing</i> , a. & n.
<i>neu'trally</i> , ad.	<i>neu'tralizer</i> , n.	<i>unneu'tral</i> , a.
<i>neu'tralist</i> , n.	<i>neutraliza'tion</i> , n.	

**NEX, nēc-is**, f. 3. *death, destruction*.

*pernici'ous*, a.      *pernici'ously*, ad.      *pernici'ousness*, n.

**NEX-us**, p. p. (à necto), *tied, bound*. (See *Necto*.)

\* *Neonomian*, one who advocates *new laws*, or desires God's law to be *altered*.—*Scott*.

† *Neophyte*, a *new convert* or *proselyte*,—a name given by the early *Christians* to such heathens as had *recently* embraced the *Christian faith*, and were considered as regenerated by baptism; a *novice*, a *tyro*.

‡ *Neuropter* or *Neuroptera*. The *Neuropters* are an order of insects having four membranous, transparent, and naked wings, reticulated with veins.

§ *Neurospast*, a *puppet*, a little figure put in motion by drawing strings.

|| *Neurotic*, useful in disorders of the *nerves*.

†† *Neurotomy*, the dissection of a *nerve*; the art or practice of dissecting the *nerves*.

**NIC-E** (νικη), *victory*: as, *epini'cion*, a song of *triumph*.

* <i>arse'nic</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>arsen'ious</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>Nic'olas</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>arsen'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>epini'cion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>Nicola'itan</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>arsen'icate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>Nica'nor</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>Nicop'olis</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>arsen'icated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>Nicode'mus</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>Thessaloni'ca</i> , <i>n.</i>

**NICOT**, the name of the man who first introduced tobacco into France, A. D. 1560; hence *tobacco*.

†*nico'tian*, *n.* & *a.* †*nic'otin*, *n.*

**NICT-o**, *v.* 1. to *wink*, to *twinkle*: as, *nic'tate*, to *wink*.

*nic'tate*, *v.* *nicta'tion*, *n.* *nictita'ting*, *a.*

**NIDOR**, *m.* 3. the smell of any thing roasted or burnt; any fat or strong smell.

*ni'dor*, *n.* *ni'dorous*, *a.* *nidoros'ity*, *n.*

**NID-us**, *m.* 2. a nest: as, *nid'ulant*, *nestling*.

*nide*, *n.* *nid'ificate*, *v.* *nid'ulant*, *a.*  
*ni'dus*, *n.* *nidifica'tion*, *n.* *nidula'tion*, *n.*

**NIGER**, *gra*, *grum*, *a.* black, dusky: as, *den'igrate*, to make black; *nigres'cent*, growing black.

*den'igrate*, *v.* *ne'gro*, *n.* †*nig'rin*, or  
*denigra'tion*, *n.* *ne'gress*, *n.* *nig'rine*, *n.*  
*Ni'ger*, *n.* *nigres'cent*, *a.*

**NIHIL**, *n. ind.* nothing: as, *nihil'ity*, state of being *nothing*.

*anni'hilate*, *v.* & *a.* *anni'hilable*, *a.* *nihil'ity*, *n.*  
*annihila'tion*, *n.*

**NIT-or**, *v. dep.* 3. to *strive* or *struggle*.

*ren'itence*, *n.* *ren'itency*, *n.* *ren'itent*, *a.*

**NITR-um**, *n.* 2. *nitre* or *saltpetre*: as, *ni'tric*, belonging to *nitre*; *ni'trify*, to make into *nitre*; *ni'tromuriatic*, partaking of *nitre* and *muria* or *salt-water*.

*ni'tre*, or *ni'ter*, *n.* *ni'try*, *a.* *ni'trogen*, *n.* & *a.*  
*ni'trous*, *a.* *ni'trate*, *n.*

\* *Arsenic*, as it is usually seen in the shops, is not a metal, but an oxyd, from which the metal may be easily obtained by mixing it with half its weight of black flux, and introducing the mixture into a Florence flask, gradually raised to a red heat in a sand bath. *Arsenic* is of a steel-blue colour, quite brittle, and the metal, with all its compounds, is a virulent poison, vulgarly called *rat-bane*. It forms alloys with most of the metals.

† *Nicotian*, tobacco; also pertaining to it. *Nicotin*, the peculiar principle in the leaves of tobacco; a colourless substance of an acrid taste.

‡ *Nigrin*, an ore of titanium, found in black grains or rolled pieces.

ni'trated, *a.*ni'tric, *a.*ni'trify, *v.*nitri'fica'tion, *n.*ni'trite, *n.*†ni'trog'e'nous, *a.*†ni'tro-leucic, *a.*‡ni'trom'e'ter, *n.*ni'tro-muriatic, *a.*

NIV-EO, *v.* 2. *to wink*: as, *connive'*, *to wink*; *to close the eyes upon a fault or other act, to forbear to see.*

connive', *v.*conni'ver, *n.*conni'vence, *n.*conni'vency, *n.*conni'vent, *a.*

NIX, niv-is, *f.* 3. *snow*—ni'veous, *a.* ni'val, *a.*

NOBIL-IS, *a.* (à nosco), *well known, of high birth.* (See *Nosco.*)

NOC-EO, *v.* 2. *to hurt*: as, in'nocent, *not hurting, harmless, free from guilt*; nox'ious, *hurtful, baneful*; nu'isance, *that which annoys or incommodes.*

in'nocence, *n.*in'nocency, *n.*in'nocent, *a. & n.*in'nocently, *ad.*innoc'uous, *a.*innoc'uously, *ad.*innoc'uousness, *n.*innox'ious, *a.*innox'iously, *ad.*innox'iousness, *n.*no'cent, *a.*no'cive, *a.*noc'uous, *a.*nox'ious, *a.*nox'iously, *ad.*nox'iousness, *n.*nu'isance, *or*nu'sance, *n.*||obnox'ious, *a.*obnox'iously, *ad.*obnox'iousness, *n.*unobnox'iousness, *n.*

NOD-US, *m.* 2. *a knot*: as, nod'ule, *a little knot or lump.*

no'dated, *a.*noda'tion, *n.*node, *n.*nodo'sous, *or*no'dous, *a.*nodose', *a.*nodos'ity, *n.*nod'ule, *n.*nod'ular, *a.*nod'uled, *a.*

NOMAS, nomad-os (νομας, νομαδος, à νομω, *to feed*), *living on pasturage.*

†no'mad, *n.*nomad'ic, *a.*no'madize, *v.*no'madizing, *a.*

NOMEN, in-is, *n.* 3. (à nosco), *a name*: as, denom'inate, *to name, to give name or epithet to*; ig'nominy, *against name and reputation, public disgrace.*

agnom'inate, *v.*agnomina'tion, *n.*bino'mial, *a.*

\* Nitrite, a salt formed by the combination of the nitrous acid with a base.

† Nitrogenous, pertaining to nitrogen; producing nitre.

‡ Nitro-leucic, designating an acid obtained from leucine acted on by nitre.

§ Nitrometer, an instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of nitre.

|| Obnoxious, subject, liable, reprehensible, odious.

¶ Nomad, one who leads a wandering life, and subsists by tending herds of cattle which graze on herbage of spontaneous growth. Such is the practice at this day in the central and northern parts of Asia, and the Numidians in Africa are supposed to have been so called from this practice.

binom'inous, *a.*  
 \*cognom'inal, *a.*  
 cognomina'tion, *n.*  
 denom'inate, *v.*  
 denomina'tion, *n.*  
 denom'inative, *a.*  
 denom'inator, *n.*  
 ig'nominy, *n.*  
 ignomin'ious, *a.*  
 ignomin'iously, *ad.*  
 innom'inable, *a.*  
 innom'inate, *a.*  
 multino'mial, or  
 multinom'inal, *a.*  
 name, *n.* & *v.*

name'sake, *n.*  
 na'ming, *a.*  
 na'med, *a.*  
 name'less, *a.*  
 name'ly, *ad.*  
 na'mer, *n.*  
 †nomencla'tor, *n.*  
 nomencla'tress, *n.*  
 no'menclature, *n.*  
 nomencla'tural, *a.*  
 ‡no'mial, *n.*  
 nom'inal, *a.* & *n.*  
 nom'inally, *ad.*  
 nom'inalist, *n.*  
 nom'inalize, *v.*

nom'inate, *v.*  
 nom'inated, *v.*  
 nom'inating, *a.*  
 nomina'tion, *n.*  
 nom'inative, *a.* & *n.*  
 nom'inator, *n.*  
 nominee', *n.*  
 noun, *n.*  
 prenom'inate, *v.* & *a.*  
 prenomina'tion, *n.*  
 prenom'inal, *a.*  
 pro'noun, *n.*  
 quadrino'mial, *a.*  
 trino'mial, *a.* & *n.*  
 trinom'inal, *a.*

**NOM-OS** (νομος), *a law; a management*: as, antino'mian, one who is against *law* under the gospel dispensation  
 an'omy, a violation of *law*.

an'omy, *n.*  
 antino'mian, *n.* & *a.*  
 antino'mianism, *n.*  
 an'tinomist, *n.*  
 †an'tinomy, *n.*  
 astron'omy, *n.*  
 astron'omer, *n.*  
 astronom'ical, *a.*  
 astron'omize, *v.*

‡auton'omy, *n.*  
 auton'omous, *a.*  
 †demon'omy, *n.*  
 demon'omist, *n.*  
 Deuteron'omy, *n.*  
 \*\*dys'nomy, *n.*  
 ††econ'omy, *n.*  
 econom'ics, *n.*

econom'ic, *a.*  
 econom'ical, *a.*  
 econ'omise, *v.*  
 econ'omist, *n.*  
 nomog'raphy, *n.*  
 ††nomothet'ic, *a.*  
 nomothet'ical, *a.*  
 §§photonom'ics, *n.*

**NON**, *adv. not*: as, non'age, *not age*—under 21, *minority*;

\* *Cognominal*, pertaining to a *surname*; having the same *name*.

† *Nomenclator*, (calo, Lat. *calare*, Gr. *to call*), one who calls things or persons by their *names*. In Rome, candidates for office were attended each by a *nomenclator*, who informed the candidate of the *names* of the persons they met, and whose votes they wished to solicit. In modern usage, a person who gives *names* to things, or who settles and adjusts the *names* of things in any art or science. *Nomenclature*, the list or catalogue of *words*, a dictionary; the *names* of things in any art or science, or the whole vocabulary of *names*; as the *nomenclature* of botany or of chemistry.

‡ *Nomial*, a single *name* or *term* in mathematics.

§ *Antinomy*, a contradiction between two *laws*, or between two parts of the same *law*.

‖ *Autonomy*, the power or *right* of self-government, whether in a city which elects its own magistrates, and makes its own *laws*, or in an individual who lives according to his own will.

¶ *Demonomy*, the *dominion* of demons or of evil spirits.

\*\* *Dysnomy*, ill-ordering of *laws*; or the enacting bad *law*.

†† *Economy*, the proper *management* or *regulation* of domestic or other affairs.

‡‡ *Nomothetic*, enacting *laws*, legislative.

§§ *Photonomics*, the science or *laws* of light.

*non-conta'gious*, *not* contagious; *nonsense*, *no* sense; *nonpareil'*, *no* equal.

*noliti'on*, *n.*

*nonadmit'tance*, *n.*

*non'age*, *n.*

*nonappea'rance*, *n.*

*nonappoint'ment*, *n.*

*nonatten'dance*, *n.*

*noncompli'ance*, *n.*

*nonconduc'ting*, *a.*

*nonconduc'tor*, *n.*

*nonconform'ing*, *a.*

*nonconform'ist*, *n.*

*nonconform'ity*, *n.*

*nonconta'gious*, *a.*

\**nondescript'*, *n.* & *a.*

*nonelect'*, *n.*

*nonelec'tric*, *n.* & *a.*

*nonemphat'ic*, *a.*

*nonen'tity*, *n.*

*nonepis'copal*, *a.*

*nonexis'tence*, *n.*

*noninterfe'rence*, *n.*

*nonju'ring*, *a.*

*nonju'ror*, *n.*

*nonmetal'lic*, *a.*

†*nonnat'urals*, *n.*

†*nonpareil'*, *n.* & *a.*

*nonpay'ment*, *n.*

*non'plus*, *n.* & *v.*

*nonproduc'tion*, *n.*

*nonprofes'sional*, *a.*

*nonprof'icient*, *n.*

*nonres'idence*, *n.*

*nonres'ident*, *n.* & *a.*

*nonresis'tance*, *n.*

*nonresis'tant*, *a.*

*non'sense*, *n.*

*nonsen'sical*, *a.*

*nonsen'sically*, *ad.*

*nonsen'sicalness*, *n.*

*nonsen'sitive*, *a.*

*nonsolu'tion*, *n.*

*nonsol'vent*, *n.*

*nonso'l'vency*, *n.*

*nonspa'ring*, *a.*

‡*non'suit*, *n.* & *v.*

**Non-us**, *a.* (contr. for *novemus*, à *novem*), *ninth*. (See *Novem*.)

**No-os** (νοος), *the mind* or *understanding*—*noet'ic*, *a.*

**Nox**, *noct-is*, *f.* 3. *night*: as, *e'quinox*, equal day and *night*; *noctid'ian*, of a *night* and day; *noctam'bulist*, one who rises from bed and walks *in his sleep*.

‡*e'quinox*, *n.*

*equinoc'tial*, *a.* & *n.*

*equinoc'tially*, *ad.*

*night*, *n.*

*night'ish*, *a.*

*night'ly*, *a.* & *ad.*

*noctambula'tion*, *n.*

*noctam'bulist*, *n.*

*noc'tate*, *v.*

*noctid'ial*, *a.*

*noctid'ian*, *a.*

*noctif'erous*, *a.*

‡*noctil'uca*, *n.*

*noctil'ucous*, *a.*

*noctiv'agant*, *a.*

*noctivaga'tion*, *n.*

\*\**noc'tuary*, *n.*

††*noc'tule*, *n.*

††*noc'turn*, *n.*

*noctur'nal*, *a.* & *n.*

*pernocta'tion*, *n.*

**Norm-s**, *f.* 1. *a rule* or *square*: as, *nor'mal*, of *a rule*.

*abnor'mous*, *a.*

*enor'mous*, *a.*

*enor'mously*, *ad.*

*enor'mousness*, *n.*

*enor'mity*, *n.*

*nor'mal*, *a.*

\* *Nondescript*, any thing that has *not* been described. Thus, a plant or animal newly discovered is called a *nondescript*.

† *Nonnatural*, see foot-note, p. 256.

‡ *Nonpareil*, excellence unequalled; a sort of apple; a sort of printing type, very small, and the smallest now used except three.

§ *Nonsuit*, in law, the *default*, *neglect*, or *non-appearance* of the plaintiff in a *suit*, when called in court, by which the plaintiff signifies his intention to *drop the suit*. Hence a *nonsuit* amounts to a *stoppage* of the suit.

‡ *Equinox*, see foot-note, p. 125.

¶ *Noctiluca*, a species of phosphorus, which shines in *darkness*, without the previous aid of solar rays.

\*\* *Noctuary*, an account of what passes in the *night*.

†† *Noctule*, a large species of *bat*.

†† *Nocturn*, an office of devotion, or religious service by *night*.

**NORWAY**, a country in the north of Europe.

\**Nor'man*, *n.* & *a.*      *Norwey'an*, or      *Norwe'gian*, *n.* & *a.*

**Nos-os** (νός), a disease : as, *nosopoet'ic*, producing *disease*.

*nosol'ogy*, *n.*      *nosolog'ical*, *a.*      *nosopoet'ic*, *a.*  
*nosol'ogist*, *n.*

**Noso-o**, *notum*, *v.* 3. to know : as, *noto'rious*, publicly known, (in a bad sense) ; *nobil'itate*, to make *noble* or *great* ; *connoisseur'*, a person well versed in any subject ; *acknow'ledge*, to own, to confess, to admit.

<i>acknow'ledge</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>igno'bly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>no'ticing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>acknow'lder</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>igno'bleness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>no'tice</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>r.</i>
<i>acknow'edging</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ignobil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>no'ticeable</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>acknow'edgment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>know</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>no'tify</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>agniti'on</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>know'able</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>no'tified</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>agnize'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>know'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>notifica'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>cogniti'on</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>know'ing</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>no'tifying</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
<i>cog'nitive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>know'ingly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>no'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>cognizee'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>knowl'edge</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>no'tional</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>cognizor'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>nobil'itate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>no'tionally</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>cogn'izable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>nobilita'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>notional'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>cogn'izance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>no'ble</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>no'tionist</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>cognos'cence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>no'bly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	‡ <i>noto'rious</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>cognos'cible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>no'bleness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>noto'riously</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>cognos'citive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>nobil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>noto'riousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>connoisseur'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>no'bleman</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>notori'ety</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>foreknow'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>no'blewoman</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>præcog'nita</i> , or
<i>foreknow'able</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>noblesse'</i> , <i>n.</i>	‖ <i>precog'nita</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>foreknow'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡ <i>no'ta-bene</i> , or	<i>precogniti'on</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>foreknow'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>N. B.</i>	<i>preno'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>foreknowl'edge</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>note</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	¶ <i>prothon'otary</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>igno'ble</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>no'ticed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>prothon'otariship</i> , <i>n.</i>

\* *Norman*, at first, a *Norwegian* ; then a native of *Normandy*. "Their habitation was in *Norway*, so called from the northern situation thereof ; and themselves *Northmen*, now vulgarly *Normans*, upon like reason."—*Versteegan*. "The *Normans* had been a late colony from *Norway* and *Denmark*, where the *Scalds* had arrived to the highest pitch of credit before *Rollo's* expedition into *France*."—*Bp. Percy*. *Norway* was in 1815 united to *Sweden*.

† *Cognizor*, one who acknowledges the right of the plaintiff or *cognizee* in a fine ; otherwise called the defendant or deforciant.

‡ *Nota-bene*, note well, take notice.

§ *Notorious*, publicly known,—usually known to disadvantage ; hence almost always used in an ill sense ; as, a *notorious* thief, a *notorious* crime or vice.

‖ *Precognita*, things previously known in order to understand something else.

¶ *Prothonotary*, originally, the chief *notary* or head register. In *England*, an officer in the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas. In the King's Bench, he records all civil actions. In the Common Pleas, the *prothonotaries*, of which there are three, enter and enrol all declarations, pleadings, judgments, &c. make out judicial writs and exemplifications of records, &c.

recognizable, *a.*  
 recognizance, *n.*  
 recognize, *v.*  
 recognized, *a.*  
 recognizing, *a.*  
 recognizee, *n.*  
 recognizer, *n.*

recogniti'on, *n.*  
 \*reconnoitre, or  
 reconnoit'er, *v.*  
 reconnoit'ered, *a.*  
 reconnoit'ering, *a.*  
 unacknow'ledged, *a.*  
 unforeknown', *a.*

unknow', *v.*  
 unknow'able, *a.*  
 unknow'ing, *a.*  
 unknow'ingly, *ad.*  
 unknown', *a.*  
 unno'ble, *a.*

Not—*a.* *f.* 1. (*à nosco*), *a* mark: as, denote', to mark, to show; no'table, that may be marked, or worthy of notice; an'notate, to make remarks on a writer.

an'notate, *v.*  
 annota'tion, *n.*  
 annota'tionist, *n.*  
 an'notator, *n.*  
 connote', *v.*  
 con'notate, *v.*  
 connota'tion, *n.*  
 denote', or  
 deno'tate, *v.*  
 denota'tion, *n.*

deno'table, *a.*  
 deno'tative, *a.*  
 denote'ment, *n.*  
 no'table, *a.* & *n.*  
 no'tably, *ad.*  
 no'tableness, *n.*  
 †no'tary, *n.*  
 nota'rial, *a.*  
 nota'tion, *n.*  
 note, *n.* & *v.*

note'-book, *n.*  
 no'ted, *a.*  
 no'tedly, *ad.*  
 no'tedness, *n.*  
 note'less, *a.*  
 no'ter, *n.*  
 note'worthy, *a.*  
 unno'ted, *a.*  
 unno'ticed, *a.*

Not—*us.* *m.* 2. the south wind—no'tus, *n.*

Novem, *a.* nine: as, noven'nial, of the ninth year; non-  
 il'lion, the number nine million millions.

non'agon, *n.*  
 †no'nes, *n.*  
 nonil'lion, *n.*

§nonages'imal, *a.*  
 nov'enary, *a.* & *n.*

noven'nial, *a.*  
 †No'vember, *n.*

NOVERO—*a.* *f.* 1. a step-mother—nover'cal, *a.*

Nov—*us.* *a.* new: as, in'novate, to introduce novelties, to make changes in any thing established; renew', to make again; newfan'gled, new made.

in'novate, *v.*

in'novated, *a.*

in'novating, *a.*

\* Reconnoitre or reconnoiter, to view; to survey; to examine by the eye; particularly in military affairs, to examine the state of an enemy's army or camp, or the ground for military operations.

† Notary, primarily, a person employed to take notes of contracts, trials, and proceedings in courts among the Romans. In modern usage, an officer authorized to attest contracts or writings of any kind, to give them the evidence of authenticity. This officer is often styled *notary-public*.

‡ Nones, in the Roman calendar, the fifth day of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December; and the seventh day of March, May, July, and October. The *nones* were nine days from the *ides*. Prayers, formerly so called.

§ Nonagesimal, the ninetieth.

|| November, the ninth month, according to the ancient Roman year, beginning in March; now the eleventh month of the year.



# NOX

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# NUL

innova'tion, *n.*  
 in'novator, *n.*  
 new, *a.*  
 new'ly, *ad.*  
 new'ness, *n.*  
 new'ish, *a.*  
 newfan'gled, *a.*  
 newfan'gledness, *n.*  
 newfan'gleness, *n.*  
 newfan'glist, *n.*  
 newmod'el, *v.*  
 newmod'elled, *a.*  
 newmod'elling, *a.*

news, *n.*  
 news'-monger, *n.*  
 news'-paper, *n.*  
 nova'tion, *n.*  
 nova'tor, *n.*  
 nov'el, *a. & n.*  
 nov'elist, *n.*  
 nov'elism, *n.*  
 nov'elize, *v.*  
 nov'elty, *n.*  
 \*nov'ice, *n.*  
 †noviti'ate, *n.*  
 noviti'ous, *a.*

nov'ity, *n.*  
 renew', *v.*  
 renew'able, *a.*  
 renew'al, *n.*  
 renew'ed, *a.*  
 renew'edness, *n.*  
 renew'er, *n.*  
 renew'ing, *a.*  
 ren'ovate, *v.*  
 ren'ovated, *a.*  
 ren'ovating, *a.*  
 renova'tion, *n.*  
 unrenew'ed, *a.*

NOXI—*a.* *f.* 1. (*à* noceo), *a* fault, *a* hurt. (See Noceo.)

NUB—*es.* *f.* 3. *a* cloud: as, nubif'erous, bringing clouds.

enu'bilate, *v.*  
 ‡enu'bilous, *a.*  
 nubif'erous, *a.*

nu'bilate, *v.*  
 nu'bilous, *a.*

obnu'bilate, *v.*  
 obnubila'tion, *n.*

NUB—*o.* nuptum, *v.* 3. *to* cover or veil; *to* marry: as, nup'tials, marriage; connu'bial, pertaining to marriage.

connu'bial, *a.* nu'bile, *a.* nup'tial, *a.* nup'tials, *n.*

NUD—*us.* *a.* naked, bare: as, denude', *to* make bare or naked, *to* strip; nu'dity, *a* being nude or naked.

denude', *or*  
 denu'date, *v.*  
 denu'ded, *a.*

denu'ding, *a.*  
 denuda'tion, *n.*  
 nude, *a.*

nuda'tion, *n.*  
 nu'dity, *n.*

NUG—*æ.* *f.* 1. trifles, toys: as, nu'gatory, trifling, futile.

nugac'ity, *n.* nuga'tion, *n.* nu'gatory, *a.*

NULL—*us.* *a.* none, no, no one: as, nul'lify, *to* make void, or render invalid; nullifid'ian, of no faith.

‡annul', *v.*  
 annul'led, *a.*  
 annul'ling, *a. & n.*  
 annul'ment, *n.*  
 ‡disannul', *v.*

disannul'led, *a.*  
 disannul'ler, *n.*  
 disannul'ling, *n. & a.*  
 disannul'ment, *n.*  
 null, *v. a. & n.*

||nullibi'ety, *n.*  
 nullifid'ian, *a.*  
 nul'lified, *a.*  
 nul'lify, *v.*  
 nul'lity, *n.*

\* Novice, one who is new in any business or thing, a beginner.

† Novitiate, the state or time of learning rudiments.

‡ E nubilous, clear from fog, mist, or clouds.

§ Annul and disannul, *to* make void, *to* abrogate, *to* abolish, *to* deprive of authority or force,—used appropriately of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules, permanent usages, and the like, which are made void by competent authority. See foot-note, p. 36.

|| Nullibiety, the state of being nowhere.

**NUMER—us, m. 2.** *a number*: as, *innu'merable*, that cannot be *numbered*; *enu'merate*, to *number out*, to *count* or *tell*; *supernu'merary*, one above *number*.

<i>annu'merate, v.</i>	<i>innu'merous, a.</i>	<i>nu'merator, n.</i>
<i>annumera'tion, n.</i>	<i>num'ber, v. &amp; n.</i>	<i>numer'ic, a.</i>
<i>connumera'tion, n.</i>	<i>num'bered, a.</i>	<i>numer'ical, a.</i>
<i>enu'merate, v.</i>	<i>num'berer, n.</i>	<i>numer'ically, ad.</i>
<i>enu'merated, a.</i>	<i>num'bering, a.</i>	<i>nu'merist, n.</i>
<i>enu'merating, a.</i>	<i>num'berless, a.</i>	<i>numeros'ity, n.</i>
<i>enumera'tion, n.</i>	<i>*Num'bers, n.</i>	<i>nu'merous, a.</i>
<i>enu'merative, a.</i>	<i>nu'merable, a.</i>	<i>nu'merously, ad.</i>
<i>equinu'merant, a.</i>	<i>nu'meral, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>nu'merousness, n.</i>
<i>innu'merable, a.</i>	<i>nu'merally, ad.</i>	<i>outnum'ber, v.</i>
<i>innu'merably, ad.</i>	<i>nu'merary, a.</i>	<i>supernu'merary, a.</i>
<i>innu'merableness, n.</i>	<i>nu'merate, v.</i>	<i>&amp; n.</i>
<i>innumerabil'ity, n.</i>	<i>numera'tion, n.</i>	<i>unnum'bered, a.</i>

**NUMM—us or NUM—us, m. 2.** (*νοῦμμος*), *a piece of money, a coin*: as, *numisma'tics*, the science of *coins* and *medals*.

<i>numisma'tics, n.</i>	<i>numisma'tol'ogist, a.</i>	<i>num'mary, or</i>
<i>numisma't'ic, a.</i>	<i>†num'millite, n.</i>	<i>num'mular, a.</i>
<i>numisma'tol'ogy, n.</i>		

**NUNCIO, v. 1.** (*a nuncius, m. 2.* *a messenger, news*), to *bring news*, to *tell*, to *declare*, to *name* or *call*: as, *announce'*, to *tell to*, to *publish* or *proclaim*: *enun'ciate*, to *tell out*, to *declare*.

<i>announce', v.</i>	<i>denun'ciate, v.</i>	<i>†nun'cio, n.</i>
<i>announ'ced, a.</i>	<i>denuncia'tion, n.</i>	<i>nun'ciature, n.</i>
<i>announ'cer, n.</i>	<i>denun'ciator, n.</i>	<i>‡nun'cupate, v.</i>
<i>announ'cing, a.</i>	<i>enun'ciate, v.</i>	<i>nuncupa'tion, n.</i>
<i>announce'ment, n.</i>	<i>enun'ciated, a.</i>	<i>nuncu'pative, or</i>
<i>annun'ciate, v.</i>	<i>enuncia'tion, n.</i>	<i>nuncu'patory, a.</i>
<i>annuncia'tion, n.</i>	<i>enun'ciating, a.</i>	<i>prenuncia'tion, n.</i>
<i>denounce', v.</i>	<i>enun'ciative, a.</i>	<i>pronounce', v.</i>
<i>denoun'ced, a.</i>	<i>enun'ciatively, ad.</i>	<i>pronounce'able, a.</i>
<i>denoun'cer, n.</i>	<i>enun'ciatory, a.</i>	<i>pronoun'ced, a.</i>
<i>denoun'cing, a.</i>	<i>internun'cio, n.</i>	<i>pronoun'cer, n.</i>
<i>denounce'ment, n.</i>	<i>mispronounce', v.</i>	<i>pronoun'cing, a.</i>

\* *Numbers*, the fourth book of *Moses*, so called, because it contains the *numbering* of the *Israelites* by *Moses*.

† *Nummillite*, fossil remains of a chambered shell of a flattened form, formerly mistaken for *money*.

‡ *Nuncio*, an *ambassador* from the *Pope* to some catholic prince or state, or who attends some congress or assembly as the *Pope's* representative; a *messenger*, one who *brings intelligence*. *Nunciature*, the office of a *nuncio*.

§ *Nuncupate*, to *declare* publicly and solemnly. *Nuncupation*, a *naming*. *Nuncupative* or *Nuncupatory*, nominal, existing only in *name*; publicly or solemnly declaratory; *verbal*, not written.

pronuncia'tion, *n.*  
 pronun'ciative, *a.*  
 renounce', *v.*  
 renoun'ced, *a.*

renoun'cer, *n.*  
 renounce'ment, *n.*  
 renoun'cing, *n. & a.*

renuncia'tion, *n.*  
 unpronoun'ced, *a.*  
 unpronounce'able, *a.*

**NUNDIN**-æ, *f.* 1. (a nono die, *ninth day*), a market kept at Rome every *ninth day*; a market or fair.

nun'dinal, *a. & n.*      nun'dinate, *v.*      nundina'tion, *n.*

**NU**-o, *v.* 3. to nod: as, in'nuent, nodding, significant.

\*innuen'do, or      inuen'do, *n.*      in'nuent, *a.*

**NUTRI**-o, *v.* 4. to nourish, to suckle: as, nu'trient, nour'ish-ing; nu'triment, the thing that nourishes.

innutriti'on, *n.*  
 innutriti'ous, *a.*  
 nour'ish, *v.*  
 nour'ishable, *a.*  
 nour'ished, *a.*  
 nour'isher, *n.*  
 nour'ishing, *a. & n.*  
 nour'ishment, *n.*

nurse, *n. & v.*  
 nurs'ed, *a.*  
 nur'ser, *n.*  
 nur'sery, *n.*  
 nurs'ing, *a.*  
 nurs'ling, *n.*  
 nur'ture, *n. & v.*  
 nu'trient, *a. & n.*

nutrica'tion, *n.*  
 nu'triment, *n.*  
 nutrimen'tal, *a.*  
 nutriti'on, *n.*  
 nutriti'ous, *a.*  
 nu'tritive, *a.*  
 nu'triture, *n.*  
 unnur'tured, *a.*

**NUX**, nuc-is, *f.* 3. a nut: as, nucif'erous, bearing nuts.

nucif'erous, *a.*  
 †nu'cleus, *n.*

enu'cleate, *v.*  
 enu'cleated, *a.*

enu'cleating, *a.*  
 enuclea'tion, *n.*

**NYMPH**-æ, *f.* 1. (νυμφη), a goddess of the woods, mountains, meadows, and waters; and in poetry, a lady.

‡nymph, or  
 nymph'a, *n.*  
 nymph'ish, *a.*

nymph'e'an, *a.*  
 nymph'ical, *a.*

nymph'-like, or  
 nymph'ly, *a.*

**NYX**, nyct-os (νυξ, νυκτος), *night*.

‡acron'ic, *a.*  
 acron'ical, or  
 acron'ycal, *a.*

acron'ically, or  
 acron'yally, *ad.*

‡nyc'talops, *n.*  
 ‡nyc'talopy, *n.*

\* *Innuendo*, literally, a nod, an oblique hint; a remote intimation or reference to a person or thing not named.

† *Nucleus*, properly, the kernel of a nut; but in common usage, any body about which matter is collected. The body of a comet, called also its head, which appears to be surrounded with light.

‡ *Nymph*, according to the ancients, all the world was full of nymphs, some terrestrial, others celestial; and these had names assigned to them according to their place of residence, or the parts of the world over which they were supposed to preside. In modern usage, another name of the pupa, chrysalis, or aurelia; the second state of an insect passing to its perfect form.

§ *Acronic*, *Acronical*, or *Acronycal*, in astronomy, a term applied to the rising of a star at sun-set, or its setting at sun-rise. This rising or setting is called *acronical*. The word is opposed to *cosmical*.

‖ *Nyc'talops*, one that sees best in the night, or who loses his sight as night comes on, and remains blind till morning.

¶ *Nyc'talopy*, the faculty of seeing best in darkness, or the disorder in which the patient loses his sight at night, &c.

## O.

OBELISC-US,\* *m.* 2. (ὀβελίσκος), *an obelisk.*

\**ob'elisk, n.*                      *obelis'cal, a.*

OBLIQU-US, *a.* *crooked, not direct, aslant.*

*oblique', or*                      *oblique'ly, ad.*                      *obliq'uity, n.*  
*obl'ike', a.*                      *oblique'ness, n.*                      *obliqua'tion, n.*

OBLIVIO, *ōn-is, f.* 3. (*obliviscor, v. dep.* 3. *to forget*), *forgetfulness.*

†*obliv'ion, n.*                      *obliv'ious, a.*

OBSCŒNUS, *a.* *immodest, impure, or unchaste; lewd.*

*obscene', a.*                      *obscene'ness, n.*                      *obscen'ity, n.*  
*obscene'ly, ad.*

OBSCUR-US, *a.* *dark, abstruse: as, obscu'rity, a being dark - want of light.*

*obscure', a. & v.*                      *obscure'ness, n.*                      *obscura'tion, n.*  
*obscure'ly, ad.*                      *obscu'rity, n.*                      *unobscu'ed, a.*

OBSTETRIX, *ic-is, f.* 3. (*ab ob et sto, or sisto*), *a midwife.*

*obstet'ricate, v.*                      *obstet'ric, a.*                      *obstetrici'an, n.*  
*obstetrica'tion, n.*                      *obstet'rics, n.*

OCCULT-US, *a.* (*ob et celo, v. 1. to conceal*), *hidden, secret.*

‡*occult', a.*                      *occulta'tion, n.*                      *occult'ed, a.*  
*occult'ness, n.*

OCHL-OS (ὄχλος), *the mob or crowd.*

*ochloc'racy, or*                      *ochloc'raty, n.*

OCEAN-US, *m.* 2. *the ocean or main sea.*

*o'cean, n. & a.*                      *ocean'ic, a.*                      *Ocean'us, n.*

OCHR-A, *f.* 1. (ὠχρεα, *ab ὠχρεος, yellowish*), *an earthy yellow-colouring substance.*

*o'chre or o'cher, n.*    *o'chreous or o'cherous, a.*    *o'chrey, a.*

\* *Obelisk*, a large stone or marble of great height, with four faces, growing smaller and smaller towards the top, till it ends in a point like a pyramid, often charged with inscriptions or hieroglyphics. Ptolemy Philadelphus raised one of 88 cubits high, in honour of Arsinoë. Augustus erected one in the Campus Martius at Rome, which served to mark the hours on a horizontal dial drawn on the pavement. In *writing or printing*, a *mark or reference*, thus (†).

† *Oblivion*, forgetfulness, a *forgetting* of offences, a *remission* of punishment. An act of *oblivion* is an amnesty or general *pardon* of crimes and offences, granted by a sovereign, by which punishment is remitted.

‡ *Occult*, hidden from the eye or understanding, *invisible, unknown*. The *occult sciences* are magic, necromancy, &c. *Occult lines*, in geometry, are such as are drawn with the compass or a pencil, and are scarcely visible.

**OCTO** (ὀκτώ), *eight*: as, *oc'tonary*, belonging to the number *eight*; *octoden'tate*, having *eight* teeth; *oc'tuple*, *eight*-fold: *oc'tofid*, cleft into *eight* parts.

<i>oc'tachord</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>oc'tile</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>oc'tonary</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>oc'tagon</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>oc'tateuch</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>octonoc'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>octag'onal</i> , <i>a.</i>	† <i>oc'tave</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>octopet'alous</i> , <i>a.</i>
* <i>octahe'dron</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>octa'vo</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>octora'diated</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>octahe'dral</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>octen'nial</i> , <i>a.</i>	** <i>oc'tostyle</i> , <i>n.</i>
† <i>octan'der</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>Oc'tober</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>oc'tuple</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>octan'drian</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>octodec'imal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>octosyl'lable</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>octang'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>octoden'tate</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>octosperm'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>octang'ularness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>oc'tofid</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>suboc'tuple</i> , or
† <i>oc'tant</i> , or	¶ <i>octoloc'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>suboc'tave</i> , <i>a.</i>

**OCTOGEN**-I, *a.* (*ab octo*), *eighty*.

*octog'enary*, *a.* & *n.* *octogena'rian*, *n.*

**Ocul**-us, *m.* 2. *the eye*: as, *binoc'ular*, having two *eyes*; *oc'ulist*, one who cures *eyes*.

†† <i>bin'ocle</i> , <i>n.</i>	†† <i>mon'ocule</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>oc'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>binoc'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>monoc'ular</i> , or	<i>oc'ularly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>inoc'ulate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>monoc'ulous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>oc'ulate</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>inoc'ulated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>multoc'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>oc'uliform</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>inoc'ulating</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ocel'lated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>oc'ulist</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>inocula'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>octonoc'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>senoc'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>inoc'ulator</i> , <i>n.</i>		

**OD**-ē (ὠδή), *an ode, a song or hymn*: as, *melo'dious*, full of *melody*; *ode*, a short *poem* or *song*; *prosod'ian*, one skilled in *prosody*.

‡‡ <i>com'edy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>come'dian</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ep'ode</i> , <i>n.</i>
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\* *Octohedron*, in geometry, a solid contained by *eight* equal and equilateral triangles. It is one of the five regular bodies.

† *Octander*, in botany, a plant having *eight* stamens.

‡ *Octant* or *Octile*, in astronomy, that aspect of two planets, in which they are distant from each other the *eighth* part of a circle, or 45°.

§ *Octave*, the *eighth* day after a festival, also *eight* days together after it. In music, an *eighth*, or an interval of *eight* sounds, or of seven degrees, or twelve semitones. The *Octave* is the most perfect of the chords, consisting of six full tones and two semitones major. It contains the whole diatonic scale.

|| *Octavo*, a book in which a sheet is folded into *eight* leaves.

¶ *Octolocular*, in botany, having *eight* cells for seeds.

\*\* *Octostyle*, in ancient architecture, the face of an edifice adorned with *eight* columns, or a range of *eight* columns.

†† *Binocle*, literally, a double eye; a *dioptric telescope*, fitted with two tubes joining, so as to enable a person to view an object with *both eyes* at once.

‡† *Monocule*, see foot-note, p. 246

§§ *Comedy*, see foot-note, p. 97.

||| *Epode*, in lyric poetry, the third or last part of the *ode*, the ancient *ode* being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and *epode*: Now used as the name of any little *verse* or *verses*, that follow one or more great ones. Thus a pentameter after a hexameter, is an *epode*.

* <i>Il'iad</i> , <i>n.</i>	pal'inody, <i>n.</i>	† <i>psal'mody</i> , <i>n.</i>
† <i>mel'ody</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡ <i>par'ody</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	psalmod'ic, <i>a.</i>
melo'dious, <i>a.</i>	parod'ic, <i>a.</i>	** <i>rhap'sody</i> , <i>n.</i>
melo'diously, <i>ad.</i>	parod'ical, <i>a.</i>	rhap'sodist, <i>n.</i>
melo'diousness, <i>n.</i>	<i>pros'ody</i> , <i>n.</i>	rhapsod'ic, <i>a.</i>
mel'odize, <i>v.</i>	proso'dian, <i>n.</i>	rhapsod'ical, <i>a.</i>
mon'ody, <i>n.</i>	proso'dial, <i>a.</i>	†† <i>trag'edy</i> , <i>n.</i>
mon'odist, <i>n.</i>	prosod'ical, <i>a.</i>	trage'dian, <i>n.</i>
ode, <i>n.</i>	pros'odist, <i>n.</i>	tragicom'edy, <i>n.</i>
† <i>pal'inode</i> , or		

**ODI**, *v. pret. 3.* *I hate or have hated*: as, o'dium, *hatred, dislike; offensiveness.*

ino'diate, <i>v.</i>	o'dious, <i>a.</i>	o'diousness, <i>n.</i>
o'dible, <i>a.</i>	o'diously, <i>ad.</i>	o'dium, <i>n.</i>

**ODOR**, *m. 3.* *a scent or smell, perfumes*: as, odorif'erous, bearing or giving *scent or fragrance.*

ino'dorate, <i>a.</i>	odorif'erous, <i>a.</i>	o'dor, or
ino'dorous, <i>a.</i>	odorif'erousness, <i>n.</i>	o'dour, <i>n.</i>
o'dorate, <i>a.</i>	o'dorous, <i>a.</i>	o'dorament, <i>n.</i>
o'dorating, <i>a.</i>	o'dorousness, <i>n.</i>	

**OD—os** (ὁδος), *a road or way, a journey*: as, meth'odist, one who observes *method*; period'ic, pertaining to a *period.*

amethod'ical, <i>a.</i>	†† <i>ep'isode</i> , <i>n.</i>	episod'ic, <i>a.</i>
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\* *Iliad*, a song or poem about Ilium, Ilium, Troy; an epic poem, composed by Homer, the great poet of Greece, in 24 books.

† *Melody*, see foot-note, p. 230.

‡ *Palinode* or *Palinody*, a recantation or declaration contrary to a former one.

§ *Parody*, a kind of writing, in which the words of an author, or his thoughts, are, by some slight alterations, adapted to a different purpose; a kind of poetical pleasantry, in which verses written on one subject are altered and applied to another, by way of burlesque.

|| *Prosody*, that part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accents, and of the laws of versification. It includes also the art of adjusting the accent and metrical arrangements of syllables in composition for the lyre.

† *Psalmody*, the act, art, or practice of singing sacred songs.

\*\* *Rhapsody*, originally, a discourse in verse, sung or rehearsed by a rhapsodist; or a collection of verses, particularly those of Homer. In modern usage, a collection of passages, thoughts, or authorities, composing a new piece, but without necessary dependence or natural connection.—Locke, Watts.

†† *Tragedy*, originally, a song or poem sung in honour of Bacchus, by a chorus of music, with dances and the sacrifice of a goat. A dramatical poem, representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue. Æschylus is called the father of tragedy. A fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence, more particularly by unauthorized violence.

‡† *Episode*, in poetry, a separate incident, story, or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in the poem; an incidental narrative, or digression, separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it.

'episod'ical, *a.*\*Ex'odus, *n.*ex'ody, *n.*immethod'ical, *a.*immethod'ically, *ad.*†meth'od, *n.*method'ic, *a.*method'ical, *a.*method'ically, *ad.*meth'odism, *n.*meth'odist, *n.*methodis'tical, *a.*‡pe'riod, *n.*period'ic, *a.*period'ically, *ad.*§syn'od, *n.*syn'odal, *or*synod'ic, *or*synod'ical, *a.*synod'ically, *ad.*ODOYS, odont-os, (ὀδους, ὀδοντος), *a tooth.*mon'odon, *n.*odontal'gy, *n.*odontal'gic, *a. & n.*||odontal'gia, *or*

OIDOS (εἶδος), *a form, a figure*: as, bo'tryoid, having the *form* of a bunch of grapes; spheroid', *a body* or *figure* approaching to a sphere.

†co'noid, *n.*conoid'ic, *or*conoid'al, *a.*\*\*cy'cloid, *n.*cycloid'al, *a.*bo'tryoid, *or*botryoid'al, *a.*††met'alloid, *n.*metalloid'al, *a.*

\* *Exodus* or *Exody*, *departure* from a place; particularly the *departure* of the Israelites from Egypt under the conduct of Moses: the second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of the *departure* of the Israelites from Egypt.

† *Method*, literally, according to a *way*; a suitable and convenient arrangement of things, proceedings, or ideas; *way, manner, classification.*

‡ *Period*, literally, a *way* or *path* round or about, a *circuit*; hence, the time which is taken up by a planet in making its revolution round the sun, or the duration of its course till it returns to the point of its orbit where it began. Thus the *period* of the earth, or its annual revolution, is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 months, and 30 seconds. In chronology, a stated number of years; a round of time, the *end* or *conclusion*, length of duration; the point that marks the end of a complete sentence, a full stop, thus (.)

§ *Synod*, in church history, a *council, convention, or meeting* of ecclesiastics, to consult on matters of religion. *Synods* are of four kinds, 1. *General* or *ecumenical*, which are composed of bishops from different nations. 2. *National*, in which the bishops of one nation only *meet*, to determine points of doctrine or discipline. 3. *Provincial*, in which the bishops of one province only *meet*. This is called a *convocation*. 4. *Diocesan*. In Scotland, a synod is composed of several adjoining presbyteries. The members are the ministers, and a ruling elder from each parish. In astronomy, a conjunction of two or more planets or stars in the same optical place of the heavens.

|| *Odontalgia*, *tooth-ache*, or a pain in the *teeth*.

† *Conoid*, in geometry, a *solid* formed by the revolution of a *conic* section about its axis. If the *conic* section is a parabola, the resulting solid is a parabolic *conoid*, or paraboloid; if a hyperbola, the solid is a hyperbolic *conoid*, or hyperboloid; if an ellipse, an elliptic *conoid*, a spheroid, or an ellipsoid. In anatomy, a *gland* in the third ventricle of the brain, resembling a *cone* or *pine-apple*, and called the pineal gland.

\*\* *Cycloid*, a geometrical *curve*, on which depends the doctrine of pendulums; a *figure* made by the upper end of a diameter of a *circle*, turning about a right line. The genesis of a *cycloid* may be conceived, by imagining a nail in the circumference of a *wheel*; the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is a *cycloid*.

†† *Metalloid*, a name sometimes applied to the metallic *bases* of the *alkalies* and *earths*.

* <i>ovoid</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>rhomboid'al</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>spheroid'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>parab'oloid</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>semispheroid'al</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>spheroid'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
‡ <i>pris'moid</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>spheroid'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>trapezoid'</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>prismatoid'al</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>spheroid'al</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>trapezoid'al</i> , <i>a.</i>
‡ <i>rhom'boid</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>spheroid'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	¶ <i>va'rioloid</i> , <i>n.</i>

**OL-EO**, *v.* 2. to emit a smell, to smell of, to grow: as, *abol'ish*, to grow from, to annul, to destroy; *adult'*, grown to maturity; *olfac'tory*, belonging to smelling.

<i>abol'ish</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>adoles'cency</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>olfact'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>abol'isher</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>adoles'cent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>olfac'tory</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>abol'ished</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>adult'</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	†† <i>ol'id</i> , or
<i>abol'ishable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>adult'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ol'idous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>abol'ishing</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>obsoles'cence</i> , <i>n.</i>	†† <i>red'olence</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>abol'ishment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>obsoles'cent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>red'olency</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>aboliti'on</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ob'solete</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>red'olent</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>aboliti'onist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ob'soleteness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unabol'ished</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>adoles'cence</i> , <i>n.</i>	* <i>olef'iant</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unabol'ishable</i> , <i>a.</i>

**OLET-US**, *p. p.* (*ab oleo*), grown or worn. (See *Oleo*.)

**OLIG-OS** (*δλιγος*), few: as, *ol'igarchy*, the rule of a few.

<i>ol'igarchy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>oligar'chical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>oligist'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>oligar'chal</i> , <i>a.</i>	‡ <i>ol'igist</i> , or	

**OLIV-A**, *f.* 1. (*ἐλαια*), *olive*. **OLE-UM**, *n.* 2. (*ἐλαιον*), *oil*: as, *oleag'inous*, having the qualities of oil; *oleose'* or *o'leous*, full of oil; *olivus'ter*, of the colour of olive, *tawny*.

<i>oil</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>oil'iness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>oleag'inousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>oil'y</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>oleag'inous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>oleas'ter</i> , <i>n.</i>

\* *Ovoid*, having the shape of an egg.

† *Paraboloid*, in geometry, a paraboliform curve, whose ordinates are supposed to be in the subtriplicate, subquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their respective abscissæ.

‡ *Prismoid*, a body that approaches to the form of a prism.

§ *Rhomboid*, in geometry, a figure having some resemblance to a rhomb; or a quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular. In anatomy, the *rhomboid muscle* is a thin, broad, and obliquely square fleshy muscle, between the basis of the scapula and the spina dorsæ.

|| *Trapezoid*, an irregular solid figure, having four sides, no two of which are parallel to each other; also a plane four-sided figure having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other.

¶ *Varioloid*, the name recently given to a disease resembling the small-pox.

\*\* *Olefiant*, literally, becoming or resembling oil. *Olefiant* gas, called by Ure *carburetted hydrogen*, is so named from its property of forming with chlorine a compound resembling oil.

†† *Olid* or *olidous*, fetid, having a strong disagreeable smell.

‡† *Redolence* or *Redolency*, sweet scent.

§§ *Oligist* iron, so called, is a crystallized tritoxyd of iron.

||| *Oleaster*, a plant, the wild olive.



\**oleate*, *n.*  
*oleic*, *a.*  
*oleose*', or  
*oleous*, *a.*

†*oleosac*'charum, *n.*  
*oliva*'ceous, *a.*  
*olivas*'ter, *a.*

*olive*, *n.*  
*olived*, *a.*  
*olive-yard*, *n.*

OL-os (ὅλος), *the whole, all.* (See *Holos*.)

OLUS, olēr-is, *n.* 3. *pot-herbs*—*olera*'ceous, *a.* *ol'itory*, *a.*

OLYMP-us, *m.* 2. (Ὀλυμπος), *a mountain of Macedonia.*

‡*olymp'piad*, *n.*      *olymp'pian*, *a.*      *olymp'pic*, *a.*

OMAL-os (ὁμαλος, *ab* ὁμος), *even, like, regular* : *as, anom'aly* or *anom'alism*, *a being irregular, deviation from common rule.*

*anom'aly*, *n.*      *anomalis'tic*, *a.*      *anom'alism*, *n.*  
*anom'alous*, *a.*      *anomalis'tical*, *a.*      †*anom'aliped*, *a. & n.*  
*anom'alously*, *ad.*

OMBR-os (ὀμβρος), *rain*—||*ombrom'eter*, *n.*

OMEGA ¶ (Ω, ω), *the last letter in the Greek alphabet.*

OMEN, in-is, *n.* 3. *a sign good or bad, a prognostic* : *as, abom'inate*, to deprecate as *ominous, to hate extremely, to abhor*; *om'inous, foreboding evil or foreshowing signs of good*; *o'men, a sign good or bad.*

*abom'inate*, *v.*      *abom'inably*, *ad.*      *omina'tion*, *n.*  
*abom'inated*, *a.*      *abom'inableness*, *n.*      *om'inous*, *a.*  
*abomina'tion*, *n.*      *o'men*, *n.*      *om'inously*, *ad.*  
*abom'inating*, *a.*      *o'mened*, *a.*      *om'inousness*, *n.*  
*abom'inable*, *a.*      *om'inate*, *v.*      *preom'inate*, *v.*

OMN-is, *a. all, every* : *as, omnif'erous, all-bearing*; *omnip'o-tence, all or almighty power*; *omnis'cient, all-knowing or seeing.*

*omnifa'rious*, *a.*      *omnif'erous*, *a.*      *omnif'ic*, *a.*

\* *Oleate*, a compound of *oleic acid* with a salifiable base.

† *Oleosaccharum*, a mixture of oil and sugar.

‡ *Olympiad*, a period of four years, reckoned from one celebration of the *Olympic games* to another. These were solemn games among the ancient Greeks, dedicated to *Olympian Jupiter*, and celebrated once in four years at *Olympia*, a town in Greece, and constituting an important epoch in history and chronology. The first *Olympiad* commenced 775 years before the birth of Christ, and 22 years before the foundation of Rome. The computation by *Olympiads* ceased at the 364th *Olympiad*, in the year 410 of the Christian era.

§ *Anomaliped*, an *anomalous-footed fowl*, whose middle toe is united to the exterior by three phalanges or rows of small bones, and to the interior by one only.

|| *Ombrometer*, an instrument to measure the quantity of *rain* that falls.

¶ *Omega* is therefore in the Holy Scriptures taken for the *last*. "I am the A, alpha, and Ω, omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord."—Rev. i. 8.

om'niform, *a.*omniform'ity, *n.*omnig'enous, *a.*omnipar'ity, *n.*\*omnipercip'ience, *n.*omnipercip'ient, *a.*omnip'otence, *n.*omnip'otency, *n.*omnip'otent, *a. & n.*omnip'otently, *ad.*omnipres'ence, *n.*omnipres'ent, *a.*omnipresen'tial, *a.*omnis'cience, *n.*omnis'ciency, *n.*omnis'cient, *a.*omnis'cious, *a.*†om'nium, *n.*omniv'orous, *a.*

OMPHAL—OS (ὀμφαλος), *the navel*: as, omphal'ic, of the navel: exom'phalos or om'phalocoele, a navel rupture.

exom'phalos, *n.*omphal'ic, *a.*

‡om'phalopter, or

omphal'ocoele, *n.*†omphalot'omy, *n.*omphalop'tic, *n.*

ONEIR—OS (ὄνειρος, *ab* ὄναρ, *a dream*), *a dream*.

||oneirocrit'ic, *n. & a.* oneirocrit'ical, *a.* †onei'romancy, *n.*

ONOM—A, and onyma, (ὄνομα), *a name*: as, anon'y-mous, wanting *a name*; homon'y-my, likeness of *name*; synon'y-mous, of the same *name*.

anon'y-mous, *a.*homon'y-mously, *ad.*onomant'ic, *a.*anon'y-mously, *ad.*††meton'y-my, *n.*onoman'tical, *a.*

\*\*antonoma'sia, or

metonym'ic, *a.*

‡‡on'omatope, or

antonom'asy, *n.*metonym'ical, *a.*on'omatopy, *n.*homon'y-my, *n.*metonym'ically, *ad.*|||paron'y-mous, *a.*homon'y-mous, *a.*††on'omancy, *n.*

††paronoma'sia, or

\* Omnipercipience, perception of every thing.

† Omnium, the aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the public funds. Omnium denotes all the particulars included in the contract between government and the public for a loan.

‡ Omphalotomy, the operation of dividing the navel string.

§ Omphalopter or Omphaloptic, an optical glass that is convex on both sides commonly called a convex lens.

|| Oneirocritic, one who interprets dreams.

† Oneiromancy, divination by dreams.

\*\* Antonomasia, the use of the name of some office, dignity, profession, science, or trade, instead of the true name of the person: as, his *majesty*, for a king; *lordship*, for a nobleman. Thus, instead of Aristotle, we say, the *philosopher*; a grave man is called a *Cato*; an eminent orator, a *Cicero*; a wise man, a *Solomon*.

†† Metonymy, in rhetoric, a trope in which one word is put for another; a change of names which have some relation to each other, as when we say, "a man keeps a good *table*," instead of good provisions. "We read *Virgil*," that is, his poems or writings. "They have *Moses* and the prophets," that is, their books or writings. A man has a clear *head*, that is, understanding, intellect; a warm *heart*, that is, affections.

‡† Onomancy, divination by the letters of a name.

§§ Onomatope, in rhetoric, a figure in which words are formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified: as, to buzz as bees, to crackle as burning thorns or brush. A word whose sound corresponds to the sound of the thing signified.

||| Paronymous, resembling another word.

†† Paronomasia, a rhetorical figure, by which words nearly alike in sound but of different meanings, are affectedly or designedly used; a play upon words, a pun.

paronom'asy, <i>n.</i>	synon'yma, <i>n. pl.</i>	synon'ymize, <i>v.</i>
paronomas'tical, <i>a.</i>	synon'ymy, <i>n.</i>	synon'ymal, <i>a.</i>
paronomas'tic, <i>a.</i>	†synon'ymous, <i>a.</i>	synon'ymally, <i>ad.</i>
*patronym'ic, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	synon'ymously, <i>ad.</i>	synon'ymist, <i>n.</i>
syn'onym, <i>n.</i>		

ONT-*α* (ὄντα, *ab* εἶμι, *to be*), *being*.

ontol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	ontolog'ic, <i>a.</i>	ontolog'ical, <i>a.</i>
ontol'ogist, <i>n.</i>		

ONUS, oner-is, *n. 3. a burden or load*: as, on'erary, belonging to a burden.

exon'erate, <i>v.</i>	exon'erating, <i>a.</i>	on'erate, <i>v.</i>
exon'erated, <i>a.</i>	exon'erative, <i>a.</i>	onera'tion, <i>n.</i>
exonera'tion, <i>n.</i>	on'erary, <i>a.</i>	†on'erous, <i>a.</i>

ΟΡΑC-*us*, *a. shady, dark*: as, opa'cous, impervious to the rays of light, dark.

o'pacate, <i>v.</i>	opa'cousness, <i>n.</i>	opake'ness, <i>n.</i>
opac'ity, <i>n.</i>	opake', or	semiopa'cous, <i>a.</i>
opa'cous, <i>a.</i>	opaque', <i>a.</i>	

OPAL-*us*, *m. 2. a stone of the silicious genus*.

†o'pal, <i>n.</i>	opales'cent, <i>n.</i>	o'palize, <i>v.</i>
opales'cence, <i>n.</i>	o'paline, <i>a.</i>	

OPER-*α*, *f. 1. work, labour*: as, op'erate, to act, to exert power or strength, to work; opus'cule, a small work.

co-op'erate, <i>v.</i>	inopera'tion, <i>n.</i>	maneu'vering, <i>a.</i>
co-op'erating, <i>a.</i>	inop'erating, <i>a.</i>	†op'era, <i>n.</i>
co-opera'tion, <i>n.</i>	inop'erative, <i>a.</i>	op'erable, <i>a.</i>
co-op'erative, <i>a.</i>	manœu'vere, or	op'erant, <i>a.</i>
co-op'erator, <i>n.</i>	manœu'ver, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	op'erate, <i>v.</i>
co-op'erant, <i>a.</i>	manœu'vered, <i>a.</i>	operat'ical, <i>a.</i>

\* *Patronymic*, a name of men or women derived from that of their parents or ancestors; as, *Tydidēs*, the son of *Tydeus*; *Pelidēs*, the son of *Peleus*, that is, *Achilles*.

† "As words signifying the same thing are called *synonymous*, so equivocal words, or those which signify several things, are called *homonymous*, or ambiguous; and when persons use such ambiguous words, with a design to deceive, it is called *equivocation*."—*Watts' Logic*.

‡ *Onerous*, burdensome, oppressive. In Scots law, being for the advantage of both parties,—as an *onerous* contract, opposed to *gratuitous*.

§ *Opal*, a stone which is one of the most beautiful of the silicious genus, by reason of its changeableness of colour by reflection and refraction; hence *opalescence*, a coloured shining lustre, reflected from a single spot in a mineral.

|| *Manœuvre*, see foot-note. p. 226.

¶ *Opera*, a dramatic composition set to music, and sung on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments, and enriched with magnificent dresses, machines, dancing, &c.

*opera'tion, n.**op'erating, a.**op'erative, a. & n.**op'erator, n.**operose', a.**operose'ness, n.**operos'ity, n.**opus'cule, n.*

**OPH-IS** (ὄφις), *a serpent*: as, *ophiol'ogy*, the science of *serpents*; *ophioph'agous*, eating *serpents*.

*\*ophid'ion, n.**ophid'ian, a.**ophiol'ogy, n.**ophiol'ogist, n.**ophiolog'ic, a.**ophiolog'ical, a.**†oph'iomancy, n.**†ophiomorph'ous, a.**ophioph'agous, a.**‡o'phite, n. & a.**‡ophiu'chus, n.*

**OPHTHALM-OS** (ὀφθαλμός), *the eye*: as, *ophthal'mia* or *oph'-thalmy*, a disease of the *eyes*.

*ophthal'mia, or**oph'thalmy, n.**††ophthalmos'copy, n. \*\*zoophthal'my, n.**ophthal'mic, a.*

**OPIN-OR**, *v. dep. 1. to think, to imagine*: as, *opin'ionative*, unduly attached to one's own *opinion*.

*inop'inate, v.**misopin'ion, n.**op'ine, v.**opi'ner, n.**opi'ning, a. & n.**opin'iate, v.**opin'iative, a.**opin'iativeness, n.**opin'ion, n.**opin'ioned, a.**opin'ionative, a.**opin'ionatively, ad.**opin'ionist, n.**opin'ionate, a.**opin'ionated, a.**opin'ionately, ad.**opiniona'tion, n.**preopin'ion, n.*

**OPI-UM**, *n. 2. (ὀπός), the juice of poppies*,—used to promote sleep—*††o'pium, n. o'piate, n. & a.*

**OPL-ON** (ὄπλον), *a weapon, arms*—*††pan'oply, n.*

**OPPID-UM**, *n. 2. a walled town or burgh*—*‡‡op'pidan, n. & a.*

\* *Ophidion*, a fish of the anguilliform kind, resembling the common eel, but shorter, more depressed, and of a paler colour,—found in the Mediterranean.

† *Ophiomancy*, divination by *serpents*.

‡ *Ophiomorphous*, having the form of a *serpent*.

§ *Ophite*, *n.* green porphyry, or *serpentine*; but *Ophite*, *a.* pertaining to a *serpent*.

‖ *Ophiuchus*, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

¶ *Ophthalmoscopy*, a branch of physiognomy which deduces the knowledge of a man's temper and manner from the appearance of the *eyes*.

\*\* *Zoophthalmy*, an herb, *sengreen* or *houseleek*.

†† *Opium*, a Turkish *juice*, partly of the resinous, partly of the gummy kind, used as *medicine* to promote sleep. It is imported from *Natolia*, *Egypt*, the *Levant*, and the *East Indies*. It is produced from the capsules of the *somniferous* white garden *poppy*, with which the fields of Asia Minor are in many places sown. It flows from incisions made in the heads of the plant, and the best flows from the first incision. Its first effect is the making the patient cheerful. It removes melancholy, and dissipates the dread of danger; the Turks always take it when they are going to battle: it afterwards quiets the spirits, eases pain, and *disposes to sleep*.—*Hill*.

‡‡ *Panoply*, complete *armour* or *defence*.

‡‡ *Oppidan*, an inhabitant of a *town*: an appellation given to the students of Eton school in England.

OPTIM—*us*, *a.* (*à bonus, good*), *very good, best.*

\**op'timacy*, *n.* †*optim'ity*, *n.* ‡*op'timism*, *n.*

OPT—*o* (*ὀπτω*), *to see*: *as*, *au'topsy*, *personal observation*; *catop'trics*, *vision by reflection*; *op'tics*, *the science of sight or vision.*

*au'topsy*, *n.*

*autop'tical*, *a.*

*autop'tically*, *ad.*

*catop'trics*, *n.*

*catop'tric*, *a.*

*catop'trical*, *a.*

§*catop'tromancy*, *n.*

||*diop'trics*, *n.*

*diop'tic*, *or*

*diop'tric*, *a.*

*diop'tical*, *or*

*diop'trical*, *a.*

¶*drop'sy*, *or*

*hydrop'sy*, *a.*

*drop'sied*, *a.*

*drop'sical*, *or*

*hydrop'ical*, *a.*

*hydrop'ic*, *a.*

*metopos'copy*, *n.*

*metopos'copist*, *n.*

*my'ope*, *n.*

*my'opy*, *n.*

*nyc'talops*, *n.*

*nyc'talopy*, *n.*

*op'tics*, *n.*

*opt'ic*, *a. & n.*

*opt'ical*, *a.*

*optici'an*, *n.*

\*\**synop'sis*, *n.*

*synop'tical*, *a.*

*synop'tically*, *ad.*

OPT—*o*, *v.* 1. *to wish, to choose*: *as*, *op'tative*, *expressing a desire or wish*; *op'tion*, *the power of choosing or wishing, a choice or election.*

†*adopt'*, *v.*

*adopt'ed*, *a.*

*adopt'edly*, *ad.*

*adop'tion*, *n.*

*adop'ter*, *n.*

*adop'ting*, *a.*

*adop'tive*, *a. & n.*

*co-op'tate*, *v.*

*co-opta'tion*, *n.*

*exop'table*, *a.*

*om'phalopter*, *or*

*omphalop'tic*, *n.*

*op'table*, *a.*

*op'tative*, *a.*

*op'tion*, *n.*

*op'tional*, *a.*

*preop'tion*, *n.*

*readopt'*, *v.*

OPULENT—*us*, *a.* *wealthy, rich.*

*inop'ulent*, *a.*

*op'ulence*, *n.*

*op'ulency*, *n.*

*op'ulent*, *a.*

*op'ulently*, *ad.*

\* *Optimacy*, *the body of nobles, the nobility.*

† *Optim'ity* *the state of being best.*

‡ *Optimism*, *the opinion or doctrine, that every thing in nature is ordered for the best; or the order of things in the universe that is adapted to produce the most good.*

§ *Catop'tromancy*, *a species of divination among the ancients, which was performed by letting down a mirror into water, for a sick person to look at his face in it. If his countenance appeared distorted and ghastly, it was an ill omen; if fresh and healthy, it was favourable.*

|| *Diop'trics*, *that part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different mediums, as through air, water, or glass, to assist the sight in the view of distant objects.* ¶ *Dropsy*, *see foot-note, p. 183.*

\*\* *Synopsis*, *a general view, or a collection of things or parts so arranged as to exhibit the whole or the principal parts in a general view.*

†† *Adopt*, *to take a stranger into one's family, as son and heir; to take one who is not a child, and treat him as one, giving him a title to the privileges and rights of a child. In a spiritual sense, to receive the sinful children of men into the invisible church, and into God's favour and protection, by which they become heirs of salvation by Christ. To take or receive as one's own, that which is not naturally so; or to receive that which is new; to select and take.*

ORAM—*a* (ὄραμα, *ab* ὄraw, *to see*), *the thing seen, a sight, a view*: as, marin'orama, sea views.

\*cos'morama, *n.*                      marin'orama, *n.*                      ὁpan'orama, *n.*  
†di'orama, *n.*                      †myr'iorama, *n.*

ORB—*is, m.* 3. *a circle or globe*: as, exor'bitant, going beyond the usual *track* or *orbit*, *excessive*; orbic'ular, in the form of an *orb*.

disorb'ed, <i>a.</i>	or'bed, <i>a.</i>	orbic'ulate, <i>a.</i>
exor'bitance, <i>n.</i>	or'bic, <i>a.</i>	orbic'ulated, <i>a.</i>
exor'bitancy, <i>n.</i>	or'bit, <i>n.</i>	orbicula'tion, <i>n.</i>
exor'bitant, <i>a.</i>	orbic'ular, <i>a.</i>	or'by, <i>a.</i>
exor'bitantly, <i>ad.</i>	orbic'ularly, <i>ad.</i>	or'bital, <i>or</i>
exor'bitate, <i>v.</i>	orbic'ularness, <i>n.</i>	orbit'ual, <i>a.</i>
orb, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>		

ORCHESTR—*a, || f.* 1. (ὄρχηστρα), *a place in theatres for dancing*—|| orches'tra, *or orches'tre, n.* orches'tral, *a.*

ORC—*os* (ὄρκος), *an oath*: as, ex'orcise, *to adjure* by some holy name; to expel evil spirits by *conjunction, prayers, and ceremonies*.

ex'orcise, <i>v.</i>	ex'orciser, <i>n.</i>	ex'orcist, <i>n.</i>
ex'orcised, <i>a.</i>	ex'orcising, <i>a.</i>	ex'orcism, <i>n.</i>

ORDI—*or, v. dep.* 4. *to begin*—|| exor'dium, *n.* exor'dial, *a.*

ORDO, in-*is, m.* 3. *order, rank, arrangement*: as, extra-or'dinary, beyond the common *order*; inor'dinate, not according to *order* or *rule*; ordain', *to set apart* for an office; *to appoint*.

co-or'dinate, <i>a.</i>	co-or'dinateness, <i>n.</i>	disor'der, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
co-or'dinately, <i>ad.</i>	co-ordina'tion, <i>n.</i>	disor'derly, <i>a.</i> & <i>ad.</i>

\* Cosmorama, *an exhibition of pictures, representing various parts of the world.*

† Diorama, *an exhibition of transparent pictures, or the effects of light and shade advantageously displayed.*

‡ Myriorama, *sections of views so contrived that they may be combined into an indefinite number of pictures.*

§ Panorama, *complete or entire view*; a circular *painting* having apparently no beginning or end, from the centre of which the spectator may have a complete *view* of the objects presented.

|| Orchestra, *a place in the Roman theatre next the stage, where the senators sat*; in the Greek theatre, the place where the *actors danced*, being derived from orcheisthai, ὀρχεῖσθαι, *to dance*, and that from orthos, ὀρθος, *erect, upright*. Now, a place for *public exhibition*; the place where the musicians are set at a *public show*; the band of *musicians*.

¶ Exordium, in oratory, the *beginning*; the *introductory part* of a discourse, which *prepares* the audience for the main subject; the *preface* or *proemial part* of a composition.

disor'dered, *a.*  
 disor'dinate, *a.*  
 disor'dinately, *ad.*  
 extraor'dinary, *a.*  
 extraor'dinarily, *ad.*  
 extraor'dinariness, *n.*  
 inor'dinacy, *n.*  
 inor'dinate, *a.*  
 inor'dinately, *ad.*  
 inor'dinateness, *n.*  
 inordina'tion, *n.*  
 insubordina'tion, *n.*  
 ordain', *v.*  
 ordain'able, *a.*  
 ordain'er, *n.*  
 ordained', *a.*  
 ordai'ning, *a. & n.*  
 or'der, *n. & v.*

or'dered, *a.*  
 or'derer, *n.*  
 or'dering, *a. & n.*  
 or'derless, *a.*  
 or'derly, *a. & ad.*  
 or'derliness, *n.*  
 or'dinable, *a.*  
 ordinabil'ity, *n.*  
 or'dinal, *a. & n.*  
 \*or'dinance, *n.*  
 or'dinary, *a. & n.*  
 or'dinarily, *ad.*  
 or'dinate, *v. a. & n.*  
 or'dinately, *ad.*  
 ordina'tion, *n.*  
 or'dinative, *a.*  
 †ord'nance, *n.*  
 †or'donnance, *n.*

preordain', *v.*  
 preordain'ing, *a.*  
 preordained', *a.*  
 preor'dinance, *n.*  
 preor'dinate, *v.*  
 preordina'tion, *n.*  
 primor'dial, *a.*  
 primor'diate, *v.*  
 reordain', *v.*  
 reordina'tion, *n.*  
 semior'dinate, *n.*  
 subor'dinacy, or  
 subor'dinancy, *n.*  
 subor'dinate, *a. & n.*  
 subor'dinately, *ad.*  
 subordina'tion, *n.*  
 unor'derly, *a.*  
 unor'dinary, *a.*

**ORGAN—*UM*, *n.* 2. (ὄργανον), an instrument, a natural instrument : as, or'ganize, to form with suitable organs.**

disor'ganize, *v.*  
 disorganiza'tion, *n.*  
 inorgan'ic, *a.*  
 inorgan'ical, *a.*  
 inorgan'ically, *ad.*  
 inor'ganized, *a.*  
 †or'gan, *n.*  
 organ'ic, *a.*

organ'ical, *a.*  
 organ'ically, *ad.*  
 organ'icalness, *n.*  
 or'ganism, *n.*  
 or'ganist, *n.*  
 or'ganize, *v.*  
 organiza'tion, *n.*

or'ganized, *a.*  
 or'ganizing, *a.*  
 or'gan-loft, *n.*  
 or'gan-pipe, *n.*  
 organog'raphy, *n.*  
 organograph'ic, *a.*  
 organograph'ical, *a.*

**ORI—*OR*, *ortus*, *v. dep.* 4. to rise, to spring : as, abor'tive, brought forth in an immature state, miscarrying ; o'rient, rising as the sun, eastern ; or'igin, the first rise or beginning of any thing.**

\* *Ordinance*, a rule established by authority ; a permanent rule of action. An ordinance may be a law or statute of sovereign power. *Observance* commanded, established rite or ceremony, Heb. ix. In this sense, baptism and the Lord's Supper are denominated ordinances.

† *Ordinance*, cannon or great guns, mortars, and howitzers : artillery.

‡ *Ordonnance*, in painting, the disposition of the parts of a picture, either in regard to the whole piece, or to the several parts.

§ *Organ*, a natural instrument of action or operation, or by which some process is carried on : thus, the arteries and veins of animal bodies are *organs* of circulation, the lungs are *organs* of respiration ; the nerves are *organs* of perception and sensation ; the muscles are *organs* of motion ; the ears are *organs* of hearing ; the eyes are *organs* of seeing ; the tongue is the *organ* of speech, &c. The instrument or means of conveyance or communication. A secretary of state is the *organ* of communication between the government and a foreign power. The largest and most harmonious of wind instruments of music, consisting of pipes which are filled with wind, and stops touched by the fingers. It is blown by a bellows.

abor'tion, *n.*  
 abor'tive, *n.* & *a.*  
 abor'tively, *ad.*  
 abor'tiveness, *n.*  
 abort'ment, *n.*  
 exor'tive, *a.*  
 o'riency, *n.*  
 o'rient, *a.* & *n.*  
 orien'tal, *a.* & *n.*

orien'talist, *n.*  
 orien'talism, *n.*  
 oriental'ity, *n.*  
 or'igin, *n.*  
 orig'inal, *a.* & *n.*  
 orig'inally, *ad.*  
 orig'inalness, *n.*  
 original'ity, *n.*

orig'inary, *a.*  
 orig'inate, *v.*  
 orig'inated, *a.*  
 orig'inating, *a.*  
 origina'tion, *n.*  
 or'tive, *a.*  
 unorig'inal, *a.*  
 unorig'inated, *a.*

ORNIS, ornith-os (ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος), *a bird*: as, orniscop'ics or ornith'omancy, divination by *fowls*.

\*ornith'olite, *n.*  
 †ornithol'ogy, *n.*  
 ornitholog'ical, *a.*

ornithol'ogist, *n.*  
 ornith'omancy, *n.*

orniscop'ics, *n.*  
 ornis'copist, *n.*

ORN-o, ornatum, *v.* 1. *to deck or dress*: as, or'nement, the thing that *decks* or *embellishes*; or'nate, *decorated, beautiful*.

adorn', *v.*  
 adorn'ing, *n.*  
 adorn'ment, *n.*  
 exorna'tion, *n.*  
 or'nement, *n.* & *v.*  
 ornamen'tal, *a.*  
 ornamen'tally, *ad.*

or'named, *a.*  
 or'namenting, *a.*  
 or'nate, *a.* & *v.*  
 or'nately, *ad.*  
 or'nateness, *n.*  
 or'nature, *n.*  
 readorn', *v.*

‡suborn', *v.*  
 suborn'ed, *a.*  
 subor'ner, *n.*  
 suborn'ing, *a.*  
 suborna'tion, *n.*  
 unornamen'tal, *a.*  
 unornamen'ted, *a.*

OR-o, oratum, *v.* 1. (*ab os, or-is, m.* 3. *the mouth*), *to speak, to beg*: as, adore', *to pay divine worship or honour to*; inex'orable, that cannot be moved by *entreaty* or *prayer*; o'ral, of the *mouth*.

adore', *v.*  
 adored', *a.*  
 ado'rer, *n.*  
 ado'ring, *a.*  
 adora'tion, *n.*  
 ado'rabable, *a.*

ado'rably, *ad.*  
 ado'rableness, *n.*  
 ex'orable, *a.*  
 inex'orable, *a.*  
 inex'orably, *ad.*  
 inex'orableness, *n.*

inexorabil'ity, *n.*  
 †inos'culate, *v.*  
 inos'culating, *a.*  
 inoscula'tion, *n.*  
 ‡o'racle, *n.*  
 orac'ular, *a.*

\* Ornitholite, a petrified bird.

† Ornithology, the science of *fowls*, which comprises a knowledge of their form, structure, habits, and uses.

‡ Suborn, primarily, *to put on* or *furnish* privately, that is, *to bribe*. In law, to procure a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury.

§ Inosculate, in anatomy, *to unite* by apposition or contact; *to unite*, as two veins or vessels at their extremities,—as one vein or artery *inosculates* with another.

|| Oracle, among Pagans, the answer of a god or some person reputed to be a god, to an inquiry made respecting some affair of importance, usually some future event, as the success of an enterprise or battle. The deity who gave was supposed to give an answer to inquiries, as the Delphic oracle. The



<i>orac'ularly, ad.</i>	<i>or'ator, n.</i>	<i>orato'riously, ad.</i>
<i>orac'ulous, a.</i>	<i>or'atory, n.</i>	<i>†orato'rio, n.</i>
<i>orac'ulously, ad.</i>	<i>ora'tion, n.</i>	<i>or'atrix, or</i>
<i>orac'ulousness, n.</i>	<i>orato'rial, a.</i>	<i>or'atress, n.</i>
<i>*or'aison, or</i>	<i>orato'rially, ad.</i>	<i>†or'ifice, n.</i>
<i>or'ison, n.</i>	<i>orator'ical, a.</i>	<i>‡perora'tion, n.</i>
<i>o'ral, a.</i>	<i>orator'ically, ad.</i>	<i>unadored', a.</i>
<i>o'rally, ad.</i>	<i>orato'rious, a.</i>	

OR—OS (ὄρος), *a boundary, a limit; a rule.* (See *Horos*.)

OR—OS (ὄρος), *a mountain*: *as, o'read, a mountain-nymph—*  
 ||*orol'ogy, n. orol'ogist, n. orolog'ical, a. o'read, n.*

ORPHAN—OS (ὀρφανός), *bereft of parents*: *as, or'phanage or*  
*or'phanism, the state of orphans.*

<i>or'phan, n. &amp; a.</i>	<i>or'phanean, a.</i>	<i>†orphanot'rophy, n.</i>
<i>or'phanage, n.</i>	<i>or'phanism, n.</i>	<i>or'phic, a.</i>
<i>or'phaned, a.</i>		

ORTH—OS (ὀρθός), *erect, straight, right, accurate, exact*: *as,*  
*or'thodom'y, the sailing in a straight course; or'thogon,*  
*a rectangular figure.*

<i>**diortho'sis, n.</i>	<i>or'thodoxy, n.</i>	<i>or'thoepist, n.</i>
<i>or'thodox, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>or'thodom'y, n.</i>	<i>or'thogon, n.</i>
<i>or'thodox'al, a.</i>	<i>orthodrom'ics, n.</i>	<i>orthog'on'al, a.</i>
<i>or'thodoxly, ad.</i>	<i>orthodrom'ic, a.</i>	<i>††orthog'raphy, n.</i>
<i>or'thodoxness, n.</i>	<i>††or'thoepy, n.</i>	<i>orthog'rapher, n.</i>

where the answers were given. Among Christians, *oracles*, in the plural, denotes, the *communications, revelations, or messages* delivered by God to prophets, as the *oracles* of God, divine *oracles*, meaning the Scriptures. The *sanctuary* or *most holy place* in the temple, in which was deposited the ark of the covenant,—1 Kings vi. Any person reputed uncommonly wise, whose *determinations* are not disputed, or whose *opinions* are of great authority. A *wise sentence* or decision of great authority.

\* *Oraison* or *Orison*, prayer, verbal *supplication*, or *oral worship*.

† *Oratorio*, in Italian music, sacred *drama* of dialogues, containing recitatives, duets, trios, ritornellos, choruses, &c. The subjects are mostly taken from the Scriptures. Also a place of worship, a chapel.

‡ *Orifice*, the *mouth* or *aperture* of a tube, pipe, or other cavity.

§ *Peroration*, the concluding part of an *oration*, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points of his *discourse* or argument, and urges them with greater earnestness and force, with a view to make a deep impression on his hearers.

|| *Orology*, the science or description of *mountains*.

† *Orphanotrophy*, an hospital for *orphans*.

\*\* *Diorthosis*, a surgical operation by which crooked or distorted members are restored to their *primitive* and *regular* shape.

†† *Orthoepy*, the art of uttering words with *propriety*; the *right* or *correct* pronunciation of words.

‡† *Orthography*, the art or practice of writing or spelling words with the *proper* letters according to common usage. The part of grammar which treats

<i>orthograph'ic, a.</i>	<i>*orthol'ogy, n.</i>	<i>orthop'nea, n.</i>
<i>orthograph'ical, a.</i>	<i>†orthom'etry, n.</i>	<i>unor'thodox, a.</i>
<i>orthograph'ically, ad.</i>	<i>†orthop'ny, or</i>	

**ORYCT—OS** (ὄρυκτος, *ab* ὄρυσσω, *to dig*), *dug, fossil*: as, *oryctol'ogy*, the science of *fossils*.

<i>‡oryctog'nosy, n.</i>	<i>  oryctog'raphy, n.</i>	<i>oryctol'ogy, n.</i>
<i>oryctognos'tic, a.</i>	<i>oryctog'raper, n.</i>	<i>oryctolog'ic, a.</i>

**OS**, *oss-is, n. 3. a bone*: as, *exos'sated* or *exos'seous*, without *bones*; *os'sify*, to form *bone*; *os'sicle*, a small *bone*.

<i>exos'sated, a.</i>	<i>**os'pray, n.</i>	<i>ossifica'tion, n.</i>
<i>exos'seous, a.</i>	<i>os'sicle, n.</i>	<i>**os'sifrage, n.</i>
<i>interos'seal, or</i>	<i>os'seous, a.</i>	<i>ossiv'orous, a.</i>
<i>interos'seous, a.</i>	<i>os'sify, v.</i>	<i>††os'suary, n.</i>
<i>os, n.</i>	<i>ossif'ic, a.</i>	<i>ossif'erous, a.</i>
<i>††os'selet, n.</i>	<i>os'sified, a.</i>	

**OSCILL—UM, n. 2. an image hung on ropes, and swung up and down in the air**; a moving backwards and forwards—*os'cillate, v. oscilla'tion, n. oscil'latory, a.*

**OSCIT—O, v. 1. to gape, to yawn**: as, *os'citant, yawning, sleepy.*

<i>os'citancy, n.</i>	<i>os'citant, a.</i>	<i>os'citantly, ad.</i>	<i>oscita'tion, n.</i>
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**OSCUL—O, v. 1. (ab os), to kiss, to embrace.** (See *Oro*.)

**OSTE—ON** (ὀστέον), *a bone*: as, *os'teoscope*, pain in the *bones*; *osteol'ogist*, one who describes *bones*.

<i>††os'teocol, or</i>	<i>os'teoscope, n.</i>	<i>osteol'oger, n.</i>
<i>osteocol'la, n.</i>	<i>osteol'ogy, n.</i>	<i>osteol'ogist, n.</i>

of the nature and properties of letters, and of the art of writing and spelling words *correctly*. In architecture, the elevations of a building, showing all the parts in their *true proportion*.

\* *Orthology*, the *right description* of things.

† *Orthometry*, the art or practice of constructing verse *correctly*; the laws of correct versification.

‡ *Orthopny*, a species of asthma, or disorder of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in an *upright* or *erect* position.

§ *Oryctognosy*, the description of *minerals*, the determination of their nomenclature, and the systematic arrangement of their different species. ¶ coincides nearly with *mineralogy*, in its modern acceptance.

|| *Oryctography*, a description of *fossils*.

† *Osselet*, a hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee among the small *bones*.

\*\* *Ospray* or *Ossifrage*, the *bone-breaker* or *sea-eagle*. This is our fish-hawk.

†† *Ossuary*, a *charnel-house*; a place where the *bones* of the dead are deposited.

‡† *Osteocol* (α κολλα, *glue*), a carbonate of lime, a fossil formed by incrustation on the stem of a plant. This word takes its name from an opinion that it has the quality of uniting fractured *bones*.

·osteolog'ic, *a.*  
osteolog'ical, *a.*

osteolog'ically, *ad.* \*periost'eum, *n.*

OSTRAC—ON (ὄστρακον), *a small shell used in voting concerning the banishment of a citizen.*

†ost'racism, *n.* os'tracize, *v.* †os'tracite, *n.*

OTI—UM, *n.* 2. *ease, living retired from business : as, negotiant or negotiator, one who transacts business.*

negotiable, <i>a.</i>	disease', <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	ease'fully, <i>ad.</i>
negotiate, <i>v.</i>	diseas'ed, <i>a.</i>	ease'less, <i>a.</i>
negotiated, <i>a.</i>	diseas'edness, <i>n.</i>	ease'ment, <i>n.</i>
negotia'tion, <i>n.</i>	disease'ful, <i>a.</i>	ea'sy, <i>a.</i>
negotiator, <i>n.</i>	disease'ment, <i>n.</i>	ea'sily, <i>ad.</i>
negotiating, <i>a.</i>	ease, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	ea'siness, <i>n.</i>
negotiant, <i>n.</i>	ease'ful, <i>a.</i>	

OURAN—OS (οὐρανός), *heaven—ouranog'raphy, n.*

OUS, ot-os (ὠς, ὠτος), *the ear : as, otacou'stic or otacous'ticon, an instrument to facilitate hearing.*

otacou'stic, *a. & n.* paro'tis, *n.* †parot'id, *a.*  
otacou'sticon, *n.*

Ov—IS, *f.* 3. *sheep—||ova'tion, n. o'vine, a.*

Ov—UM, *n.* 2. *an egg : as, o'val, of the shape of an egg ; ovip'arous, producing eggs, or young from eggs.*

†obo'vate, *a.* ova'rious, *a.* o'vated, *a.*  
o'val, *a. & n.* o'vate, *a.* \*\*o'vary, *n.*

\* *Periosteum*, a nervous vascular membrane endued with quick sensibility, immediately investing the *bones* of animals.

† "The Athenians, in voting about the banishment of a citizen, who was suspected to be too powerful, and whose merit and influence gave umbrage to them, used shells (*οστρακα, testæ vel testulæ*), on which those who were for banishing him wrote his name, and threw each his *shell* into an urn. This was done in a popular assembly ; and if the number of *shells* amounted to 6000, he was banished for ten years (*testarum suffragiis*), by an *ostracism*, as it was called, *Nep. in Themist. 8.*"—*Adam's Rom. Antiq.* Hence *banishment, expulsion, separation.*

‡ *Ostracite*, an oyster-shell in its fossil state, or a stone formed in the *shell*, the latter being dissolved.

§ *Parotidæ*, pertaining to or denoting the *parotis*, or certain glands below and before the *ears*, or near the articulation of the lower jaw. The *parotid* glands secrete a portion of the *saliva*.

|| *Ovation*, in Roman antiquity, "When a victory had been gained without difficulty or the like, a *lesser triumph* was granted called *ovatio*, in which the general entered the city on foot or horseback, crowned with myrtle, not with laurel, and instead of bullocks, sacrificed a *sheep (ovem)* ; whence its name."—*Adam's Rom. Antiq.*

¶ *Obovate*, in botany, inversely *ovate* ; having the narrow end downwards.

\*\* *Ovary*, the part of a female animal in which the *eggs* are formed or lodged ; or the part in which the *fetus* is supposed to be formed.

\*oviduct, *n.*  
ovic'ular, *a.*

o'viform, *a.*  
ovip'arous, *a.*

o'void, *a.*

**OXY-S** (ὄξυς), *sharp, acute; sour, acid*: as, ox'ytone, an acute sound; ox'ygon, a triangle having three acute angles; ox'ycrate, a mixture of water and vinegar.

toxa'lic, *a.*  
ox'ycrate, *n.*  
†ox'yd, *n.*  
ox'y'dable, *a.*  
oxydabil'ity, *n.*  
ox'ydate, or  
ox'ydize, *v.*  
ox'ydated, or  
ox'ydzied, *a.*  
ox'ydating, or  
ox'ydzizing, *a.*  
oxyda'tion, or

ox'ydziment, *n.*  
‡oxyr'rhodine, *n.*  
ox'ygen, *n.*  
ox'ygenate, or  
ox'ygenize, *v.*  
ox'ygenated, or  
ox'ygenized, *a.*  
ox'ygenating, or  
ox'ygenizing, *a.*  
oxygena'tion, *n.*  
ox'ygenizable, *a.*

ox'ygenizement, *n.*  
oxyg'enous, *a.*  
ox'ygon, *n.*  
‡oxyi'odine, *n.*  
ox'ymel, *n.*  
‡oxymo'ron, *n.*  
ox'ytone, *a. & n.*  
\*\*par'oxysm, *n.*  
paroxys'mal, *a.*  
unox'ygenated, or  
unox'ygenized, *a.*

P.

**PABUL-UM**, *n. 2.* (a pasco), *food for cattle, &c. grass*: as, pab'ulum, food, that which feeds, fuel.

pab'ulum, *n.*    pab'ular, *a.*    pabula'tion, *n.*    pab'ulous, *a.*

**PACT-US**, *p. p.* (of paciscor, *v. dep. 3. to bargain*), *stipulated, agreed*: as, pactiti'ous, settled by agreement or stipulation.

com'pact, *n.*  
pact, *n.*

pac'tion, *n.*  
pactiti'ous, *a.*

pac'tional, *a.*

**PACT-US**, *p. p.* (of pango, *v. 3. to drive in, or fix*), *driven in, or fixed*: as, compact', driven or pressed close together, solid, dense; impact', to drive close.

\* Oviduct, in animals, the passage for the egg from the ovary to the womb, or a passage which conveys the egg from the ovary.

† Oxalic, pertaining to sorrel or a plant of an acid taste. The oxalic acid is the acid of sorrel.

‡ Oxyd, in chemistry, a substance formed by the combination of a portion of oxygen with some base, or a substance combined with oxygen, without being in the state of an acid.

§ Oxyrrhodine, a mixture of two parts of the oil of roses with one of the vinegar of roses.

‡ Oxyiodine, a compound of the chloriodic and oxiodic acids.

¶ Oxymoron, in Greek, a smart saying, which at first view appears foolish; in rhetoric, a figure in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word,—as, cruel kindness.

\*\* Paroxysm, an exasperation or exacerbation of a disease; a fit of higher excitement or violence in a disease that has remissions or intermissions,—as the paroxysm of a fever or gout.

compact', *v.* & *a.*  
compact'ly, *ad.*  
compact'ness, *n.*  
compact'ed, *a.*  
compact'edness, *n.*  
compact'ive, *a.*

compact'ure, *n.*  
\*compa'ges, *n.*  
compagin'ation, *n.*  
impact', *v.*  
impact'ed, *a.*

incompact', *a.*  
incompact'ed, *a.*  
recompact', *v.*  
uncompact', or  
uncompact'ed, *a.*

PAGIN-*a*, *f.* 1. (à pango), *a* page or leaf—pag'inal, *a.*

PAG-OS (παγος), *a* hill.

†Areop'agus, *n.* Areop'agite, *n.* areopagit'ic, *a.*

PAG-US, *m.* 2. *a* village; *a* canton or district.

†Pa'gan, *n.* & *a.* pa'ganish, *a.* pa'ganized, *a.*  
pa'ganism, *n.* pa'ganize, *v.* pa'ganizing, *a.*

PAIS or PAYS, *m.* (Fr.) *the* country.

peas'ant, *n.* & *a.* peas'antlike or peas'antly, *a.* peas'antry, *n.*

PALÆSTR-*a*, *f.* 1. (παλαιστρα), *a* school for wrestling, *a* place for exercise—pales'tric, *a.* pales'trical, *a.*

PALATI-UM, *n.* 2. *a* mount in Rome, where Augustus Cæsar had his house; hence *a* palace or king's house.

pal'ace, *n.* pal'atine, *n.* & *a.* palat'inate, *n.*  
pala'cious, *a.* pala'tial, *a.*

PALAT-UM, *n.* 2. *the* taste, *the* palate: as, pal'atable, agreeable to the taste.

\* *Compages*, *a* system or structure of many parts united. *Compagination*, union of parts, structure, connection.

† *Areopagus*, literally, the hill of *Mars*; *a* seat of justice, or *a* sovereign tribunal at Athens in Greece, famous for the justice and impartiality of its decisions. It was originally held on *a* hill in the city; but afterward removed to the *Royal Portico*, an open square, where the *Areopagites* or judges sat in the open air, inclosed by *a* cord. Their sessions were in the night, that they might not be diverted by objects of sight, or influenced by the presence and actions of the speakers. By *a* law of Solon, no person could be *a* member of this tribunal, until he had been *archon* or chief magistrate. This court took cognizance of high crimes, impiety and immorality, and watched over the laws and the public treasury. See *Lempriere's Class. Dict.*

† *Pagan*, *a* heathen; *a* Gentile; *a* idolater; one who worships false gods. This word was originally applied to the inhabitants of the country, who on the first propagation of the Christian religion adhered to the worship of false gods, or refused to receive Christianity, after it had been received by the inhabitants of the cities. In like manner, *heathen* signifies an inhabitant of the *heath* or *woods*; and *Caffre*, in Arabic, signifies the inhabitant of *a* hut or cottage, and one that does not receive the religion of Mohammed. *Pagan* is used to distinguish one from *a* Christian and *a* Mohammedan.—See p. 44.

§ *Palatine*, pertaining to *a* palace, also one invested with royal privileges and rights. *A* palatine or count-palatine, on the continent of Europe, is one delegated by *a* prince to hold courts of justice in *a* province, or one who has *a* palace and *a* court of justice in his own house. In Poland, *a* palatine may be regarded as the governor of *a* province.

pal'ate, n. &amp; v.

pal'atable, a.

pal'atableness, n.

pal'atal, a. &amp; n.

pala'tial, a.

palat'ic, a.

pal'ative, a.

unpal'atable, a.

PALE-*a*, f. 1. *chaff*—pa'leous, a. \*pal'let, n. palea'ceous, a.PALE-*os* (παλαιος), *old, ancient*.

†paleog'raphy, n.

†paleol'ogy, n.

paleol'ogist, n.

PALIN (παλιν), *back, again*.

‡pal'indrome, n.

pal'inode, or

pal'inody, n.

PALLAS, *ad-is*, f. 3. (παλλος, αδος), *Minerva, goddess of wisdom, war, &c.*—||palla'dium, n.PALL-*eo*, v. 2. *to be pale*.

impal'lid, a.

pale'ness, n.

pal'lidness, n.

pale, a. n. &amp; v.

pal'lid, a.

pallid'ity, n.

pale'ly, ad.

pal'lidly, ad.

pal'lor, n.

PALLI-*um*, n. 2. *a cloak, the outer robe of the Greeks: as, pal'liate, to cover with excuse, to extenuate or lessen*.

pall, n. &amp; v.

pal'liated, a.

pal'liating, a.

pal'liament, n.

pallia'tion, n.

pal'liative, a. &amp; n.

pal'liate, v. &amp; a.

PALM-*a*, f. 1. *the palm or inner part of the hand; the palm-tree; the badge of victory: as, palmif'erous, bearing palms; pal'miped, web-footed,—as water fowls*.

impalm', v.

palm'ated, a.

palm'ary, a.

palm, n. &amp; v.

palmif'erous, a.

palm'ated, a.

palm'er, n.

pal'miped, a.

\*\*pal'mistry, n.

†palmet'to, n.

pa'lmy, a.

pal'mister, n.

palm'ar, a.

PALP-*o*, palpatum, v. 1. *to touch gently or softly, as if feeling; pal'pable, perceptible by the touch; plain, obvious*.\* *Pallet*, a small bed.† *Paleography*, the art of explaining ancient writings. More correctly, an ancient manner of writing.‡ *Paleology*, a discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things.§ *Palindrome*, a word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backwards or forwards; as, *madam*, or "Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor."|| *Palladium*, the image or statue of *Pallas*, goddess of wisdom, war, &c. which was said to have fallen from heaven on the citadel of Troy, and that on its preservation depended the safety of Troy; hence any *security* or *protection*.¶ *Palmetto*, a species of palm-tree. In the West Indies the inhabitants thatch their houses with the leaves.\*\* *Palmistry*, the art or practice of divining or telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the *palm* of the hand; a trick of imposture much practised by gipseys.

impal'pable, *a.*  
 impalpabil'ity, *n.*  
 pal'pable, *a.*

pal'pably, *ad.*  
 pal'pableness, *n.*  
 palpabil'ity, *n.*

palpa'tion, *n.*  
 pal'pitate, *v.*  
 palpi'tation, *n.*

PAL-US, *m.* 2. *a stake or post.*

*pale, n. & v. palifica'tion, n. \*palisade', n. & v. palisa'do, n.*

PAN (παν), *all, whole.* (See *Pas.*)

PAN (Παν), *the god of shepherds*—†*Pan, n. pan'ic, n. & a.*

PAND-O, *pansum, v.* 3. *to open, to spread, to unfold: as, expand', to open or spread out; expans'ile or expans'ible, that may be spread out.*

dispan'd', *v.*  
 dispan'sion, *n.*  
 expand', *v.*  
 expand'ed, *a.*  
 expand'ing, *a.*

expanse', *n.*  
 expans'ible, *a.*  
 expansibil'ity, *n.*  
 expans'ile, *a.*

expan'sion, *n.*  
 expan'sive, *a.*  
 †pandicula'tion, *n.*  
 unexpan'ded, *a.*

PAN-IS, *m.* 3. *bread: as, pan'try, an apartment or closet where provisions are kept.*

impan'ate, *a. & v.*  
 impana'tion, *n.*  
 pan'nage, *n.*

‖pana'da, or  
 pana'do, *n.*

†pan'nier, *n.*  
 pan'try, *n.*

PANN-US, *m.* 2. *cloth: as, accom'pany, to go with, or attend as a companion on a journey, walk, &c.*

atcom'pany, *v.*  
 accom'panable, *a.*

accom'panied, *a.*  
 accom'panying, *a.*

accom'panist, *n.*  
 accom'paniment, *n.*

\* *Palisade*, a fence or fortification consisting of a row of *stakes* or *posts* sharpened and set firmly in the ground.

† *Pan*, "lieutenant-general of Bacchus in his Indian expedition; where, being encompassed in a valley with an army of enemies far superior to them in number, he advised the God to order his men in the night to give a general shout, which so surprised the opposite army, that they immediately fled from their camp; whence it came to pass, that all *sudden fears*, impressed upon men's spirits without any *just reason*, were called by the Greeks and Romans, *panic terrors*."—*Potter's Gr. Antig.* Sudden fear or terror influenced or agitated by Pan; a *sudden fright* without cause.

‡ *Pandiculation*, a yawning; a *stretching*; the *tension* of the solids that accompanies yawning, or that restlessness and *stretching* that accompanies the cold fit of an intermittent.

§ *Impanation*, the act of embodying with *bread*; the supposed substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ, with the substance of the *bread* and wine, after consecration in the eucharist; a tenet of the Lutheran church; otherwise called *consubstantiation*.

‖ *Panada* or *Panado*, a kind of food made by boiling *bread* in water, to the consistence of pulp, and sweetened.

¶ *Pannier*, a wicker basket; primarily, a *bread-basket*, but used for carrying fruit or other things on a horse.

\*com'pany, *n.* & *v.*  
 compan'ion, *n.*  
 compan'ionship, *n.*  
 compan'ionable, *a.*  
 compan'ionably, *ad.*

timpan'nel, *v.*  
 impan'nelled, *a.*  
 impan'neling, *a.*  
 tpan'icle, *n.*  
 pan'icled, *a.*

panic'ulate,  
 panic'ulated, *a.*  
 tpan'nel, *n.*  
 unaccom'panied, *a.*  
 uncom'panied, *a.*

PAP-*as* (παπας), *a* father: *as*, pa'pal, of the *Pope*.

antipa'pal, *a.*

pa'pal, *a.*

po'pery, *n.*

antipapis'tical, *a.*

pa'pized, *a.*

po'pism, *n.*

papa', *n.*

† *Pope*, *n.*

po'pish, *a.*

||pa'pacy, *n.*

pope'dom, *n.*

po'pishly, *ad.*

PAPAYER, *n.* 3. *poppy*—papav'erosus, *a.*

PAPILIO, *on-is*, *m.* 3. *a* butterfly, *a* moth of various colours  
 —papil'io, *n.* papilion'a'ceous, *a.*

PAPILL-*a*, *f.* 1. (*a* papula, *f.* 1. *a* pimple), *a* nipple, *a* pap:  
*as*, pap'illary or papil'lous, resembling the *pap* or *nip-*  
*ple*; pap'ulose or pap'ulous, full of *pimples* or *pustules*;  
 pap'il, *a* small *pap*.

pap, *n.*

pap'illate, *v.*

pap'ulæ, *n.*

papes'cent, *n.*

papillose', *a.*

pap'ulose, *a.*

pap'il, *n.*

papil'lous, *a.*

pap'ulous, *a.*

pap'illary, *a.*

pap'py, *a.*

PAPP-*us*, *m.* 2. *thistle-down*—pap'pous, *a.*

PAPYR-*us*, *f.* 2. (παπυρος), *an* Egyptian aquatic plant or  
*reed*, from the inner rind of which *paper* was made;  
*paper*.

pa'per, *n.* & *v.*

pa'per-maker, *n.*

pa'per-money, *n.*

pa'per-faced, *a.*

pa'per-mill, *n.*

pap'yrus, *n.*

PAR, par-*is*, *a.* equal, like, meet, match to: *as*, par'ity, *a*  
 being equal, like state or degree; com'parable, that  
 may be compared, or being of equal regard; compeer',  
 an equal, a companion, an associate.

\* *Company*, originally, denotes a band or number of men under one *flag* or  
*standard*. In military affairs, the soldiers united under the command of a cap-  
 tain. Any assemblage of persons; a collection of men or other animals, in a  
 very indefinite sense.

† *Impannel*, to write or enter the names of a jury in a list, or on a piece of  
*parchment* called a *panel*; to form, complete, or enrol a list of jurors, in a  
 court of justice.

‡ *Panicle*, in botany, a species of *inflorescence*, in which the flowers or fruits  
 are scattered on peduncles variously subdivided,—as in oats and some of the  
 grasses.

§ *Panel*, a kind of rustic saddle; the stomach of a hawk.

|| *Papacy*, the office and dignity of the *pope* or bishop of Rome; *popedom*,  
*papal* authority.

† *Pope*, the bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic church.



compare', v.  
com'parable, a.  
com'parably, ad.  
\*com'parates, n.  
compar'ative, a.  
compar'atively, ad.  
compa'rer, n.  
compa'red, a.  
compa'ring, a.  
compar'ison, n.  
compeer', n. & v.  
dispair', v.

†dispar'age, v.  
dispar'aged, a.  
dispar'ager, n.  
dispar'agement, n.  
dispar'aging, a.  
dispar'agingly, ad.  
dispar'ity, n.  
impar'ity, n.  
incom'parable, a.  
incom'parably, ad.  
incom'parableness, n.  
incom'pared, a.

nonpareil', n. & a.  
parisyllab'ic, a.  
par'ity, n.  
pair, n. & v.  
par, n.  
peer, n.  
peer'ess, n.  
peer'dom, n.  
peer'age, n.  
peer'less, a.  
peer'lessly, ad.  
peer'lessness, n.

PARADIGM—*α* (παράδειγμα, à παρα and δειγνυμι, *to show*), a *showing by the side of; example; model; a pattern.*

par'adigm, n.      paradigmatic'al, a.      paradig'matize, v.

PARADIS—*ος* (παράδεισος), a *garden of pleasure: as, impar'adise, to put in a place of felicity; to make happy.*

dispar'adized, a.      impar'adising, a.      par'adised, a.  
impar'adise, v.      par'adise, n.      paradisi'acal, a.  
impar'adised, a.      paradis'ean, a.

PARDONN—*ER*, v. (Fr. à per et dono, *to give*), *to forgive, to remit, to excuse.*

impar'donable, a.      par'donableness, n.      unpar'donable, a.  
par'don, v. & n.      par'doned, a.      unpar'donably, ad.  
par'donable, a.      par'doning, a. & n.      unpar'doned, n.  
par'donably, ad.      par'doner, n.      unpar'doning, a.

PAR—*EO*, paritum, v. 2. *to appear, to become visible: as, appear', to come or be in sight, to be obvious or clear.*

appear', v.      appariti'on, n.      transpa'rency, n.  
appea'rance, n.      †appar'itor, n.      transpa'rent, a.  
appea'rer, n.      disappear', v.      transpa'rently, ad.  
appea'ring, a. & n.      disappea'rance, n.      transpa'rentness, n.  
appa'rent, a.      disappea'ring, n. & a.      untranspa'rent, a.  
appa'rently, ad.

PARIES, èt-is, m. 3. *the wall of a house—pari'etal, a.*

PAR—*IO*, partum, v. 3. *to bring forth, to beget: as, bip'ar*

\* *Compares*, in logic, the two things compared to one another.

† *Disparage*, to marry any one to another of inferior condition, to match *unequally*; to injure by union with something inferior in excellence; to treat with contempt, to mock, to reproach.

‡ *Apparitor*, among the Romans, any officer who attended magistrates and judges, to execute their orders. In England, a messenger or officer who serves the process of a spiritual court, or a beadle in the university who carries the mace.

ous, bringing forth two at a birth; *multipl'arous*, producing many at a birth.

*bip'arous*, a.

*deip'arous*, a.

*dorsip'arous*, a.

*gemillip'arous*, a.

*gemmip'arous*, a.

*multipl'arous*, a.

\**o'vert*, a.

†*o'verture*, n.

*ovip'arous*, a.

*pa'rent*, n.

*paren'tal*, a.

*pa'rentage*, n.

‡*parenta'tion*, n.

*paren'ticide*, n.

*pa'rentless*, a.

§*partu'riate*, v.

*partu'rient*, a.

*parturiti'on*, n.

||*puer'peral*, a.

¶*puer'perous*, a.

*unip'arous*, a.

*vermip'arous*, a.

*vivip'arous*, a.

**PARL-ER**, v. (Fr.) to speak, to talk: as, *par'ley*, to speak with another, to confer with an enemy, to treat with by words; *parole'*, given by word of mouth.

\*\**im'parl*, v.

*impar'lance*, n.

*par'lance*, n.

*parle*, n.

*par'ley*, v. & n.

††*par'liament*, n.

*parliamen'tary*, a.

*parliamenta'rian*, n.

& a.

*parliamenteer'*, n.

*par'lour*, n.

*par'lous*, a.

*parol'*, or

*parole'*, n. & a.

**PAR-o**, *paratum*, v. 1. to make ready, to prepare: as, *par'el*, clothing, garments, dress; *repair'*, to restore to a sound or good state after decay or injury; *sep'arate*, to disunite, to divide, to part; *sev'er*, to part or divide by violence.

\* *Overt*, open to view, public, apparent,—as *overt* virtues. In law, an *overt* act of treason is distinguished from secret design or intention not carried into effect, and even from words spoken.

† *Overture*, literally, opening, disclosure; proposal; something offered for consideration, acceptance, or rejection,—as the prince made *overtures* of peace, which were accepted.

‡ *Parentation*, something done or said in honour of the dead.

§ *Parturiate*, to bring forth young.

|| *Puerperal*, belonging to child-birth.

¶ *Puerperous*, bearing children, lying-in.

\*\* *Imparl*, to hold mutual discourse; appropriately, in law, to have license to settle a law-suit amicably; to have delay for mutual adjustment.

†† *Parliament*, in Great Britain, the grand assembly of the three estates, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons; the general council of the nation, constituting the legislature, summoned by the king's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation, and to enact and repeal laws. Primarily, the king may be considered as a constituent branch of parliament; but the word is generally used to denote the three estates above named, consisting of two distinct branches, the house of lords and house of commons. The word *Parliament* was introduced into England under the Norman kings. The supreme council of the nation was called, under the Saxon kings, the *meeting* of wise men and sages.

The supreme council of Sweden, consisting of four estates; the nobility, and representatives of the gentry; the clergy, one of which body is elected from every rural deanery, or ten parishes; the burghers, elected by the magistrates and council of every corporation; and the peasants, elected by persons of their own order. In France, before the revolution, a council or court consisting of certain noblemen.

\**apparatus*, *n.*  
*appar'el*, *n.* & *v.*  
*appar'elled*, *a.*  
*appar'elling*, *a.*  
*dissev'er*, *v.*  
*dissev'erance*, *n.*  
*dissev'ered*, *a.*  
*dissev'ering*, *a.* & *n.*  
†*em'peror*, *n.*  
*em'pire*, *n.*  
*em'press*, *n.*  
*im'perate*, *a.*  
†*impe'rative*, *a.*  
*impe'ratively*, *ad.*  
*impe'rial*, *a.*  
*impe'rially*, *ad.*  
*impe'rialist*, *n.*  
*imperial'ity*, *n.*  
*impe'rious*, *a.*  
*impe'riously*, *ad.*  
*impe'riousness*, *n.*  
*insep'arable*, *a.*  
*insep'arably*, *ad.*  
*insep'arableness*, *n.*

*insep'arabil'ity*, *n.*  
*insep'arate*, *a.*  
*insep'arated*, *a.*  
*insep'arately*, *ad.*  
*irrep'arable*, *a.*  
*irrep'arably*, *ad.*  
‡*parade'*, *n.* & *v.*  
*para'ded*, *a.*  
*para'ding*, *a.*  
*prepa'rabl*, *a.*  
*prepar'ative*, *a.* & *n.*  
*prepar'atively*, *ad.*  
*prepar'atory*, *a.*  
*prepa'red*, *a.*  
*prepa'redly*, *ad.*  
*prepa'redness*, *n.*  
*prepa'rer*, *n.*  
*prepa'ring*, *a.*  
*repair'*, *v.* & *n.*  
*repair'ed*, *a.*  
*repair'er*, *n.*  
*repair'ing*, *a.*  
*rep'arable*, *a.*  
*rep'arably*, *ad.*

*repara'tion*, *n.*  
*repar'ative*, *a.*  
*sep'arable*, *a.*  
*sep'arably*, *ad.*  
*sep'arableness*, *n.*  
*sep'arabil'ity*, *n.*  
*sep'arate*, *v.* & *a.*  
*sep'arately*, *ad.*  
*sep'arateness*, *n.*  
*sep'arated*, *a.*  
*sep'arating*, *a.*  
*separa'tion*, *n.*  
*sep'aralist*, *n.*  
*sep'arator*, *n.*  
*sep'aratory*, *a.* & *n.*  
*sev'er*, *v.*  
*sev'er*, *a.* & *n.*  
*sev'erally*, *ad.*  
*sev'eralize*, *v.*  
*unprepa'red*, *a.*  
*unprepa'redness*, *n.*  
*unsep'arable*, *a.*  
*unsep'arated*, *a.*  
*unsev'ered*, *a.*

**PARS**, *part-is*, *f.* 3. *a part, a share, a portion*: as, *part'ial*, of a *part* or *party*, biassed to one *party*; *partake*, to take a *part*, *portion*, or *share* of; *partic'ipate*, to take or have a *share* in common with others; *partic'ular*, pertaining to a *single* person or thing, *special*; *impart'*, to give, to grant.

*apart'*, *ad.*  
*apart'ment*, *n.*  
*apportion*, *v.*  
*apportioned*, *a.*  
*apportioning*, *a.*  
*apportionment*, *n.*  
*apportioner*, *n.*  
*bipar'tible*, or  
*bip'artile*, *a.*  
*bipar'tient*, *a.*

*bipar'tite*, *a.*  
*bipartiti'on*, *n.*  
*compart'*, *v.*  
*compart'ed*, *a.*  
*compart'ing*, *a.*  
*compart'ment*, *n.*  
*copar'cenary*, *n.*  
*copar'cener*, *n.*  
*copar'ceny*, *n.*  
*compart'ner*, or

*copart'ner*, *n.*  
*copart'nership*, *n.*  
*coun'terpart*, *n.*  
*depart'*, *v.*  
*depar'ter*, *n.*  
*depar'ting*, *n.* & *a.*  
*depart'ment*, *n.*  
*departmen'tal*, *a.*  
*depar'ture*, *n.*  
*dispart'*, *v.*

\* *Apparatus*, things provided as means to some end,—as the tools of artizans. the furniture of a house, instruments of war. In more technical language, a complete set of instruments or utensils, for performing any operation.

† *Emperor*, *Imperative*, &c. See p. 186.

‡ *Parade*, in military affairs, the place where troops assemble for exercise, mounting guard or other purpose; *show, ostentation, display*; military order array.

*dispar'ted, a.*  
*dispar'ting, n. & a.*  
*dispropor'tion, n. & v.*  
*dispropor'tionable, n.*  
*dispropor'tionably, ad.*  
*dispropor'tionable-*  
*ness, n.*  
*dispropor'tional, a.*  
*dispropor'tionally, ad.*  
*dispropor'tionate, a.*  
*dispropor'tionately, ad.*  
*dispropor'tionateness, n.*  
*dispropor'tionateness, n.*  
*impar't, v.*  
*impar'ted, a.*  
*impar'tible, a.*  
*impar'tibil'ity, n.*  
*impar'tial, a.*  
*impar'tially, ad.*  
*impar'tialist, n.*  
*impar'tial'ity, n.*  
*impar'tment, n.*  
*impar'ture, n.*  
*impar'ting, a.*  
*impropor'tionable, a.*  
*impropor'tionate, a.*  
*mispropor'tion, n.*  
*\*par'cel, n. & v.*  
*par'celled, a.*  
*par'celling, a. & n.*  
*par'cenary, n.*  
*†par'cener, n.*  
*†par'se, v.*  
*part, n. & v.*  
*part'able, a.*  
*part'ly, ad.*  
*par'ting, a. & n.*  
*partake', v.*  
*parta'ker, n.*  
*parta'king, a. & n.*  
*part'er, n.*  
*par'tial, a.*  
*par'tially, ad.*  
*par'tialist, n.*  
*partial'ity, n.*  
*par'tialize, v.*  
*par'tible, a.*  
*partibil'ity, n.*  
*partic'ipable, a.*  
*partic'ipant, a. & n.*  
*partic'ipate, v.*  
*partic'ipated, a.*  
*partic'ipating, a.*  
*participa'tion, n.*  
*partic'ipative, a.*  
*par'ticiple, n.*  
*particip'ial, a.*  
*particip'ially, ad.*  
*par'ticle, n.*  
*partic'ular, a. & n.*  
*partic'ularly, ad.*  
*partic'ularize, v.*  
*partic'ularism, n.*  
*particular'ity, n.*  
*par'tisan, a.*  
*par'tite, a.*  
*par'titive, a.*  
*par'titively, ad.*  
*partiti'on, n.*  
*part'ner, n.*  
*part'nership, n.*  
*parts, n.*

*par'ty, n.*  
*por'tion, n. & v.*  
*por'tioned, a.*  
*por'tioning, a.*  
*por'tioner, n.*  
*por'tionist, n.*  
*‡propor'tion, n. & v.*  
*propor'tioned, a.*  
*propor'tioning, a.*  
*propor'tionable, a.*  
*propor'tionably, ad.*  
*propor'tionableness, n.*  
*propor'tional, a. [n.]*  
*propor'tionally, ad.*  
*proportional'ity, n.*  
*propor'tionate, a. & v.*  
*propor'tionately, ad.*  
*propor'tionateness, n.*  
*propor'tionless, a.*  
*quadrip'artite, a.*  
*quadrip'artitely, ad.*  
*quadripartiti'on, n.*  
*||repartee', n. & a.*  
*superpropor'tion, n.*  
*trip'artite, n.*  
*tripartiti'on, n.*  
*un'derpart, n.*  
*underpropor'tioned, n.*  
*unpar'ted, a. [n.]*  
*unpar'tial, a.*  
*unpar'tially, ad.*  
*unpor'tioned, a.*  
*unpropor'tionable, n.*  
*unpropor'tionate, a.*  
*unpropor'tioned, a.*

\* *Parcel*, a *part*, a *portion* of any thing taken separately; a quantity, a *part* belonging to a whole; a small *bundle* or *package* of goods.

† *Parcener* or *Coparcener*, a coheir; one who has an equal *portion* of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

‡ *Parse*, in grammar, to resolve a sentence into its elements, or to show the several *parts* of speech composing a sentence, and their relation to each other by government or agreement.

§ *Proportion*, a comparative *relation* of any one thing to another,—as, Let a man's exertions be in *proportion* to his strength. The identity or similitude of two ratios; symmetry; suitable adaptation of one *part* or thing to another; equal or just *share*; form, size.

|| *Repartee*, a smart, ready, and witty reply.

**PARSIMONI**-*a*, *f.* 1. (à parco, *v.* 3. *to spare*), *frugality, sparingness.*

*par'simony, n.*  
*parsimo'nious, a.*

*parsimo'niously, ad.* *parsimo'niousness, n.*

**PAS**, *pan*, *pant*-*os* (πας, παν, παντος,) *all, whole*: as, *pantog'raphy* or *pasig'raphy*, *general description, or view of an entire thing*; *panthe'on*, a temple of *all the gods*; *pan'urgy*, skill in *all kinds of work or business*; *pan'sophy*, *universal wisdom or knowledge.*

*Antip'as, n.*

*Pamphyl'ia, n.*

\**panace'a, n.*

†*pan'creas, n.*

*pancreat'ic, a.*

*pancreat'ical, a.*

†*pancrat'ic, a.*

*pancrat'ical, a.*

‡*pan'dect, n.*

‡*pandem'ic, a.*

†*pandemo'nium, n.*

*panegy'r'ic, n. & a.*

*panegy'r'ical, a.*

*panegy'r'ist, n.*

*pan'egyryze, v.*

*pan'egyryzed, a.*

*pan'egyryzing, a.*

*pan'oply, n.*

*pan'orama, n.*

*pan'sophy, n.*

*pansoph'ical, a.*

*pantalo'gia, n.*

\*\**pan'theism, n.*

*pan'theist, n.*

*pantheis'tic, a.*

*pantheis'tical, a.*

††*panthe'on, n.*

††*pan'tograph, n.*

*pantog'raphy, n.*

*pantograph'ic, a.*

*pantograph'ical, a.*

*pantom'eter, n.*

*pantomet'ric, a.*

*pantomet'rical, a.*

‡‡*pan'tomime, n. & a.*

*pantomim'ic, a.*

*pantomim'ical, a.*

*pan'urgy, n.*

*pasig'raphy, n.*

**PASCH**-*a*, *f.* 1. (πασχα, à פסח, Heb.) *the passover, a feast of the Jews*; also, *the festival of Easter.*

*antepas'chal, a.*

*pas'chal, a.*

\* *Panacea*, a remedy for *all diseases*; a *universal medicine.*

† *Pancreas*, a gland of the body situate between the bottom of the stomach and the vertibers of the loins, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and attached to the peritoneum. It is two fingers in breadth, and six in length, soft and supple. It secretes a kind of saliva, and pours it into the duodenum.

‡ *Pancratic*, excelling in *all gymnastic exercises*; *very strong or robust.*

§ *Pandect*, *all the words, all the sayings.* *Pandects*, in the plural, the digest or collection of civil or Roman law, made by order of the emperor Justinian, and containing 534 decisions or judgments of lawyers, to which the emperor gave the force and authority of law. This compilation consists of fifty books, forming the first parts of the civil law. A treatise which contains the *whole* of any science.

|| *Pandemic*, incident to a *whole people, epidemic.*

¶ *Pandemonium*, the *assembly of fallen angels.*

\*\* *Pantheism*, the doctrine that the *universe* is God, or the system of theology in which it is maintained that the *universe* is God.

†† *Pantheon*, a temple or magnificent edifice at Rome, dedicated to *all the gods.* It is now converted into a church.

‡‡ *Pantograph*, a mathematical instrument so formed as to copy *any sort of drawing or design.*

§§ *Pantomime*, one that imitates *all sorts of actions and characters* without speaking; one that expresses his meaning by mute action. The *pantomimes* of antiquity used to express in gestures and action, whatever the chorus sung, changing their countenance and behaviour as the subject of the song varied.

A scene or representation in dumb show. A species of musical entertainment.

PASC-o, pastum, v. 3. *to feed*: as, *pas'tor*, one who *feeds* a flock naturally or spiritually; *pas'toral*, belonging to *shepherds*.

an'tepast, n.

archpas'tor, n.

depas'cent, a.

depas'ture, v.

depas'turing, a.

pas'tor, n.

pas'toral, a. & n.

\*pas'torate, n.

pas'torship, n.

pas'tor-like, or

pas'torly, a.

†pas'ture, n. & v.

pasturable, a.

†pas'turage, n.

repast', v. & n.

repas'ture, v.

unpas'toral, a.

PASSER, m. 3. *a sparrow*—pas'serine, a.

PASS-us, m. 4. (a pando, v. 3. *to spread out or open*), a *pace*, a *step*: as, encom'pass, to encircle or inclose; surpass', to pass beyond, to excel.

com'pass, n. & v.

com'passed, a.

com'passing, a.

encom'pass, v.

encom'passed, a.

encom'passing, a.

encom'passment, n.

impas'sable, a.

impas'sably, ad.

impas'sableness, n.

overpass', v.

overpas'sed, or

overpast', a.

pace, n. & v.

pa'ced, a.

pa'cer, n.

pass, v. & n.

pas'sable, a.

pas'sably, ad.

pas'sage, n.

pas'sant, a.

pas'senger, n.

pas'ser, n.

pas'sing, a.

pas'singly, ad.

pass'less, a.

‡pass'over, n.

||pass'port, n.

past, a. & n.

†pas'time, n.

repas's', v.

repas'sed, a.

repas'sing, a.

surpass', v.

surpas'sable, a.

surpas'sed, a.

surpas'sing, a.

surpas'singly, ad.

\*\*tres'pass, v. & n.

tres'passer, n.

tres'passing, a.

unpas'sable, a.

PATELL-a, f. 1. *a dish*—patel'liform, a. ††pat'ellite, n. ●

\* *Pastorate*, the office, state, or jurisdiction of a spiritual *pastor*.

† *Pasture*, food, the act of *feeding*, grass for the *food* of cattle; ground covered with grass appropriated for the *food* of cattle.

‡ *Pasturage*, the business of *feeding* or *grazing* cattle, *grazing* ground; lands *grazed* by cattle; the grass for *food*.

§ *Passover*, a feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential escape of the Hebrews in Egypt, when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb.

|| *Passport*, a written license from a king or other proper authority, granting permission or safe conduct for one *to pass* through his territories, or *to pass* from one country to another, or *to navigate* a particular sea without hindrance or molestation.

† *Pastime*, *passing* the time, sport, amusement, that which amuses or serves to make time *pass* agreeably.

\*\* *Trespass*, literally, *to pass beyond*; hence primarily, *to pass over* the boundary line of another's land; to enter unlawfully upon the land of another; to commit any offence, or do any act that injures or annoys another. In a moral sense, *to transgress* voluntarily any divine law or command; to violate any known rule of duty; to intrude, *to go too far*, to put to inconvenience by demand or opportunity.

†† *Patellite*, fossil remains of the patella, a shell

**PAT-EO** (πατεω), to tread, to walk: as, *patrol'*, to go the rounds in a camp or garrison,—as a guard.

*patrol'*, or *patroll'*, *n.* & *v.* *patrol'ling*, *a.* *peripatel'icism*, *n.*  
\**peripatel'ic*, *a.* & *n.*

**PATE-O**, *v.* 2. to be open: as, *pat'ent*, spreading or opening; open to the perusal of all.

*patefac'tion*, *n.* *patentee'*, *n.* *pat'enting*, *a.*  
†*pat'ent*, *a.* *n.* & *v.* *pat'ented*, *a.* *pat'ulous*, *a.*

**PATER**, *tr-is*, *m.* 3. (πατηρ, πατρος), a father: as, *pat'rimony*, a right or estate inherited from one's father or ancestors; *pa'triot*, a lover of his country.

<i>antipatriot'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	† <i>pa'triarch</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>patris'tical</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>compater'nity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>patriarch'al</i> , or	† <i>pa'tron</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>compa'triot</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>patriarch'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pa'troness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>expa'triate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>pa'triarchate</i> , or	<i>pat'ronage</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>expa'triated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pa'triarchship</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pat'ronal</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>expatria'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pa'triarchy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pat'ronize</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>expa'triating</i> , <i>a.</i>	** <i>patrici'an</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>pat'ronizer</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>impa'tronize</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>pat'rimony</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pat'ronized</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>impatroniza'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>patrimo'nial</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pat'ronizing</i> , <i>a.</i>
‡ <i>par'ricide</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>patrimo'nially</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>pat'ronless</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>parrici'dal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pa'triot</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>patronym'ic</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
<i>parrici'dious</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pa'triotism</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>Sop'ater</i> , or
<i>pater'nal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>patriot'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>Sosip'ater</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>pater'nity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>patris'tic</i> , or	<i>unpat'ronized</i> , <i>a.</i>

‡*pa'ter-noster*, *n.*

\* *Peripatetic*, see p. 43.

† *Patent*, a writing given by the king or the proper authority, and duly authenticated, granting a privilege to some person or persons.

‡ *Comaternity*, the relation of a god-father to the person for whom he answers.

—§ *Parricide*, one who kills or murders his father, or the killing or murder of a father.

‖ *Paternoster*, literally, our father; the Lord's prayer,—so called from the two first words of it in Latin.

¶ *Patriarch*, the father or ruler of a family; one who governs by paternal right. It is usually applied to the progenitors of the Israelites, *Abraham*, *Isaac*, and *Jacob*, and the sons of *Jacob*, or to the heads of families before the flood,—as, the antediluvian patriarchs.

\*\* *Patrician*, senatorial, noble, not plebeian. This epithet is derived from the Roman *Patres*, fathers, the title of Roman senators.

†† *Patron*, among the Romans, a master who had freed his slave, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation; also, a man of distinction under whose protection another placed himself: Hence one who countenances, supports, and protects either a person or a work. In canon or common law, one who has the gift and disposition of a benefice; an advocate; a defender; one that specially countenances and supports, or lends aid to advance,—as patrons of virtue.

**PATH-OS** (*πάθος*, a *παύω*, to suffer), *feeling*: as, *antip'athy*, a *feeling* against, or natural aversion; *pathet'ic*, affecting or moving the *passions* or *feelings*,—as of *pity*, *sorrow*, *grief*, &c.

<i>antip'athy</i> , n.	<i>monop'athy</i> , n.	<i>patholog'ical</i> , a.
<i>antipathet'ic</i> , a.	<i>pa'thos</i> , n.	<i>patholog'ically</i> , ad.
<i>antipathet'ical</i> , a.	<i>pathet'ic</i> , a. & n.	<i>pathol'ogist</i> , n.
<i>antipathet'ically</i> , ad.	<i>pathet'ical</i> , a.	<i>pathopœ'ia</i> , n.
<i>antip'athous</i> , a.	<i>pathet'ically</i> , ad.	<i>sym'pathy</i> , n.
* <i>anthropop'athy</i> , n.	<i>pathet'icalness</i> , n.	<i>sympathet'ic</i> , a.
<i>ap'athy</i> , n.	† <i>pathog'nomy</i> , n.	<i>sympathet'ical</i> , a.
<i>apathet'ic</i> , a.	<i>pathognomon'ic</i> , a.	<i>sympathet'ically</i> , ad.
<i>ap'athist</i> , n.	<i>pathol'ogy</i> , n.	<i>sym'pathize</i> , v.
<i>apathis'tical</i> , a.	<i>patholog'ic</i> , a.	<i>unpathet'ic</i> , a.
† <i>eu'pathy</i> , n.		

**PATIBUL-UM**, n. 2. (a *pateo*, v. 2. to be opened or exposed), a cross, a gibbet or gallows—*patib'ulary*, a.

**PATI-OR**, *passus*, v. dep. 3. to suffer, to endure, to bear: as, *compassi'on*, a *feeling* or *suffering* with another; *pas'sive*, *suffering*, not active; *pa'tient*, *enduring* or *bearing* evils without murmuring.

<i>compassi'on</i> , n.	<i>empassi'onate</i> , a.	<i>impa'tiently</i> , ad.
<i>compassi'onable</i> , a.	<i>impas'sible</i> , a.	<i>incompassi'on</i> , n.
<i>compassi'onary</i> , a.	<i>impas'sibleness</i> , n.	<i>incompassi'onate</i> , a.
<i>compassi'onate</i> , a.	<i>impassibil'ity</i> , n.	<i>incompassi'onately</i> ,
& v.	<i>impassi'on</i> , v.	<i>incompassi'onate-</i>
<i>compassi'onately</i> , ad.	<i>impassi'oned</i> , a.	<i>ness</i> , n.
<i>compassi'onateness</i> , n.	<i>impassi'onate</i> , a. & v.	<i>pas'sible</i> , a.
<i>compa'tient</i> , a.	<i>impas'sive</i> , a.	<i>pas'sibleness</i> , n.
<i>dispassi'on</i> , n.	<i>impas'sively</i> , ad.	<i>passibil'ity</i> , n.
<i>dispassi'oned</i> , a.	<i>impas'siveness</i> , n.	<i>passi'on</i> , n.
<i>dispassi'onate</i> , a.	<i>impassiv'ity</i> , n.	† <i>passi'onary</i> , n.
<i>dispassi'onately</i> , ad.	<i>impa'tience</i> , n.	<i>passi'onate</i> , a.
<i>empassi'on</i> , v.	<i>impa'tient</i> , a. & n.	<i>passi'onately</i> , ad.

\* *Anthropopathy*, the affections of man, or the application of human *passions* to the Supreme Being.

† *Eupathy*, right feeling.

‡ *Pathognomy*, expression of the *passions*; the science of the signs by which human *passions* are indicated.

§ *Pathopœia*, the rising of a *passion*; in rhetoric, a method by which the mind is moved to *anger*, *hatred*, *pity*, &c.

|| *Passion*, *suffering*; emphatically, the last *suffering* of the Saviour; the *feeling* of the mind, or the sensible effect of impression; *excitement*, *perturbation*, or *agitation* of mind,—as *desire*, *fear*, *hope*, *joy*, *grief*, *love*, *hatred*. Violent *agitation* or *excitement* of mind, particularly such as is occasioned by an offence, injury, or insult; hence, *violent anger*, *zeal*, *ardour*, *vehement* or *eager desire*.

† *Passionary*, a book in which are described the *sufferings* of saints and martyrs.



*passi'onateness, n.*  
*passi'onless, a.*  
*passi'oned, a.*  
*pas'sive, a.*  
*pas'sively, ad.*

*pas'siveness, n.*  
*passiv'ity, n.*  
*pat'ible, a.*  
*pa'tience, n.*  
*pa'tient, a. & n.*

*pa'tiently, ad.*  
*unpassi'ionate, a.*  
*unpassi'onately, ad.*  
*unimpassi'oned, a.*

**PATRI**-*a, f. 1. (à pater), one's native country. (See Pater).*

**PAUCI**, *a. few—pau'city, n. paucil'oquy, n.*

**PAUPER**, *a. poor: as, depau'perate, to make poor; pau'perism, the state of being poor.*

*\*dispau'per, v.*  
*depau'perate, v.*  
*depau'perated, a.*  
*depau'perating, a.*  
*empov'erish, or*  
*impov'erish, v.*

*impov'erisher, n.*  
*impov'erishment, n.*  
*impov'erished, a.*  
*impov'erishing, a.*  
*pau'per, n.*  
*pau'perism, n.*

*poor, a.*  
*poor'ly, ad. & a.*  
*poor'ness, n.*  
*poor-spir'ited, a.*  
*poor-spir'itedness, n.*  
*pov'erty, n.*

**PAV**-*o, òn-is, m. & f. 3. a peacock—tpa'vo, n. pav'oine, a.*

**PAX**, *pac-is, f. 3. peace: as, pac'ify, to make peace, to appease, to quiet; appease', to make quiet, to calm; pacif'ic, peace-making, mild, gentle; also, an ocean.*

*appease', v.*  
*appeas'ed, a.*  
*appea'ser, n.*  
*appea'sable, a.*  
*appea'sableness, n.*  
*appease'ment, n.*  
*appea'sive, a.*  
*impa'cible, a.*  
*pa'cate, a.*  
*pa'cated, a.*  
*paca'tion, n.*  
*pac'ify, v.*  
*pacif'ic, a. & n.*

*pacif'ical, a.*  
*pacifica'tion, n.*  
*pacifica'tor, n.*  
*pacif'icatory, a.*  
*pac'ified, a.*  
*pac'ifier, n.*  
*pac'ifying, a.*  
*peace, n.*  
*peace'-offering, n.*  
*peace'able, a.*  
*peace'ably, ad.*  
*peace'ableness, n.*  
*peace'-breaker, n.*

*peace'ful, a.*  
*peace'fully, ad.*  
*peace'fulness, n.*  
*peace'less, a.*  
*peace'maker, n.*  
*repac'ify, v.*  
*unappea'sable, a.*  
*unappea'sed, a.*  
*unpeace'able, a.*  
*unpeace'ableness, n.*  
*unpacif'ic, a.*  
*unpac'ified, a.*  
*unpeace'ful, a.*

**PECC**-*o, u. 1. to do wrong, to sin: as, pec'cable, liable to, or that may sin.*

*impec'cable, a.*  
*impeccabil'ity, n.*  
*impec'cancy, n.*

*peccadil'lo, n.*  
*pec'cable, a.*  
*peccabil'ity, n.*

*pec'cancy, n.*  
*pec'cant, a. & n.*

\* *Dispauper*, to deprive of the claim of a *pauper* to public support, or of the capacity of suing in *forma pauperis*; to reduce back from the state of a *pauper*.

† *Pavo*, a *peacock*; a *constellation* in the southern hemisphere, consisting of fourteen stars; also, a *fish*.

‡ *Pacific*, the appellation given to the ocean situate between America on the west, and Asia,—so called on account of its exemption from violent tempests.

§ *Peccadillo*, a slight trespass or offence; a petty crime or fault; also, a sort of stuff ruff.

**PECT—o**, v. 3. (πεκτεω), *to comb, to dress*: as, *pec'tinal*, *be-*  
*longing to, or resembling a comb.*

depec'tible, a.	pec'tinate, or	pectina'tion, n.
pec'tinal, a.	pec'tinated, a.	*pec'tinite, n.

**PECT—us**, or *-is*, n. 3. *the breast*: as, *expec'torate*, *to eject*  
*from the breast or lungs.*

expec'torate, v.	expectora'tion, n.	pec'toral, a. & n.
expec'torated, a.	expec'torative, a.	†par'apel, n.
expec'torating, a.	expec'torant, a. & n.	

**PECOLI—um**, n. 2. (à pecu, *cattle*), *the stock or money which*  
*a son with the consent of his father, or a slave with*  
*the consent of his master, had of his own*; hence, *pri-*  
*uate property*, what is *one's own*.

pecu'liar, a.	pecu'liariness, n.	pecu'liarize, v.
pecu'liarly, ad.	peculiar'ity, n.	

**PECUL—or**, *peculatus*, v. *dep.* 1. (à pecu, n. 4. *cattle*), *to*  
*steal or embezzle the public goods or money.*

pec'ulate, v.	pecula'tion, n.	pec'ulator, n.
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**PECUNI—a**, f. 1. (à pecu, *cattle*), *money.*

pecu'niary, a.	pecu'nious, a.
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**PEDI—a** (παιδεία, à παις, παιδος, *a child*), *learning*: as, *pe-*  
*d'ant*, *a schoolmaster*, or one who makes a vain display  
of his *learning*; *pedobap'tism*, *the baptism of infants*  
or of *children*.

†cyclope'dia, or	pedagog'ical, a.	pedan'tically, ad.
cyclope'de', n.	ped'agogy, n.	ped'antize, v.
encyclope'dia, or	ped'agogism, n.	ped'antry, n.
encyclope'dy, n.	ped'ant, n.	pedobap'tism, n.
§ped'agogue, n. & v.	pedan'tic, a.	pedobap'tist, n.
pedagog'ic, a.	pedan'tical, a.	

**PELAG—us**, n. 2. *the sea*: as, *pel'agic*, of the *sea*.

\* *Pectinite*, a fossil *ecten*, scallop or a shell-fish, or scallop petrified.

† *Parapel*, literally, a wall or rampart to the *breast*, or *breast-high*; but in  
practice, a *wall, rampart*, or *elevation of earth*, for covering soldiers from an  
enemy's shot.

‡ *Cyclopedia* or *Encyclopedia*, the circle or compass of the *arts and sciences*;  
circle of human knowledge, a general system of instruction or knowledge.  
Hence, the book or books that contain treatises on every branch of the *arts and*  
*sciences*, arranged under proper heads, in alphabetical order,—as the *Encyclo-*  
*pedia Britannica*.

§ *Pedagogue*, a teacher of *children*; one whose occupation is to instruct  
young *children*; a *schoolmaster*; a *pedant*.

\*Archipel'ago, *n.* †pela'gian, *n. & a.* pela'gianism, *n.*  
pel'agic, *a.*

PELECAN (πελσκαν), *pelican*, a large bird—†pel'ican, *n.*

PELL-IS, *f. 3. a skin or hide.*

‡pelisse', *n.* ‖pell, *n.* †pel'icle, *n.*

PELL-o, pellatum, *v. 1. (obs.) to call, to name: as, appel'lative, pertaining to a common name; appella'tion, name.*

appeal', <i>v. &amp; n.</i>	**appellee', <i>n.</i>	‡‡interpella'tion, <i>n.</i>
appeal'able, <i>a.</i>	appella'tion, <i>n.</i>	irrepeal'able, <i>a.</i>
appeal'ant, or	appel'lative, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	irrepeal'ably, <i>ad.</i>
appeal'er, <i>n.</i>	appel'latively, <i>ad.</i>	repeal', <i>v. &amp; n.</i>
appeal'ed, <i>a.</i>	appel'latory, <i>a.</i>	unappeal'able, <i>a.</i>
appeal'ing, <i>a.</i>	†‡appellor', <i>n.</i>	unrepeal'ed, <i>a.</i>
appel'lant, <i>n. &amp; a.</i>		

PELL-o, pulsum, *v. 3. to drive, to strike: as, compel', to drive together, or urge with force; dispel', to drive asunder, to disperse; expul'sion, the act of driving out; repel'lent, driving back.*

\* *Archipelago*, in a general sense, a *sea* interspersed with many isles; but particularly the *sea* which separates Europe from Asia on the south-east,—so named, probably, because being the greatest *sea* which the ancient Greeks were accustomed to navigate,—otherwise called the *Ægean sea*. It contains the Grecian isles, called *Cyclades* and *Sporades*.

† *Pelagian*, pertaining to the *sea*. Also a follower of *Pelagius*, a monk of Bangor, a native of Great Britain, who, in the latter part of the fourth century, or at the beginning of the fifth, formed his *schism*. He *denied* original sin, and maintained the doctrine of free will and the *merit* of good works.

‡ *Pelican*, a large bird. There are two sorts of *pelicans*; one lives upon the water, and feeds upon fish; the other keeps in deserts, and feeds upon serpents and other reptiles; the *pelican* has a peculiar tenderness for its young; it generally places its nest upon a craggy rock; the *pelican* is supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast.—*Calmet*. A glass vessel used by chemists; written also *pellicane* and *polecan*.

§ *Pelisse*, originally, a furred robe or coat; but the name is now given to a silk coat or habit worn by ladies.

‖ *Pell*, a skin or hide. In England, clerk of the *pells*, an officer of the exchequer who enters every teller's bill on the parchment rolls, the roll of receipts and the roll of disbursements.

† *Pellicle*, a thin skin or film.  
\*\* *Appellee*, the defendant in an *appeal*; the person who is *appealed* or prosecuted by a private man for a crime.

†† *Appellor*, the person who institutes an *appeal*, or prosecutes another for a crime. This word is rarely or never used for the *plaintiff* in *appeal* from a lower court, who is called the *appellant*. *Appellee* is opposed both to *appellant* and *appellor*.

‡‡ *Interpellation*, a summons, a citation; interruption; an earnest address, intercession.

\**appulse'*, or  
*appul'sion*, *n.*  
*appul'sive*, *a.*  
*cloud-compel'ling*, *n.*  
*cloud-dispel'ling*, *a.*  
*compel'*, *v.*  
*compel'led*, *a.*  
*compel'ling*, *a.*  
*compel'ler*, *n.*  
*compel'lible*, *a.*  
*compel'libly*, *ad.*  
†*compella'tion*, *n.*  
*compel'latory*, *a.*  
*compul'satory*, or  
*compul'sative*, *a.*  
*compul'satively*, *ad.*  
*compul'sion*, *n.*  
*compul'sive*, *a.*  
*compul'sively*, *ad.*  
*compul'siveness*, *n.*  
*compul'sory*, *a.*  
*compul'sorily*, *ad.*  
*depul'sion*, *n.*  
*depul'sory*, *a.*  
*dispel'*, *v.*

*dispel'led*, *a.*  
*dispel'ling*, *a. & n.*  
*expel'*, *v.*  
*expel'lible*, *a.*  
*expel'led*, *a.*  
*expel'ler*, *n.*  
*expel'ling*, *a.*  
*expulse'*, *v.*  
*expul'sion*, *n.*  
*expul'sive*, *a.*  
*impel'*, *v.*  
*impel'led*, *a.*  
*impel'lent*, *a. & n.*  
*impel'ler*, *n.*  
*impel'ling*, *a.*  
*im'pulse*, *n.*  
*impul'sor*, *n.*  
*impul'sive*, *a. & n.*  
*impul'sively*, *ad.*  
*interpel'*, *v.*  
*propel'*, *v.*  
*propel'led*, *a.*  
*propel'ling*, *a.*  
*propulsa'tion*, *n.*  
*propulse'*, *v.*

*propul'sion*, *n.*  
†*pulse*, *n.*  
*puls'ate*, *a.*  
*puls'atile*, *a.*  
*puls'ative*, *a.*  
*pulsa'tion*, *n.*  
*puls'atory*, *a.*  
*pulsif'ic*, *a.*  
*pul'sion*, *n.*  
*repel'*, *v.*  
*repel'led*, *a.*  
*repel'lent*, *n. & a.*  
*repel'ler*, *n.*  
*repel'lency*, *n.*  
*repel'ling*, *a.*  
*repulse'*, *n. & v.*  
*repuls'ed*, *a.*  
*repuls'er*, *n.*  
*repuls'ing*, *a.*  
*repul'sion*, *n.*  
*repuls'ive*, *a.*  
*repuls'iveness*, *n.*  
*repuls'ory*, *a.*  
*uncompel'led*, *a.*  
*uncompel'lible*, *a.*

PELV-*is*, *f.* 3. (*à* pedum levatione, *Varro*), *a* basin.

‡*pel'vis*, *n.*

‡*pelvim'eter*, *n.*

PEND-*eo*, *pensum*, *v.* 2. *to hang*: *as*, *depend'ent*, *hanging*

\* *Appulse* or *Appulsion*, the act of *driving* to, or *striking* against;—*as*, in all consonants there is an *appulse* of the organs.

† *Compellation*, literally, the act of *sending* or *driving* out the voice; style or manner of address, the word of salutation.

‡ *Pulse* or *Pulsation*, in animals, the *beating* or *throbbing* of the heart and arteries, in the process of carrying on the circulation of the blood. The blood being propelled by the contraction of the heart, causes the arteries to dilate, so as to render each dilatation perceptible to the touch in certain parts of the body,—*as*, in the *radial artery*, &c. More particularly, the *pulse* is the sudden dilatation of an artery, caused by the projectile force of the blood, which is perceptible to the touch. Hence we say, *to feel the pulse*. The *pulse* is frequent or rare, quick or slow, equal or unequal, regular or intermitting, hard or soft, strong or weak, &c. The *pulses* of an adult in health are little more than one *pulse* to a second; in certain fevers, the numbering is increased to 90, 100, or even to 140 in a minute. The *stroke* with which a medium is affected by the motion of light, sound, &c.; oscillation; vibration. *To feel one's pulse*, metaphysically, to sound one's opinion; to try or to know one's mind. *Pulse*, literally, *beaten* out as seeds; leguminous plants or their seeds; the plants whose pericarp is a legume or pod,—*as*, *beans*, *peas*, &c.

§ *Pelvis*, the cavity of the body forming the lower part of the abdomen.

‡ *Pelvimeter*, an instrument to measure the dimensions of the female *pelvis*.

down, subject to the power of, at the disposal of; *pen'-sile*, *hanging*, suspended.

append', v.	independ'ently, ad.	propend', v.
*append'age, n.	independ'ence, n.	propend'ency, n.
append'ed, a.	independ'ency, n.	propend'ing, a.
append'ant, a. & n.	pend'ant, n.	propense', a.
append'ence, n.	pend'ence, n.	propense'ness, n.
append'ency, n.	pend'ency, n.	propen'sion, n.
append'ing, a.	pend'ent, a.	††propens'ity, n.
†append'icle, n.	pend'ing, a.	††suspend', v.
†append'ix, n.	pend'ule, or	suspend'ed, a.
depend', v.	pend'ulum, n.	suspend'er, n.
depend'er, n.	pend'ulous, a.	suspend'ing, a.
depend'ing, a.	pend'ulousness, n.	suspense', n. & a.
depend'ence, n.	pendulos'ity, n.	suspens'ible, a.
depend'ency, n.	pen'sile, a.	suspensibil'ity, n.
depend'ent, a. & n.	pen'siliness, n.	suspen'sion, n.
equipend'ency, n.	†perpend'icle, n.	suspens'ive, a.
impend', v.	perpendic'ular, a. & n.	suspens'or, n.
impend'ing, a.	perpendic'ularly, ad.	suspens'ory, a. & n.
impend'ence, n.	perpendicular'ity, n.	undepend'ing, a.
impend'ency, n.	*prepen'se', a.	§§vilipend', v.
independ'ent, a. & n.	prepens'ed, a.	vilipend'ency, n.

**PEND**-o, *pensum*, v. 3. *to weigh, to lay out; to pay*: as, *dispensa'tion*, the act of *weighing* or *dealing* out to different persons or places; *expend'*, *to lay out, to use, to spend, to waste*.

|||com'pend, or                      compend'ium, n.                      compendia'rious, a.

\* *Appendage*, something added to a principal or greater thing, though no necessary to it,—as, a *portico* to a house.

† *Appendix*, plur. *appendixes*, (the Latin plur. is *appendices*), something *appended* or added; an adjunct, concomitant, or appendage; more generally, a *supplement* or *short treatise* added to a book.

§ *Pendant*, a jewel *hanging* in the ear; any thing *hanging* by way of ornament; when it signifies a *small flag* in ships, it is pronounced *Pennant*.

|| *Pendulum*, a vibrating body suspended from a fixed point, or any weight hung so as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards,—as, the *pendulum* of a clock. The oscillations of a *pendulum* depend on gravity, and are always performed in nearly equal times, supposing the length of the *pendulum* and the gravity to remain the same.

† *Perpendicle*, something *hanging* down in a direct line; a plumb line.

\*\* *Prepen'se*, preconceived, premeditated.

†† *Propensity*, a *hanging* forward, *bent* of mind, natural or acquired; *indination*; in a moral sense, *disposition* to any thing good or evil, particularly to evil;—as, a *propensity* to sin; the corrupt *propensity* of the will.

‡† *Suspend*, *to hang* up, to interrupt, to delay, to stop for a time, to hold in a state undetermined.

§§ *Vilipend*, to despise.

||| *Compend* or *Compendium*, a brief compilation or composition, containing the principal heads, or general heads or general principles, of a larger work or system.

compend'iate, *v.*  
 compend'ious, *a.*  
 compend'iously, *ad.*  
 compend'iousness, *n.*  
 compendios'ity, *n.*  
 \*com'pensate, *v.*  
 com'pensated, *a.*  
 com'pensating, *a.*  
 compensa'tion, *n.*  
 compens'ative, *a.*  
 compens'atory, *a.*  
 compens'able, *a.*  
 compense', *v.*  
 dispend', *v.*  
 dispens'able, *a.*  
 dispend'er, *n.*  
 dispens'ableness, *n.*  
 †dispens'ary, *n.*  
 dispensa'tion, *n.*

dispensa'tor, *n.*  
 dispens'atory, *n.* & *a.*  
 dispens'ative, *a.*  
 dispens'atively, *ad.*  
 dispense', *v.* & *n.*  
 dispens'ed, *a.*  
 dispens'er, *n.*  
 dispens'ing, *a.*  
 expend', *v.*  
 expend'iture, *n.*  
 expense', *n.*  
 expense'ful, *a.*  
 expense'less, *a.*  
 expens'ive, *a.*  
 expens'ively, *ad.*  
 expens'iveness, *n.*  
 indispens'able, *a.*  
 indispens'ably, *ad.*  
 indispens'ableness, *n.*

‡pen'sive, *a.*  
 pen'sively, *ad.*  
 pen'siveness, *n.*  
 pen'sion, *n.* & *v.*  
 pen'sioned, *a.*  
 pen'sioning, *a.*  
 pen'sionary, *a.* & *n.*  
 pen'sioner, *n.*  
 ||perpend', *v.*  
 perpen'sion, *n.*  
 †recompense, *v.* & *n.*  
 recompensed, *a.*  
 recompensing, *a.*  
 recompensa'tion, *n.*  
 unexpens'ive, *a.*  
 unexpended, *a.*  
 undispens'ed, *a.*  
 unpen'sioned, *a.*

**PEN-E**, *adv.* almost: as, *penult'*, the last syllable of a word but one; *penin'sula*, almost an island.

antepenult', <i>n.</i>	penin'sulate, <i>v.</i>	penult'ima, <i>n.</i>
antepenult'imate, <i>a.</i>	penin'sulated, <i>a.</i>	penult'imate, <i>a.</i>
**penin'sula, <i>n.</i>	penin'sulating, <i>a.</i>	preantepenult'imate, <i>a.</i>
penin'sular, <i>a.</i>	penult', <i>n.</i>	

**PENETR-o**, *penetratum*, *v.* 1. (à *penitus intrare*), to pierce or enter into: as, *impen'etrable*, that cannot be pierced.

impen'etrable, <i>a.</i>	impenetrabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	pen'etrancy, <i>n.</i>
impen'etrably, <i>ad.</i>	pen'etrable, <i>a.</i>	pen'etrant, <i>a.</i>
impen'etrableness, <i>n.</i>	penetrabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	pen'etrate, <i>v.</i>

\* *Compensate*, to give equal value to; to recompense; to give an equivalent for services, or for an amount lost or bestowed; to return or bestow that which makes good a loss, or is estimated a sufficient remuneration,—as, to compensate a labourer for his work, or a merchant for his losses.

† *Dispensary*, a house, place, or store, in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given, *gratis*.

‡ *Dispensatory*, a book containing the method of preparing various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them.

§ *Pensive*, literally, *thoughtful*; employed in serious study or reflection; but it often implies some degree of sorrow, anxiety, depression, or gloom of mind; *thoughtful* and *sad*, or *sorrowful*.

|| *Perpend*, to weigh in the mind; to consider attentively.

† *Recompense*, to pay back, to compensate; to make return of an equivalent for any thing given, done, or suffered,—as, to recompense a person for services, for fidelity, or for sacrifices of time, for loss or damages. To requite, to repay.

\*\* *Peninsula*, a portion of land connected with a continent by a narrow neck of land or isthmus, but almost or nearly surrounded with water.

penetra'tion, *n.*  
pen'etrative, *a.*

pen'etrativeness, *n.*  
pen'etrated, *a.*

pen'etrating, *a.*  
unpen'etrable, *a.*

**PENIT-EO** for **PÆNIT-EO**, *v.* 2. (*à* pœna, *f.* 1. *pain, punishment*), *to repent, to be sorry or grieved*: as, impen'itent, *not repenting of sin, of a hard heart*; pe'nal, *belonging to punishment*.

impen'itence, *n.*  
impen'itency, *n.*  
impen'itent, *a. & n.*  
impen'itently, *ad.*  
irrepen'tance, *n.*  
pain, *n.*  
pain'ful, *a.*  
pain'fully, *ad.*  
pain'fulness, *n.*  
pain'less, *a.*  
pains'taker, *n.*

pains'taking, *a.*  
pe'nal, *a.*  
\*pen'alty, *n.*  
†pen'ance, *n.*  
pen'itence, *n.*  
pen'itency, *n.*  
pen'itent, *a. & n.*  
pen'itently, *ad.*  
peniten'tial, *a. & n.*  
peniten'tiary, *n. & a.*  
‡repent', *v.*

repent'ing, *n. & a.*  
repent'ingly, *ad.*  
repent'ance, *n.*  
repent'ant, *a. & n.*  
repent'er, *n.*  
§subpœ'na, *n. & v.*  
unpen'itent, *a.*  
unrepent'ance, *n.*  
unrepent'ant, *a.*  
unrepent'ed, *a.*  
unrepent'ing, *a.*

**PENN-A**, *f.* 1. *a feather, a wing*: as, impen'nous, *wanting wings*; bipen'nate, *having two wings*.

bipen'nate, *a.*  
impen'nous, *a.*  
pen, *n.*

pen'nate, *a.*  
pen'nated, *a.*  
pen'ned, *a.*

pen'ner, *n.*  
pen'ning, *n.*  
pen'niform, *a.*

**PENS-US**, *p. p.* (*à* pendeo), *hung*. (See *Pendeo*.)

**PENT-E** (πεντε), *five*: as, pentacap'sular, *having five capsules or seed-vessels*; pentapet'alous, *having five petals or flower-leaves*.

\* *Penalty*, the suffering in person or property, which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offence, or trespass,—as a *punishment*. A fine is a pecuniary *penalty*. The usual *penalties* inflicted on the person, are *whipping, cropping, branding, imprisonment, hard labour, transportation, or death*. The suffering to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement, in case of non-fulfilment of his stipulations; the *forfeiture*, or *sum* to be forfeited for non-payment, or for non-compliance with an agreement:—as, the *penalty* of a bond.

† *Penance*, the suffering, labour, or pain to which a person voluntarily subjects himself, or which is imposed on him by authority as a *punishment* for his faults, or as an expression of *penitence*,—such as *fasting, flagellation, wearing chains, &c.* *Penance* is one of the seven sacraments of the Romish church; *repentance*.

‡ *Repent*, to feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something done or spoken. A person *repents* only of what he himself has done or said.

§ *Subpœna*, a writ commanding the attendance in court of the person to whom it is served;—as, witnesses, &c.

* <i>pen'tachord</i> , <i>n.</i>	** <i>pen'tagyn</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pentaphyl'lous</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>pen'tacoccus</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pentagyn'ian</i> , <i>a.</i>	§§ <i>pen'tarchy</i> , <i>n.</i>
‡ <i>pentacros'tic</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	†† <i>pentahe'dron</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pen'taspast</i> , <i>n.</i>
§ <i>pentadac'tyl</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pentahe'dral</i> , or	<i>pentasperm'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>pen'tagon</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pentahe'drous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pen'tastyle</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>pentag'onol</i> , or	<i>pentam'eter</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	††† <i>pen'tastich</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>pentag'onous</i> , <i>a.</i>	††† <i>pentan'der</i> , <i>n.</i>	*** <i>pen'tateuch</i> , <i>n.</i>
†† <i>pen'tagraph</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pentan'drian</i> , <i>a.</i>	†††† <i>pen'tecost</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>pentagraph'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pentan'gular</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pentecos'tal</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>pentagraph'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pentapet'alous</i> , <i>a.</i>	

PENURI—*a.* *f.* 1. *want, scarcity.*

<i>pen'ury</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>penu'riously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>penu'riousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>penu'rious</i> , <i>a.</i>		

PEPT—OS (πεπτος, à πεπτω, *to boil*), *boiled, concocted, digest-*  
*ed*: *as, pep'tic, promoting digestion.*

†††† <i>aep'sy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>dyspep'tic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>eupep'tic</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>dyspep'sy</i> , <i>n.</i>	§§§ <i>eupep'sy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pep'tic</i> , <i>a.</i>

PERICUL—UM or PERICL—UM, *n.* 2. *danger.*

<i>per'il</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>per'ilously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>peric'ulous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>per'ilous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>per'ilousness</i> , <i>n.</i>	

\* *Pentachord*, an instrument of music with *five* strings.

† *Pentacoccus* (à coccus, *m.* 2. *a berry*, the *shrub* of the purple grain), having or containing *five* grains or seeds, or having *five* united shells with one seed in each.

‡ *Pentacrostic*, a set of verses so disposed as to have *five* acrostics of the same name in *five* divisions of each verse.

§ *Pentadactyl*, a plant called *five* fingers; also, the *five-fingered* fish.

|| *Pentagon*, in geometry, a figure of *five* sides and *five* angles; in fortification, a fort with *five* bastions.

†† *Pentagraph*, an instrument for drawing figures in any proportion at pleasure, or for copying or reducing a figure, plan, print, &c. to any desired size.

\*\* *Pentagyn*, in botany, a plant having *five* pistils.

††† *Pentahedron*, a figure having *five* equal sides.

†††† *Pentander*, a plant having *five* stamens.

§§ *Pentarchy*, a government in the hands of *five* persons.

||| *Pentaspast*, an engine with *five* pulleys.

††††† *Pentastich*, a composition consisting of *five* verses.

\*\*\* *Pentateuch*, the first *five* books of the Old Testament.

†††††† *Pentecost*, a solemn festival of the Jews,—so called, because celebrated on the *fiftieth* day after the sixteenth of the month Nisan, which was the second day of the passover. It was called the *feast* of weeks, because it was celebrated seven weeks after the passover. It was instituted to oblige the people to repair to the temple of the Lord, there to acknowledge his absolute dominion over the country, and offer him the first fruits of their harvest; also that they may call to mind and give thanks to God for the law which he had given them at Sinai on the *fiftieth* day from their departure from Egypt.—*Calmet*. Also, *Whitsuntide*, a solemn feast of the Church, held in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Ghost on the Apostles, Acts ii.

††††††† *Apepsy*, defective digestion, indigestion.

§§§§ *Eupepsy*, good concoction in the stomach, good digestion.



**PERI-OR**, peritus, *v. dep.* 4. (obs.) *to try, to prove*: as, *ex-per'iment*, a single *trial*; *expe'rience*, a series of *trials*; *expert'*, taught by *trials*, *skilful*.

<i>exper'iment</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>expe'rienced</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>expert'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>experimen'ter</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>expe'riencer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>inexpe'rience</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>experimen'tal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>expe'riencing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>inexpe'rienced</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>experimen'tally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>expe'rient</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>inexpert'</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>experimen'talist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>expert'</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unexpe'rienced</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>experimen'ting</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>expert'ly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>unexpert'</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>expe'rience</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>		

**PERISS-OS** (περισσός), *redundant, superfluous.*

<i>perissol'ogy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>perissolog'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
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**PERPES**, et-is, *a. entire, whole, never-ceasing.*

<i>perpet'ual</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>perpet'uated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>perpetua'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>perpet'ually</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>perpet'uating</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>perpetu'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>perpet'uate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>perpet'uative</i> , <i>a.</i>	

**PERSEVER-O**, *v.* 1. *to persist, to hold out.*

<i>persevere'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>perseve'rant</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>perseve'ringly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>perseve'rance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>perseve'ring</i> , <i>a.</i>	

**PERSON-A**, *f.* 1. *a mask used by players; a person*: as, *per'sonate*, *to assume the character*, and *act the part of another*; *person'ify*, *to give animation to inanimate objects.*

<i>imper'sonal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>per'sonable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>persona'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>imper'sonally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>per'sonage</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>persona'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>impersonal'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>per'sonal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>person'ify</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>imper'sonate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>per'sonally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>personifica'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>imper'sonated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>personal'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>person'ified</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>per'son</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>per'sonate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>person'ifying</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>

**PES**, ped-is, *m.* 3. *the foot, a foot*: as, *ped'estal*, the *lowest part or foot of a pillar*; *pedes'trian*, *going on foot*; *ex'pedite*, *to disentangle the feet, to hasten, to quicken.*

<i>anom'aliped</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>expe'diency</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>expediti'on</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>bi'ped</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>expe'dient</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>expediti'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>bip'edal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>expe'diently</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>expediti'ously</i> , <i>ad.</i>
* <i>cap-à-pie'</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>exped'itate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>exped'itive</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>decem'pedal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>expedita'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	† <i>impede'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>expe'diate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>ex'pedite</i> , <i>v. &amp; a.</i>	<i>impe'ded</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>expe'dience</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ex'peditely</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>impe'ding</i> , <i>a.</i>

\* *Cap-a-pie* (Fr.) from head to foot; all over;—as, armed *cap-a-pie*.

† *Decempedal*, ten feet in length.

‡ *Impede*, to catch or entangle the feet; hence, to hinder; to stop in progress, to obstruct.

imped'iment, <i>n.</i>	pedes'trial, <i>a.</i>	pedun'cular, <i>a.</i>
impedimen'tal, <i>a.</i>	pedes'trian, <i>n. &amp; a.</i>	pedun'culate, <i>a.</i>
im'pedite, <i>v.</i>	pedes'trious, <i>a.</i>	*pet'iole, <i>n.</i>
imped'itive, <i>a.</i>	{ped'icel, or	pet'ioled, or
inexpe'dience, <i>n.</i>	ped'icle, <i>n.</i>	pet'iolate, <i>a.</i>
inexpe'diency, <i>n.</i>	ped'icellate, <i>a.</i>	pet'iolar, or
inexpe'dient, <i>a.</i>	pedic'ular, <i>a.</i>	pet'iolary, <i>a.</i>
mul'tiped, <i>n. &amp; a.</i>	pedic'ulous, <i>a.</i>	quad'ruped, <i>n. &amp; a.</i>
pal'miped, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	ped'igree, <i>n.</i>	sem'iped, <i>n.</i>
pe'dal, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	ped'iment, <i>n.</i>	semipe'dal, <i>a.</i>
peda'neous, <i>a.</i>	pedom'eter, <i>n.</i>	††suppeda'neous, <i>a.</i>
*ped'ate, <i>a.</i>	pedomet'rical, <i>a.</i>	trip'edal, <i>a.</i>
‡ped'atfid, <i>a.</i>	¶pedun'cle, <i>n.</i>	unexpe'dient, <i>a.</i>
ped'estal, <i>n.</i>		

**PEST**—*IS*, *f.* 3. *a* plague, destruction, an infection : as, pes'ter, to trouble, to annoy, to harass.

antipesten'tial, <i>a.</i>	pes'terer, <i>n.</i>	††pes'tilence, <i>n.</i>
pest, <i>n.</i>	pes'terous, <i>a.</i>	pes'tilent, <i>a.</i>
pes'ter, <i>v.</i>	pes'tiduct, <i>n.</i>	pes'tilently, <i>ad.</i>
pes'tered, <i>a.</i>	pest'house, <i>n.</i>	pestilen'tial, <i>a.</i>
pes'tering, <i>a.</i>	pestif'erous, <i>a.</i>	

**PETAL**—*ON* (πεταλον, à πατεω, to expand), *a* flower-leaf : as, ap'et'alous, having no petals or flower-leaves.

ap'et'alous, <i>a.</i>	pet'al, <i>n.</i>	pet'aloid, <i>a.</i>
bipet'alous, or	pet'alism, <i>n.</i>	pet'al-shaped, <i>a.</i>
dipet'alous, <i>a.</i>	pet'aled, or	¶¶planipet'alous,
monopet'alous, <i>a.</i>	pet'alous, <i>a.</i>	polypet'alous, <i>a.</i>
octopet'alous, <i>a.</i>	pet'aline, <i>a.</i>	tripet'alous, <i>a.</i>
pentapet'alous, <i>a.</i>	§§pet'alite, <i>n.</i>	tetrapet'alous, <i>a.</i>

\* *Pedate*, in botany, divided like the toes.

† *A pedatfid leaf*, in botany, is one whose parts are not entirely separate, but connected like the toes of a water-fowl.

‡ *Pedice* or *pedicle*, in botany, the stalk that supports one flower only when there are several on a peduncle.

§ *Pedigree*, literally, the bottom, a stem, stock ; lineage, line of ancestors from which a person or tribe descends ; genealogy. An account or register of a line of ancestors.

|| *Pediment*, in architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows, and niches. It is of two forms, triangular and circular.

¶ *Peduncle*, in botany, the stem or stock that supports the fructification of a plant, and of course the fruit.

\*\* *Petiole*, in botany, a leaf-stalk ; the foot-stalk of a leaf.

†† *Suppedaneous*, being under the feet.

‡† *Pestilence*, plague, appropriately so called ; but in a general sense, any contagious or infectious disease that is epidemic and mortal.

§§ *Petalite*, a rare mineral occurring in mosses, having a foliated structure ; its colour milk-white, or shaded with gray, red, or green. The new alkali, lithia, was first discovered in this mineral.

||| *Petaloid*, having the form of petals or flower-leaves.

¶¶ *Planipetalous* flat-leaved.

**PETIT, a. (Fr.)** *little, small*: as, *petty, little, inferior*.

<i>pet'ticoat, n.</i>	<i>pet'ty, a.</i>	<i>underpet'ticoat, n.</i>
<i>*pet'tifogger, n.</i>	<i>pet'tiness, n.</i>	

**PET-o, petitum, v. 3.** *to seek, to ask*: as, *ap'petence, a seeking to, desire*; *compete', to seek or strive for the same thing as another*; *petiti'on, a seeking, request, supplication or prayer*.

<i>ap'petence, n.</i>	<i>com'petency, n.</i>	<i>incom'petent, a.</i>
<i>ap'petency, n.</i>	<i>com'petent, a.</i>	<i>incom'petently, ad.</i>
<i>ap'petent, a.</i>	<i>com'petently, ad.</i>	<i>petiti'on, n. &amp; v.</i>
<i>ap'petible, a.</i>	<i>competi'tion, n.</i>	<i>petiti'oner, n.</i>
<i>appetibil'ity, n.</i>	<i>compel'titor, n.</i>	<i>petiti'onary, a.</i>
† <i>ap'petite, n.</i>	<i>compel'titress, n.</i>	<i>petiti'onarily, ad.</i>
<i>appetiti'on, n.</i>	<i>compet'itory, a.</i>	<i>petitionee', n.</i>
<i>appetiti'ous, a.</i>	§ <i>im'petus, n.</i>	<i>petiti'oning, a. &amp; n.</i>
<i>ap'petitive, a.</i>	<i>impet'uous, a.</i>	<i>pet'itory, a.</i>
<i>ap'petize, v.</i>	<i>impet'uously, ad.</i>	<i>repeat', v.</i>
<i>centrip'etal, a.</i>	<i>impet'uousness, n.</i>	<i>repeat'er, n.</i>
† <i>compat'ible, or</i>	<i>impetuos'ity, n.</i>	<i>repeat'ed, a.</i>
<i>compel'tible, a.</i>	<i>inap'petence, n.</i>	<i>repeat'edly, ad.</i>
<i>compat'ibly, ad.</i>	<i>inap'petency, n.</i>	<i>repeat'ing, a.</i>
<i>compel'tibleness, n.</i>	<i>incompat'ible, a.</i>	<i>repetend', n.</i>
<i>compatibil'ity, n.</i>	<i>incompat'ibly, ad.</i>	<i>repetiti'on, n.</i>
<i>compete', v.</i>	<i>incompatibil'ity, n.</i>	<i>repetiti'onal, a.</i>
<i>compete'ing, a.</i>	<i>incom'petency, n.</i>	<i>repetiti'onary, a.</i>
<i>com'petence, n.</i>		

**PETR-a, f. 1. (πέτρα), a rock, a stone**: as, *petrifac'tion, the process of changing into stone*.

<i>Pe'ter, n.</i>	<i>petres'cent, a.</i>	<i>pet'rified, a.</i>
<i>pe'tre, n.</i>	<i>petre'an, a.</i>	<i>petrifac'tion, n.</i>
<i>petres'cence, n.</i>	<i>pet'rify, v.</i>	<i>petrifac'tive, a.</i>

\* *Pettifogger*, an inferior attorney or lawyer who is employed in *small* or *mean* business.

† *Appetite*, literally, a *seeking to*; the *natural desire* of pleasure or good; the *desire* of gratification, either of the body or of the mind. *Appetites* are *passions* directed to general objects,—as, the *appetite* for fame, glory, or riches; in distinction from *passions* directed to some particular objects, which retain their proper name,—as the *passion* of love, envy, or gratitude. *Passion* does not exist without an object; *natural appetites* exist first, and are then directed to objects. A *desire* of food or drink; a painful sensation occasioned by hunger or thirst; strong *desire*. *Appetites* are *natural* or *artificial*. Hunger and thirst are *natural appetites*; the *appetites* for tobacco, snuff, &c. are *artificial*.

‡ *Compatible* or *competible*, literally, that may be *sought with, consistent, that may exist with, suitable*.

§ *Impetus*, literally, a *seeking* or *rushing on, force* of motion; the *force* with which any body is driven or impelled; the *force* with which one body in motion strikes another.

*petrifica'tion, n.*

*petrif'ic, a.*

*pe'trous, a.*

*\*pe'trol, or*

*petro'leum, n*

*petrol'ogy, n.*

*†pet'rosilex, n.*

*petrosilici'ous, a.*

*‡saltpe'tre, n.*

*unpet'rified, a.*

**PETR-o** for **PATR-o**, *petratum, v. 1. (à pater), to commit, to effect, to act in an ill sense.*

*per'petrate, v.*

*perpetra'tion, n.*

*per'petrator, n.*

*per'petrated, a.*

*per'petrating, a.*

**PETULANS, nt-is, a.** *saucy, wanton.*

*pet'ulant, a.*

*pet'ulantly, ad.*

*pet'ulance, n.*

*pet'ulancy, n.*

**PHAG-o** (φαγω), *to eat: as, anthropoph'agi, men-eaters, cannibals; phageden'ic, eating or corroding flesh.*

*‡acridoph'agus, n.*

*androph'agus, n.*

*anthropoph'agite, n.*

*anthropoph'agi, n.*

*anthropoph'agy, n.*

*anthropoph'agous, a. †sarcoph'agy, n.*

*||ichthyoph'agy, n.*

*ichthyoph'agous, a.*

*\*\*sarcoph'agus, n.*

*phageden'ic, a. & n. ††xeroph'agy, n.*

**PHALANX, g-is, f. 3.** (φάλαγξ), *a troop of men arranged in close files.*

*††phal'anx, n.*

*phal'angite, n.*

*‡‡phalan'gious, a.*

**PHAN-o** or **PHEN-o** (φαίνω, à φάω, *to enlighten, to say or tell), to appear, to bring to light, to show: as, pheno-*

\* *Petrol or Petroleum, rock oil, a liquid inflammable substance, or bitumen, exuding from the earth, and collected on the surface of the water in wells in various parts of the world, or oozing from cavities in rocks. This is essentially composed of carbon and hydrogen.*

† *Petrosilex, rockstone or flint.*

‡ *Saltpetre, a neutral salt formed by the nitric acid in combination with potash, and hence denominated nitrate of potash. It is found native in the East Indies, in Spain, in Naples, and other places.*

§ *Acridophagus (ab ἀκρίς, -ιδος, a locust), an eater of locusts.*

|| *Ichthyophagy, the practice of eating fish.*

† *Sarcophagy, the practice of eating flesh.*

\*\* *Sarcophagus, a species of stone used among the ancient Greeks in their sculptures, which was so called, because it consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it within a few weeks. Hence a stone coffin or grave, in which the ancients deposited bodies which they chose not to burn.*

†† *Xerophagy, the eating of dry meats,—a sort of feast among the primitive Christians.*

‡‡ *Phalanx, in Grecian antiquity, a square battalion or body of soldiers, formed in ranks and files close and deep, with their shields joined, and pikes crossing each other, so as to render it almost impossible to break it. The Macedonian phalanx, celebrated for its form, consisted of 8000 or 16,000 men; but smaller bodies of soldiers were called by the same name. Any body of troops or men formed in close array.*

§§ *Phalangious, pertaining to the genus of spiders denominated φάλαγγιον, phalangium.*

*menology*, a description or history of *phenomena*;  
*proph'ecy*, a foretelling, *predic'tion*; preaching.

antiproph'et, n.	emphat'ical, a.	fantas'tical, a.
*apoph'asis, n.	emphat'ically, ad.	phantas'tically, or
archproph'et, n.	†epiph'any, n.	fantas'tically, ad.
blas'phemy, n.	†eu'phemism, n.	phantas'ticalness, or
blaspheme', v.	fan'cied, a.	fantas'ticalness, n.
blasphe'mer, n.	fan'ciful, a.	phan'tom, or
blasphe'ming, n. & a.	fan'cifully, ad.	fan'tom, n.
blas'phemous, a.	fan'cifulness, n.	phan'tasy, or
blas'phemously, ad.	fan'cying, a.	fan'cy, n.
diaph'anous, a.	hi'erophant, n.	†phæ'ton, n.
diaphan'ic, a.	‡phan'tasm, or	**phase, or
diaphane'ity, n.	fan'tasm, n.	pha'sis, n.
em'phasis, n.	phantas'tic, or	phenogam'ous, or
em'phasize, v.	fantas'tic, a.	††phenogam'ian, a.
emphat'ic, a.	phantas'tical, or	††phenom'enon, n.

\* *Apophasis*, in rhetoric, a waiving or omission of what one, speaking ironically, would plainly insinuate,—as, “I will not mention another argument, which, however, if I should, you could not refute.”

† *Epiphany*, a Christian festival celebrated on 6th Jan. the 12th day after Christmas, in commemoration of the *appearance* of our Saviour to the wise men or philosophers of the east who came to adore him with presents; or of the *manifestation* of Christ to the Gentiles. The Greek fathers use the word for the *appearance* of Christ in the world, the sense in which Paul uses the word, 2 Tim. i. 10.

‡ *Euphemism*, in rhetoric, a figure in which a harsh or indelicate word or expression is softened, or rather by which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive to good manners, or to delicate ears.

§ *Phantasm* or *fantasm*, *Phantasy* or *fancy*, *Phantom* or *fantom*, that which *appears* to the mind, the image of an external object,—hence an *idea* or *notion*. It usually denotes a vain or airy *appearance*, a spectre or apparition.

|| *Fancy*, the faculty by which the mind forms *images* or *representations* of things at pleasure. It is often used as synonymous with *imagination*; but *imagination* is rather the power of combining and modifying our conceptions.—*Stewart*. An opinion or notion; taste, conception, image, thought; inclination, liking; caprice, humour, whim.

† *Phæton*, in mythology, the son of Phœbus and Clymene, or of Cephalus and Aurora, that is, the son of *light* or of the *sun*. This aspiring youth begged of Phœbus that he would permit him to guide the chariot of the sun, in doing which he manifested want of skill, and being struck with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, he was hurled headlong into the river Po. This fable probably originated in the appearance of a *comet* with a *splendid train*, which passed from the sight in the north-west of Italy and Greece. An open carriage like a chaise, on four wheels, and drawn by horses. In ornithology, a genus of fowls, the tropic bird.

\*\* *Phase* or *Phasis*, an *appearance*; appropriately, any *appearance* or quantity of illumination of the moon or other planet.

†† *Phenogamian*, in botany, having the essential organs of fructification *visible*.

‡† *Phenomenon*, an *appearance*, any thing *visible*; whatever is presented to the eye by observation or experiment, or whatever is discovered to exist,—as, the *phenomena* of the natural world; the *phenomena* of the heavenly bodies, or of terrestrial substances; the *phenomena* of heat or of colour. It sometimes denotes a *remarkable* or *unusual appearance*.

<i>phenomenol'ogy, a.</i>	<i>proph'etess, n.</i>	† <i>syc'ophant, n.</i>
* <i>pro'phasis, n.</i>	<i>prophet'ic, a.</i>	<i>sycophan'tic, a.</i>
<i>proph'ecy, n.</i>	<i>prophet'ical, a.</i>	<i>sycophan'tical, a.</i>
<i>proph'esy, v.</i>	<i>prophet'ically, ad.</i>	<i>syc'ophancy, n.</i>
<i>proph'esied, a.</i>	<i>proph'et-like, a.</i>	<i>syc'ophantize, v.</i>
<i>proph'esier, n.</i>	<i>proph'etize, v.</i>	<i>syc'ophantry, n.</i>
<i>proph'esying, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>pseudoproph'et, n.</i>	<i>undiaph'anous, a.</i>
<i>proph'et, n.</i>		

PHARISEES (אֲרִיסֵי, *to separate*), *a sect of the Jews.*

† <i>Phar'isee, n.</i>	<i>pharisa'ic, a.</i>	<i>pharisa'icalness, n.</i>
<i>pharise'an, a.</i>	<i>pharisa'ical, a.</i>	<i>phar'isaism, n.</i>

PHARMAC-ON (φαρμακον), *a medicine or drug: as, pharmaceu'tics, the science or art of preparing medicines.*

‡ <i>alexiphar'mic, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>pharmaceu'tically, ad.</i>	<i>phar'macopy, n.</i>
<i>pharmaceu'tics, n.</i>	<i>pharmacol'ogy, n.</i>	<i>pharmacop'olist, n.</i>
<i>pharmaceu'tic, a.</i>	<i>pharmacol'ogist, n.</i>	‡ <i>phar'macy, n.</i>
<i>pharmaceu'tical, a.</i>	‡ <i>pharmacopœ'ia, or</i>	

PHARYNX, NG-OS (φαρυγξ, γος), *the gullet, the wind-pipe.*

\*\**pharyngot'omy, n.*      *pha'rynx, n.*

PHENIX (φοινίξ), *the fabulous bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes; also, the palm-tree; red.*

<i>phe'nix, n.</i>	<i>Phenic'ian, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>Syro-phenic'ian, a.</i>
<i>Phenic'ia, n.</i>		

PHEN-o (φαινω), *to say, to tell; to appear.* (See *Phano.*)

\* *Prophasis*, in medicine, *prognosis; foreknowledge of a disease.*

† *Sycophant*, originally, an *informer* against those who stole figs, or exported them contrary to law, &c. Hence in time it came to signify a *tale-bearer*, or *informer* in general; hence, a *parasite*, a mean flatterer, especially of princes or great men; hence a *deceiver*, an *impostor*. Its most general use is in the sense of an *obsequious flatterer or parasite.*

‡ *Pharisee*, one of a sect among the Jews, whose religion consisted in a strict observance of rites and ceremonies, and of the traditions of the elders, and whose pretended holiness led them to *separate* themselves as a sect, considering themselves as more righteous than other Jews.

§ *Alexipharmic*, expelling *poison*, antidotal; that has the quality of expelling *poison* or infection by sweat.

|| *Pharmacopœia* or *Pharmacopy*, a dispensatory; a book or treatise describing the preparations of the several kinds of *medicines*, with their uses and manner of application.

‡ *Pharmacy*, the art or practice of preparing, preserving, and compounding substances, whether vegetable, mineral, or animal, for the purposes of *medicine*: the occupation of an apothecary.

\*\* *Pharyngotomy*, the operation of making an incision into the *pharynx* or *wind-pipe*, to remove a tumour or any thing that obstructs the passage.

**PERN-E** (φερνῆ, ἀ φέρω, to bring), the dowry or other property brought by the wife—\**parapherna'lia*, *n.*

**PER-o** (φέρω), to carry, to bear, to bring: as, *periph'ery*, a carrying round, a circumference; *phylloph'orous*, leaf-bearing.

*adiaph'ory*, *n.*

†*adiaph'orous*, *a.*

†*anaph'ora*, *n.*

‡*diaphore'sis*, *n.*

*diaphoret'ic*, *a.* & *n.*

*diaphoret'ical*, *a.*

‖*epiph'ora*, *n.*

††*met'aphor*, *n.*

*metaphor'ic*, *a.*

*metaphor'ical*, *a.*

*metaphor'ically*, *ad.*

*met'aphorist*, *n.*

\*\**periph'ery*, *n.*

*periph'eral*, *a.*

*peripher'ic*, *a.*

*peripher'ical*, *a.*

*phos'phor*, or

*phos'phorus*, *n.*

*phos'phorate*, *v.*

*phos'phorated*, *a.*

*phos'phorating*, *a.*

*phosphoresce'*, *v.*

*phosphores'cence*, *n.*

*phosphores'cent*, *a.*

*phosphores'cing*, *a.*

*phosphor'ic*, *a.*

*phos'phorite*, *n.*

*phosphorit'ic*, *a.*

*phylloph'orous*, *a.*

*zooph'orus*, *n.*

††*zoophor'ic*, *a.*

**PHILIPP-US**, *m.* 2. (φιλιππος), king of Macedonia.

††*philip'pic*, *n.*

*phil'ippize*, *v.*

**PHIL-os** (φίλος), a lover: as, *philan'thropist*, a lover of man-

\* *Paraphernalia*, the goods which a wife brings with her at her marriage, or which she possesses beyond her dower or jointure, and which remain at her disposal after her husband's death. Such are her *apparel* and her *ornaments*, over which the executors have no control, unless when the assets are insufficient to pay the debts.—*Blackstone*.

† *Adiaphorous*, indifferent, neutral.

‡ *Anaphora*, a figure in rhetoric, when the same word or words are repeated at the beginning of two or more succeeding verses or clauses of a sentence,—as, "Where is the wise? Where is the scribe? Where is the disputer of this world?" Among physicians, the *discharge* of blood or purulent matter by the mouth.

§ *Diaphoresis*, literally, a carrying through; augmented perspiration; or an elimination of the humours of the body through the pores of the skin.

‖ *Epiphora*, the watery eye; a disease in which the tears, from increased secretion, or an obstruction in the lachrymal duct, accumulate in front of the eye, and trickle over the cheek.

† *Metaphor*, a short *similitude*; a *similitude* reduced to a single word; or a word expressing *similitude* without the signs of comparison. Thus, "that man is a fox," is a *metaphor*; but "that man is like a fox," is a *similitude* or *comparison*. In *metaphor*, the *similitude* is contained in the name; a man is a *fox*, means, a man is as crafty as a fox. So we say, a man *bridles* his anger; beauty *awakens* love or tender passions; opposition *fires* courage.

\*\* *Periphery*, the circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other regular curvilinear figure.

†† The *zoophoric* column is one which supports the figure of an animal.

‡† *Philippic*, an oration of Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, against *Philip*, king of Macedon, and father of Alexander the Great, in which the orator inveighs against the indolence of the Athenians. Hence the word is used to denote any discourse or declaration full of *acrimonious invectives*. The fourteen orations of Cicero against Mark Anthony are also called *Philippics*.

kind; *philos'ôphy*, the *love* of wisdom; *Theoph'ilus*, a lover of God.

<i>aphilan'thropy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>philol'ogize</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>philos'ophism</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>archphilos'opher</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>phil'omath</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>philos'ophist</i> , <i>n.</i>
* <i>Philadel'phia</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>philom'athy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>philosophis'tic</i> , or
<i>philadel'phian</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>philomath'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>philosophis'tical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>philan'thropy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>phi'lomel</i> , or	<i>philos'ophize</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>philan'thropist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>philome'la</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>philos'ophizing</i> , <i>n. &amp; a.</i>
<i>philanthrop'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>philomu'sical</i> , <i>a.</i>	† <i>phil'ter</i> , <i>n. &amp; v.</i>
<i>philanthrop'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>philopolem'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>theophilan'thropy</i> , <i>n.</i>
† <i>philol'ogy</i> , <i>n.</i>	† <i>philos'ophy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>theophilan'thropist</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>philol'oger</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>philos'ophate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>Theoph'ilus</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>philol'ogist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>philos'opher</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unphilosoph'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>philolog'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>philosoph'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unphilosoph'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>philolog'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>philosoph'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unphilosoph'icalness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>philol'ogus</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>philosoph'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>unphilos'ophize</i> , <i>v.</i>

**PHLEGM**—*α* (φλεγμα, α φλεγω, to burn), a burning; a causing by coction a watery humour in the body; hence, dullness: as, *dephlogis'ticate*, to deprive of *phlogiston*, or the principle of inflammability.

<i>antiphlogis'tic</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>dephlegm'</i> , or	<i>dephlegm'edness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>apophlegmat'ic</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>dephleg'mate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>dephlogis'ticate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>apophleg'matism</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>dephlegma'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>dephlogis'ticated</i> , <i>a.</i>

\* *Philadelphia*, the chief city of Pennsylvania,—so called, from the brotherly love of its first inhabitants, who were of the sect called Quakers, or Society of Friends.

† *Philology*, primarily, a love of words, or a desire to know the origin and construction of language. In a general sense, that branch of literature which comprehends a knowledge of the *etymology* or origin, and combination of words; *grammar*, the construction of sentences or use of words in language; *criticism*, the interpretation of authors, the affinities of different languages, and whatever relates to the history or present state of languages. It sometimes includes *rhetoric*, *poetry*, *history*, and *antiquities*.

‡ *Philosophy*, literally, the love of wisdom. But in modern acceptation, *philosophy* is a general term, denoting an explanation of the reasons of things; or an investigation of the causes of phenomena both of mind and of matter. When applied to any particular department of knowledge, it denotes the collection of general laws or principles under which all the subordinate phenomena or facts relating to that subject are comprehended. Thus, that branch of *philosophy* which treats of God, &c. is called *theology*; that which treats of nature is called *physics* or *natural philosophy*; that which treats of man is called *logic* and *ethics*, or *moral philosophy*; that which treats of the mind is called *intellectual* or *mental philosophy*, or *metaphysics*. The objects of *philosophy* are to ascertain facts or truth, and the causes of things, or their phenomena; to enlarge our views of God and his works, and to render our knowledge of both practically useful, and subservient to human happiness.

§ *Philter*, a potion intended or adapted to excite love; a charm to excite love.

|| *Dephlegmate*, to deprive of *superabundant water*,—as by evaporation or distillation,—used of spirit and acids; to clear spirit or acids of aqueous matter; to rectify.



leucophlegm'acy, n.	phlegmât'ically, ad.	phlogis'tian, n.
leucophlegmat'ic, a.	†phleg'mon, n.	phlogis'tic, a.
*phlegm, or	phleg'monous, a.	phlogis'ticate, v.
flegm, n.	†phlogis'ton, n.	phlogistica'tion, n.
phlegmat'ic, a.		
PHLEPS, phleb-is (φλεψ, φλεβος, à φλεω, to flow), a vein.		
‡phlebot'omy, n.	phlebot'omize, v.	fleam, n.
phlebot'omist, n.	‡phleme, or	
PHOB-os φοβος, à φοβεσθαι, to fear), fear, dread.		
‡hydropho'bia, or	hy'drophoby, n.	hydropho'bic, a.
PHON-e (φωνη), a sound; voice; a word: as, aph'ony, a loss of voice, dumbness; dys'phony, a difficulty of speaking; phonol'ogy, a treatise on sounds.		
**an'tiphon, or	††ecphone'sis, n.	phonol'ogy, n.
antiph'ony, n.	epiph'onem, or	phonolog'ical, a.
antiph'on'al, a.	epiphone'ma, n.	†††polyph'onism, or
antiph'oner, n.	‡‡eu'phony, n.	polyph'ony, n.
antiphon'ic, a.	euphon'ic, a.	polyphon'ic, a.
antiphon'ical, a.	euphon'ical, a.	†††sym'phony, n.
aph'ony, n.	‡‡‡mi'crophone, n.	sym'phonize, v.
cacoph'ony, n.	phon'ics, n.	sympho'nious, a.
††cataphon'ics, n.	†††phonocamp'tic, a.	‡‡‡tautoph'ony, n.
dys'phony, n.	***phon'olite, n.	

\* *Phlegm*, cold animal fluid; watery matter; bronchial mucus: *dullness*, coldness, sluggishness.

† *Phlegmon*, an external inflammation and tumour, attended by burning heat.

‡ *Phlogiston*, the principle of inflammability; the matter of fire in composition with other bodies.

§ *Phlebotomy*, the art or practice of opening a vein for letting blood, for the cure of diseases, or preserving health.

‖ *Phleme* or *Fleam*, in surgery or farriery, a sharp instrument used for opening veins for letting blood.

¶ *Hydrophobia*, a preternatural dread of water; a symptom of canine madness, or the disease itself, which is thus denominated. This dread of water sometimes takes place in violent inflammations of the stomach, and in hysteric fits.

\*\* *Antiphon* or *Antiphony*, the chant or alternate singing in choirs of cathedrals.

†† *Cataphonics*, the doctrine of reflected sounds, a branch of *acoustics*.

†† *Ecphonesis* or *Epiphonem*, literally, the act of calling aloud, or by name; a figure in rhetoric, exclamation, a vehement utterance of the voice to express strong passions,—as, O dismal night!

§§ *Euphony*, an agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds: a pronunciation of letters and syllables which is pleasing.

‡‡ *Microphone*, an instrument to augment small sounds; a *microcoustic*.

††† *Phonocamp'ic*, having the power to inflect sound, or turn it from its direction, and thus to alter it.

\*\*\* *Phonolite*, sounding-stone.

††† *Polyphonism* or *Polyphony*, multiplicity of sounds.—as in the reverberations of an echo.

‡‡† *Symphony*, a consonance or harmony of sounds, agreeable to the ear, whether the sounds are vocal or instrumental, or both.

§§§ *Tautophony*, a repetition of the same sound.

**PHOR**—EO (φορῶ, ἀ φέρω), *to carry*. (See *Phero*.)

**PHOS**, phot-os (φως, φωτός), *light, fire*: as, *phos'gene*, generating *light*; *photology*, the doctrine or science of *light*.

* <i>phos'phate</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>phosphoresce'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>phos'phuretted</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>phos'phite</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>phosphores'cence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>photol'ogy</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>phos'gene</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>phosphores'cent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>photolog'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>phos'pholite</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>phosphores'cing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>photolog'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
‡ <i>phos'phor</i> , or	<i>phosphor'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>photom'eter</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>phos'phorus</i> , <i>n.</i>	¶ <i>phos'phorite</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>photomet'ric</i> , <i>a.</i>
§ <i>phos'phorate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>phosphorit'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>photomet'rical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>phos'phorated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>phos'phorous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>photonom'ics</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>phos'phorating</i> , <i>a.</i>	** <i>phos'phuret</i> , <i>n.</i>	

**PHRAS**—IS (φρασις, ἀ φραζω, *to say*), *a saying, speech, expression*: as, *met'aphrase*, a verbal translation of one language into another.

† <i>antiph'ra'sis</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>par'aphrast</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>periph'ras'tical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>antiph'ras'tic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>paraph'ras'tic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>periph'ras'tically</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>antiph'ras'tical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>paraph'ras'tical</i> , <i>u.</i>	<i>phrase</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
<i>antiph'ras'tically</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>par'aphrased</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>phrase'less</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>met'aphrase</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>par'aphrasing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>phraseol'ogy</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>met'aphrast</i> , <i>n.</i>	§§ <i>per'iphrase</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>phraseolog'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>metaph'ras'tic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>periph'ras'tic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>phraseolog'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
‡† <i>par'aphrase</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>		

**PHREN** (φρεν), *the mind*: as, *phrenol'ogist*, one who studies *phrenology*; *fran'tic*, *mad, raving, wild*.

<i>fran'tic</i> , or	<i>fran'ticly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>fren'zied</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>frenet'ic</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>fran'ticness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fren'sical</i> , <i>a.</i>

\* *Phosphate*, *Phosphite*, a species of *salt*.

† *Phospholite*, an earth united with phosphoric acid.

‡ *Phosphor* or *Phosphorous*, literally, bringing *light*, the morning *star*, or *Lucifer*.—Venus, when it precedes the sun, and shines in the morning. In chemistry, a combustible substance hitherto undecomposed, which is kept in water, and, being exposed to the air, shines in the dark, and which air sets on fire. It is of a yellowish colour and semi-transparent, resembling fine wax.

§ *Phosphate*, to combine or impregnate with *phosphorus*.

|| *Phosphoresce*, to shine, as *phosphorus*, by exhibiting a faint *light*, without sensible heat.

¶ *Phosphorite*, a species of calcareous earth.

\*\* *Phosphuret*, a combination of *phosphorus* not oxygenated with a base,—as, *phosphuret* of iron or copper.

†† *Antiphrasis*, the use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning,—as when a court of justice is called a *court of vengeance*.

‡‡ *Paraphrase*, an explanation of some text or passage in a book, in a more clear and ample manner than is expressed in the words of the author.

§§ *Periphrase*, a circuit of words, circumlocution, the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a figure of rhetoric employed to avoid a common and trite manner of expression.

\*paraphren'itis, *n.*  
†phrenet'ic, or  
frenet'ic, *a.* & *n.*  
phren'ic, *a.*

‡phren'itis, *n.*  
phren'sy, or  
fren'zy, *n.*  
phrenol'ogy, *n.*

phrenolog'ical, *a.*  
phrenol'ogist, *n.*  
‡phron'tistry, *n.*

**PHTHEGM**—*α* (φθεγμα, ἀ φθεγγομαι), *a word or sound uttered, a saying*: as, ap'ophthegm, ap'othegm, or ap'othem, *a remarkable saying*.

ap'ophthegm, *n.*  
ap'othegm, or  
ap'othem, *n.*  
apothegmat'ical, *a.*

apothegm'atize, *v.*  
apothegm'atist, *n.*  
‖diph'thong, *n.*  
diphthong'al, *a.*

‡mon'ophthong, *n.*  
monophthong'al, *a.*  
\*\*triph'thong, *n.*  
triphthong'al, *a.*

**PHTHIS**—*ις* (φθιςις, ἀ φθιω, *to decay*), *decline, decay, a wasting away*—††phthi'sis, *n.* phthis'ical, *a.*

**PHYLACTERI**—*ον* (φυλακτηριον, ἀ φυλασσω, *to watch, to guard or defend*), *a preservative*: as, prophylac'tic, preventive, *defending from disease*.

††phylac'ter, or  
phylac'tery, *n.*  
phylac'tered, *a.*

phylacter'ic, *a.*  
phylacter'ical, *a.*

prophylac'tic, *a. & n.*  
prophylac'tical, *a.*

**PHYLLON** (φυλλον), *a leaf*: as, monoph'yllous, *having one leaf only*.

‡anthoph'yllite, *n.*

monoph'yllous, *a.*

phylloph'orous, *a.*

‖‖‖epiphyllousperm'ous, *a.* ‡‡‡phyl'ite, *n.*

quadriph'yllous, *a.*

\* *Paraphrenitis*, an inflammation of the diaphragm or midriff, which is a muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen or lower belly.

† *Phrenetic*, *frenetic*, or *frantic*, subject to *strong* or *violent sallies* of imagination or excitement, which in some measure pervert the judgment, and cause the person to act in a manner different from the more rational part of mankind; *wild and erratic*; partially *mad*.

‡ *Phrenitis*, *phrensy* or *phrenzy*, in medicine, an inflammation of the brain, attended with acute fever and *delirium*: *madness, or partial madness*.

§ *Phrontistery*, a school or seminary of learning.

‖ *Diphthong*, a coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable. In uttering a *diphthong*, both vowels are pronounced,—as in *joy, noise, bound, out*.

‡ *Monophthong*, a simple vowel sound.

\*\* *Triphthong*, a coalition or union of three vowels in one compound sound, or one syllable,—as in *adieu, eye*.

†† *Phthisis*, a consumption occasioned by ulcerated lungs.

‡† *Phylacter* or *Phylactery*, in a general sense, any *charm, spell, or amulet*, worn as a preservative from danger or disease: among the Jews, a slip of parchment in which was written some text of Scripture, particularly of the Decalogue, worn by devout persons on the forehead, breast, or neck, as a mark of their religion. Among the primitive Christians, a case in which they inclosed the relics of the dead.

§§ *Anthophyllite*, a mineral in masses composed of interlaced plates.

‖‖‖ *Epiphyllouspermous*, in botany, bearing their seed on the back of the leaves, as ferns.

‡‡‡ *Phyllite*, a petrified leaf, or mineral having the figure of a leaf.

**PHYS-IS** (φύσις, à φύω, *to grow, to bring forth*), a bringing forth, nature: as, *phys'ics*, the science of nature, natural objects, or the material system; *physiog'raphy*, a description of nature, or science of natural objects.

* <i>apoph'ysis</i> , or	<i>physian'thropy</i> , n.	<i>physiognom'ical</i> , a.
<i>apoph'ysy</i> , n.	<i>phys'ic</i> , n. & v.	<i>physiog'nomer</i> , or
† <i>epiph'ysis</i> , or	<i>physici'an</i> , n.	<i>physiog'nomist</i> , n.
<i>epiph'ysy</i> , n.	<i>phys'ics</i> , n.	<i>physiog'raphy</i> , n.
<i>hyperphys'ical</i> , a.	<i>phys'ical</i> , a.	<i>physiol'ogy</i> , n.
‡ <i>met'aphysics</i> , n.	<i>phys'ically</i> , ad.	<i>physiolog'ic</i> , a.
<i>metaphys'ic</i> , a.	<i>physicolog'ic</i> , a.	<i>physiol'ogist</i> , n.
<i>metaphys'ical</i> , a.	<i>physico-theol'ogy</i> , n.	<i>physiolog'ical</i> , a.
<i>metaphys'ically</i> , ad.	<i>physiog'nomy</i> , n.	<i>physiolog'ically</i> , ad.
<i>metaphysici'an</i> , n.	<i>physiognom'ics</i> , n.	<i>physiol'oger</i> , n.
§ <i>monoph'ysite</i> , n.	<i>physiognom'ic</i> , a.	¶ <i>sym'physis</i> , n.
<i>ne'ophyte</i> , n. & a.		

**PHYT-ON** (φύτον, à φύω, *to bring forth*), a plant: as, *zoo-phytol'ogy*, the natural history of *zoophytes*.

<i>phytiv'orous</i> , a.	<i>phytol'ogy</i> , n.	†† <i>zo'ophyte</i> , n.
<i>phytog'raphy</i> , n.	<i>phytolog'ical</i> , a.	<i>zoophytol'ogy</i> , n.
<i>phytograph'ical</i> , a.	<i>phytol'ogist</i> , n.	<i>zoophytolog'ical</i> , a.
** <i>phy'tolite</i> , n.		

**PIGNUS**, *pignōr-is*, n. 3. a pawn or pledge: as, *impig'nor-ate*, to pledge or pawn.

\* *Apophysis* or *Apophysy*, the projecting soft end or protuberance of a bone; a process of a bone.

† *Epiphysis* or *Epiphysy*, accretion; the growing of one bone to another by simple contiguity, without a proper articulation. The spongy extremity of a bone.

‡ *Metaphysics*, literally, after *physics*; (reckoned first in the order of studies by Aristotle, and the science of mind and intelligence the second), the science of the principle and causes of all things existing; hence, the science of mind and intelligence. This science comprehends *ontology*, *cosmology*, *anthroposophy*, *psychology*, *pneumatology*, and *metaphysical theology*, being the ancient division of *metaphysics*. The natural and modern division of things that exist is into *body* and *mind*, things *material* and *immaterial*. The former belong to *physics*, and the latter to the science of *metaphysics*.

§ *Monophysite*, one who maintains that Jesus Christ had but one nature, or that the human and divine nature were so united as to form one nature only.

|| *Neophyte*, a new convert or proselyte; a name given by the early Christians to such heathens as had recently embraced the Christian faith, and were considered as regenerated by baptism; a novice, one newly admitted to the order of priest; a tyro, a beginner in learning.

¶ *Symphysis*, in anatomy, the union of bones by cartilage; a connection of bones without a moveable joint. In surgery, a coalescence of a natural passage; also, the first intention of cure in a wound.

\*\* *Phytolite*, a plant petrified, or fossil vegetable.

†† *Zoophyte*, in natural history, a body supposed to partake of the nature both of an animal and a vegetable,—such as *madrepores*, *millipores*, *corallines*, &c.

impig'norate, v.  
impignora'tion, n.  
oppig'norate, v.

pawn, v.  
pawn'er, n.  
pawn'-broker, n.

pignora'tion, n.  
pig'norative, a.

PILGRIM (Eng. à peragro, to wander, à per et ager), a wanderer—\*pil'grim, n. pil'grimage, n.

PIL-o, pilatum, v. 1. to pillage, to rob: as, pil'fer, to steal in small quantities.

†compile', v.  
compil'ed, a.  
compil'er, n.  
compil'ing, a.  
compile'ment, n.  
compila'tion, n.

expila'tion, n.  
pil'fer, v.  
pil'ferer, n.  
pil'fery, n.  
pil'fering, a.  
pil'feringly, ad.

‡pil'lage, n. & v.  
pil'lager, n.  
pil'laged, a.  
pil'laging, a.  
recompile'ment, n.

PIL-us, m. 2. a hair: as, dep'ilate, to strip of hair.

dep'ilate, v.  
depila'tion, n.  
depil'atory, n. & a.

depi'lous, a.  
pil'age, n.  
pilose', a.

pilos'ity, n.  
pi'lous, a.

PING-o, pictum, v. 3. to paint: as, pic'ture, the thing painted, likeness or resemblance; picto'rial, belonging to a painter.

depaint', v.  
depaint'ed, a.  
depaint'er, n.  
depaint'ing, a.  
depict', v.  
depic'ted, a.  
depic'ting, a.  
depic'ture, v.  
impic'tured, a.  
overpic'ture, v.

paint, v. & n.  
paint'ed, a.  
paint'er, n.  
paint'ing, n. & a.  
pain'ture, n.  
§ Picts, n.  
picto'rial, a.  
pic'ture, n. & v.  
pic'tural, a. & n.

picturesque', or  
pic'turesk, a.  
pic'tured, a.  
pic'ture-like, a.  
pic'turesquely, or  
pic'tureskly, ad.  
pic'turesqueness, or  
pic'tureskness, n.  
||pig'ment, n.

\* *Pilgrim*, in Scripture, one that has only a temporary residence on earth, Heb. xi.

† *Compile*, literally, to pick out, select, and put together; to collect parts or passages of books or writings into a book or pamphlet; to select and put together parts of an author, or collect parts of different authors; or to collect and arrange separate papers, laws, or customs, in a book, code, or system: to write, to compose.

‡ *Pillage*, to strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder. It differs from stealing, as it implies open violence, and from robbery, which may be committed by one individual on another; whereas *pillaging* is usually the act of bands or numbers. To *pillage* and to *rob* are, however, sometimes used synonymously.

§ *Picts*, ancient inhabitants of Scotland,—so called, because they painted their bodies, that they might appear formidable to their enemies.

|| *Pigment*, paint; a preparation used by painters, dyers, &c. to impart colours to bodies.

**PI-o**, *piatum*, *v.* 1. *to atone, to atone for* : as, *expiation*,  
the act of *atoning* for a crime.

ex'piable, <i>a.</i>	expiation, <i>n.</i>	inex'piably, <i>ad.</i>
ex'piate, <i>v.</i>	ex'piatory, <i>a.</i>	piac'ular, <i>a.</i>
ex'piated, <i>a.</i>	inex'piable, <i>a.</i>	piac'ulous, <i>a.</i>
ex'piating, <i>a.</i>		

**PIRAT-ES** (*πειρατης, à πειραιω, to try, to attempt*), *a sea-robber* : as, *pi'racy*, the act, practice, or crime of *robbing* on the *high seas*.

*em'piric, <i>n.</i>	*empir'icism, <i>n.</i>	pirat'ical, <i>a.</i>
empir'ic, <i>a.</i>	pi'racy, <i>n.</i>	pirat'ically, <i>ad.</i>
empir'ical, <i>a.</i>	pi'rate, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	pi'rating, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>
empir'ically, <i>ad.</i>	pi'rated, <i>a.</i>	

**PISC-is**, *m.* 3. *a fish* : as, *pis'catory* or *pis'cine*, relating to *fishes*.

†pis'cary, <i>n.</i>	pis'catory, <i>a.</i>	pis'cine, <i>a.</i>
pisca'tion, <i>n.</i>	†pis'ces, <i>n.</i>	pis'civ'orous, <i>a.</i>

**PISTILL-UM**, *n.* 2. *a pestle ; the seed-bud of a flower*.

pis'til, <i>n.</i>	pis'tilate, <i>a.</i>	pis'tillif'erous, <i>a.</i>
pistilla'ceous, <i>a.</i>	pistilla'tion, <i>n.</i>	

**PITUIT-a**, *f.* 1. *phlegm or mucus* : as, *pit'uite*, *mucus*.

pit'uite, <i>n.</i>	pitui'tary, <i>a.</i>	pitui'tous, <i>a.</i>
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**PI-us**, *a.* *pious, religious* : as, *im'pious*, not *pious*, irreverent towards God, *profane*.

impi'ety, <i>n.</i>	impi'ety, <i>n.</i>	pi'etism, <i>n.</i>
im'pious, <i>a.</i>	pi'ous, <i>a.</i>	pi'etist, <i>n.</i>
im'piously, <i>ad.</i>	pi'ously, <i>ad.</i>	pietis'tic, <i>a.</i>
im'piousness, <i>n.</i>		

**PLAC-EO**, *v.* 2. *to please* : as, *pleas'ant*, *pleasing* ; *placid*, *quiet, gentle, serene, calm*.

\* *Empiric*, literally, one who makes experiments. Hence, appropriately, a physician who enters on practice without a regular professional education, and relies on the success of his own experience : a *quack*, an ignorant pretender to medical skill, a *charlatan*.

† *Piscary*, in law, the right or privilege of *fishing* in another man's water.

‡ *Pisces*, in astronomy, the *Fishes*, the twelfth sign or constellation in the *Zodiac*.

§ *Piety*, formerly, reverence and love of parents, now veneration and love of God.

|| *Pietist*, one of a sect professing great strictness and purity of life, despising learning, school theology, and ecclesiastical polity, as also forms and ceremonies in religion, and giving themselves up to mystic theology. This sect sprung up among the Protestants of Germany, in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

compla'cence, *n.*  
 compla'cency, *n.*  
 compla'cent, *a.*  
 compla'cently, *ad.*  
 complacen'tial, *a.*  
 com'plaisance, *n.*  
 com'plaisant, *a.*  
 com'plaisantly, *ad.*  
 com'plaisantness, *n.*  
 displeas'e, *v.*  
 displeas'ed, *a.*  
 displeas'edness, *n.*  
 displeas'ing, *a.*

displeas'ingness, *n.*  
 displeas'ure, *n. & v.*  
 plac'id, *a.*  
 plac'idly, *ad.*  
 plac'idness, *n.*  
 please, *v.*  
 pleas'er, *n.*  
 pleas'ant, *a.*  
 pleas'antly, *ad.*  
 pleas'antness, *n.*  
 pleas'antry, *n.*  
 pleas'ing, *a. & n.*  
 pleas'ingly, *ad.*

pleas'ingness, *n.*  
 pleas'ure, *n.*  
 pleas'urable, *a.*  
 pleas'urably, *ad.*  
 pleas'urableness, *n.*  
 pleas'ure-ground, *n.*  
 uncom'plaisant, *n.*  
 uncom'plaisantly, *ad.*  
 unpleas'ant, *a.*  
 unpleas'antly, *ad.*  
 unpleas'antness, *n.*  
 unpleas'ed, *a.*  
 unpleas'ing, *a.*

PLAC-o, *v.* 1. *to appease; to pacify: as, impla'cable, not to be appeased or quieted.*

impla'cable, *a.*  
 impla'cably, *ad.*  
 impla'cableness, *n.*

implacabil'ity, *n.*  
 pla'cable, *a.*  
 pla'cableness, *n.*

placabil'ity, *n.*  
 unpla'cable, *a.*

PLAGI-UM, *n.* 2. *a literary theft, a stealing from the books of others.*

pla'giary, *n. & a.*

pla'giarist, *n.*

pla'giarism, *n.*

PLAN-E (πλανη), *a wandering about.*

\*plan'et, *n.*  
 plan'eted, *a.*

plan'etary, *a.*  
 planet'ical, *a.*

plan'et-struck, *a.*

PLANG-o, planctum, *v.* 3. (ἀ κλησσω, *to strike*), *to beat, to bemoan, to pity, to complain: as, plain'tive, complaining.*

complain', *v.*  
 complain'er, *n.*  
 complain'ant, *n.*  
 complain'ing, *a. & n.*  
 complaint', *n.*

plague, *n. & v.*  
 plague'ful, *a.*  
 plaint, *n.*  
 plaint'ful, *a.*  
 †plain'tiff, *n.*

plain'tive, *a.*  
 plain'tively, *ad.*  
 plain'tiveness, *n.*  
 plaint'less, *a.*  
 uncomplain'ing, *a.*

PLANT-a, *f.* 1. *the sole of the foot; a plant: as, replant', to plant again; supplant', to trip up the heels, to remove or displace by stratagem.*

deplanta'tion, *n.*  
 displant', *v.*  
 displant'ed, *a.*

displant'ing, *n. & a.*  
 displanta'tion, *n.*  
 implant', *v.*

implanta'tion, *n.*  
 implant'ed, *a.*  
 implant'ing, *a.*

\* Planet, a celestial body which revolves about the sun or other centre, or a body revolving about another planet as its centre.

† Plaintiff, literally, one who makes complaint; in law, the person who commences a suit before a tribunal, for the recovery of a claim,—opposed to *defendant*.

*plant*, *n.* & *v.*  
*plant'*ed, *a.*  
*plant'*ing, *a.* & *n.*  
*planta'tion*, *n.*  
*plant'*er, *n.*  
*reimplant'*, *v.*  
*replant'*, *v.*  
*replant'*able, *a.*

*replanta'tion*, *n.*  
*replant'*ed, *a.*  
*replant'*ing, *a.*  
*supplant'*, *v.*  
*supplant'*ed, *a.*  
*supplant'*er, *n.*  
*supplant'*ing, *a.*  
*supplanta'tion*, *n.*

*transplant'*, *v.*  
*transplanta'tion*, *n.*  
*transplant'*ed, *a.*  
*transplant'*er, *n.*  
*transplant'*ing, *a.*  
*unplant'*ed, *a.*  
*unsupplant'*ed, *a.*

**PLAN-US**, *a.* *plain*, *smooth*, *level*; *evident*, *clear*: as, *explain'*, to make *plain* or *clear*, to expound; *complane'* or *complanate*, to make *level*.

*complane'*, or  
*complanate*, *v.*  
*explain'*, *v.*  
*explain'*able, *a.*  
*\*explain'*ed, *a.*  
*explain'*er, *n.*  
*explain'*ing, *a.*  
*explana'tion*, *n.*  
*explan'atory*, *a.*  
*inexplain'*able, *a.*

*\*pi'ano-forte*, *n.*  
*plain*, *a.* *ad. n.* & *v.*  
*plain'*ly, *ad.*  
*plain'*ness, *n.*  
*plain-deal'*ing, *a.* & *n.*  
*plain'-work*, *n.*  
*plāne*, *n.* & *v.*  
*pla'ned*, *a.*  
*planifo'lious*, *a.*  
*planipet'alous*, *a.*

*planim'etry*, *n.*  
*planimet'ric*, *a.*  
*planimet'rical*, *a.*  
*plan'ish*, *v.*  
*plan'ished*, *a.*  
*plan'ishing*, *a.*  
*planocon'ical*, *a.*  
*planocon'vex*, *a.*  
*plan'isphere*, *n.*  
*planohorizon'tal*, *a.*

**PLASS-O** (πλασσω), to smear, to form in clay: as, *cosmoplas'tic*, *\*world-forming*; *plasmatic* or *plas'tic*, giving shape or form.

†*cat'aplasm*, *n.*  
*cosmoplas'tic*, *a.*  
*emplas'ter*, *n.* & *v.*  
*emplas'tic*, *a.*  
*plasm*, *n.*  
*plasmatic*, *a.*

*plasmatic*, *a.*  
*plas'tic*, *a.*  
*plastic'ity*, *n.*  
*plas'ter*, *n.* & *v.*  
*plas'tered*, *a.*  
*plas'terer*, *n.*

*plas'tering*, *n.* & *a.*  
 †*pro'plasm*, *n.*  
*proplas'tic*, *a.*  
 †*pro'toplast*, *n.*  
*protoplas'tic*, *a.*

**PLAT-O**, *ōn-is*, *m.* 3. (πλατων), an *Athenian philosopher*: as, *plat'onize*, to adopt the opinions, or to explain on the principles of *Plato*.

*platon'ic*, *a.*  
*platon'ical*, *a.*  
*platon'ically*, *ad.*

*pla'tonism*, *n.*  
*pla'tonist*, *n.*  
*pla'tonize*, *v.*

*pla'tonized*, *a.*  
*pla'tonizing*, *a.*

\* *Piano-forte*, a keyed musical instrument of German origin, and of the harpsichord kind, but smaller,—so called, from its softer notes or expressions. Its tones are produced by hammers instead of quills, like the virginal or spinet.

† *Cataplasm*, a poultice; a soft and moist substance to be applied to some part of the body, to excite or repel heat, or to relax the skin, &c. When mustard is an ingredient, it is called a *sinapism*.

‡ *Proplasm*, a mould, a matrix.

§ *Protoplast*, the original; the thing first formed,—as a copy to be imitated. Thus, Adam has been called our *protoplast*.



**PLAUD**-o, *plausum*, *v.* 3. *to make a noise by clapping the hands, to praise*: as, *displode'*, to discharge or burst with a violent noise; *plaus'ible*, that may be *praised*.

<i>applaud'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>explode'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>*plaud'it</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>applaud'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>explod'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>plau'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>applaud'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>explod'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>plau'sibly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>applaud'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>explod'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>plau'sibleness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>applause'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>explo'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>plausibil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>applau'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>explo'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>plau'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>displode'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>implau'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unplau'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>displo'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>implau'sibly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>unplau'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>

**PLEBS**, *pleb-is*, *f.* 3. *the common people*—*plebe'ian*, *n.* & *a.*

**PLECT**-os (*πληκτος*, *α* *πλησσω*, *to strike*), *struck*, *seized*.

<i>antapolec'tic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ap'oplexed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>apoplec'tical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>†ap'oplexy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>apoplec'tic</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>hem'iplegy</i> , <i>n.</i>

**PLEN**-us, *a.* *full*: as, *plenipoten'tiary*, one who is invested with *full* power to transact any business; *ple'nary*, *full*, *entire*; *replen'ish*, *to fill again*, *to fill*.

<i>ple'nal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>plenip'otent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>plen'tifully</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>ple'nary</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ple'nist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>plen'tifulness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ple'narily</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>plen'itude</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>†plen'um</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ple'nariness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>plen'ty</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>replen'ish</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>plenilu'nary</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>plen'teous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>replen'ished</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>plenip'otence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>plen'teously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>replen'ishing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>plenipoten'tiary</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>plen'teousness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unreplen'ished</i> , <i>a.</i>
& <i>a.</i>	<i>plen'tiful</i> , <i>a.</i>	

**PLE**-o, *pletum*, *v.* 2. (*πλεω*), *to fill*: as, *accom'plish*, *to complete*, *to finish*; *complete'*, *filled*, *ended*, *finished*; *ex'pletive*, *filling out or up*, *added for supply or ornament*; *pleth'ora*, *fulness or excess of blood*; *supply'*, *to fill up*.

<i>accom'plish</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>δαναπλερω'tic</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>-complete'ly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>accom'plishable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>  com'plement</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>complete'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>accom'plished</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>complement'al</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>complete'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>accom'plisher</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>complement'able</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>complete'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>accom'plishing</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>complete'</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>complete'tive</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>accom'plishment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>complete'ted</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>complete'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>

\* *Plaudit*, *applause*, *praise bestowed*.

† *Apoplexy*, literally, a *striking or seizing from*; a sudden *deprivation of all sense and voluntary motion*, occasioned by *repletion*, or whatever interrupts the action of the nerves upon the muscles.—*Cullen*.

‡ *Plenum*, *fulness of matter in space*.

§ *Anaplerotic*, *filling up*; *supplying or renovating flesh*.

|| *Complement*, literally, a *filling*; *fulness*, *completion*, *full quantity or number*.

com'pletory, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	incomplete'ness, <i>n.</i>	reple'tively, <i>ad.</i>
*com'pliment, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	man'iple, <i>n.</i>	reple'tion, <i>n.</i>
compliment'al, <i>a.</i>	manip'ular, <i>a.</i>	sup'plement, <i>n.</i>
compliment'ally, <i>ad.</i>	manipula'tion, <i>n.</i>	supplement'al, <i>a.</i>
compliment'er, <i>n.</i>	†ple'onasm, <i>n.</i>	supplement'ary, <i>a.</i>
deple'tion, <i>n.</i>	pleonas'tical, <i>a.</i>	sup'pletory, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
exple'tion, <i>n.</i>	pleth'ory, or	supply', <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>
ex'pletory, <i>a.</i>	pleth'ora, <i>n.</i>	suppli'er, <i>n.</i>
ex'pletive, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	plethor'ic, <i>a.</i>	suppli'ed, <i>a.</i>
†im'plement, <i>n.</i>	plethoret'ical, <i>a.</i>	supply'ing, <i>a.</i>
imple'tion, <i>n.</i>	‡pleroph'ory, <i>n.</i>	unaccom'plished, <i>a.</i>
incomplete', <i>a.</i>	replete', <i>v.</i>	unsuppli'able, <i>a.</i>
incomplete'ly, <i>ad.</i>	reple'tive, <i>a.</i>	unsuppli'ed, <i>a.</i>

PLETH-OS (πληθος, à πλεω, to fill), *fulness*. (See *Pleo*.)

PLEUR-*A*, *f.* 1. (πλευρα), *the side; a rib*.

pleu'ra, <i>n.</i>	pleurit'ic, <i>a.</i>	pleurit'ical, <i>a.</i>
‡pleu'risy, <i>n.</i>		

PLEX-US, *p. p.* (à plecto, *v.* 3. πλεω, πλεξω, to twist or twine), *twisted or twined*. (See *Plico*.)

PLIC-O, plicatum, *v.* 1. (πλεω), to fold, to knit: as, apply', to fold or lay to, to use, to put, to betake; com'plicate, to fold and twist together, to entangle; ex'plicate, to unfold, to explain; display', to unfold, to open, to show; com'plex, embracing two or more things; involved, compound, not simple.

‡accom'plice, <i>n.</i>	appli'edly, <i>ad.</i>	ap'plica'bleness, <i>n.</i>
apply', <i>v.</i>	apply'ing, <i>a.</i>	applicabil'ity, <i>n.</i>
appli'er, <i>n.</i>	appli'ance, <i>n.</i>	ap'plicant, <i>n.</i>
appli'able, <i>a.</i>	ap'plicable, <i>a.</i>	**ap'plicate, <i>n.</i>
appli'ed, <i>a.</i>	ap'plicably, <i>ad.</i>	applica'tion, <i>n.</i>

\* *Compliment*, literally, a fulfilling, or obliging words; an expression of civility, respect, or regard. A present or favour bestowed.

† *Implement*, whatever may supply wants; particularly, as now used, tools, utensils, vessels, instruments,—as, the implements of trade or of industry. (It is a word of very extensive signification.)

‡ *Pleonasm* (à πλεων, more), redundancy of words in speaking or writing; the use of more words to express ideas than are necessary. This may be justifiable, when we intend to present thoughts with particular perspicuity or force.

§ *Plerophory*, full persuasion or confidence.

‖ *Pleurisy*, an inflammation of the pleura, which is a membrane that covers the inside of the thorax. It is accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough. The usual remedies are venesection, other evacuations, diluents, &c.

¶ *Accomplice* or *Complice*, literally, folded together; an associate in a crime; a partner or partaker in guilt.

\*\* *Applicate*, a right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter.

ap'plicative, *a.*  
 ap'plicative, *a. & n.*  
 circum'plication, *n.*  
 com'plex, *a.*  
 com'plexly, *ad.*  
 com'plexness, *n.*  
 com'plexed, *a.*  
 com'plexedness, *n.*  
 complex'ity, *n.*  
 complex'ion, *n.*  
 complex'ional, *a.*  
 complex'ionally, *ad.*  
 complex'ioned, *a.*  
 complex'ionary, *a.*  
 complex'ure, *n.*  
 com'plicate, *v. & a.*  
 com'pliated, *a.*  
 com'plicately, *ad.*  
 com'plicateness, *n.*  
 com'plicating, *a.*  
 complica'tion, *n.*  
 com'plice, *n.*  
 comply', *v.*  
 compli'able, *a.*  
 compli'ance, *n.*  
 compli'ant, *a.*  
 compli'antly, *ad.*  
 compli'er, *n.*  
 compli'ed, *a.*  
 comply'ing, *a.*  
 condu'plicate, *v. & a.*  
 condu'plicated, *a.*  
 condu'plica'tion, *n.*  
 dec'uple, *a. & n.*  
 display', *v. & n.*  
 display'ed, *a.*  
 display'er, *n.*  
 display'ing, *a.*

doub'le, *a. n. & v.*  
 doub'led, *a.*  
 doub'ly, *ad.*  
 doub'ler, *n.*  
 doub'leness, *n.*  
 doub'ling, *a. & n.*  
 doub'le-faced, *a.*  
 doub'le-hearted, *a.*  
 doub'le-minded, *a.*  
 doub'le-tongued, *a.*  
 du'ple, *a.*  
 \*du'plicate, *a. n. & v.*  
 duplica'tion, *n.*  
 du'plicature, *n.*  
 duplic'ity, *n.*  
 ex'plicate, *v.*  
 ex'plicated, *a.*  
 ex'plicating, *a.*  
 explica'tion, *n.*  
 ex'plicative, *a.*  
 ex'plicator, *n.*  
 ex'plicative, *a.*  
 ex'plicable, *a.*  
 †explic'it, *a. & n.*  
 explic'itly, *ad.*  
 explic'itness, *n.*  
 im'plex, *a.*  
 implex'ion, *n.*  
 incom'plex, *a.*  
 ‡imply', *v.*  
 impli'ed, *a.*  
 impli'edly, *ad.*  
 imply'ing, *a.*  
 im'plicate, *v.*  
 im'plicated, *a.*  
 im'plicating, *a.*  
 implica'tion, *n.*  
 im'plicative, *a.*

im'plicatively, *ad.*  
 implic'it, *a.*  
 implic'itly, *ad.*  
 implic'itness, *n.*  
 inap'plicable, *a.*  
 inapplicabil'ity, *n.*  
 inapplica'tion, *n.*  
 incompli'ance, *n.*  
 incompli'ant, *a.*  
 inex'plicable, *a.*  
 inex'plicably, *ad.*  
 inex'plicableness, *n.*  
 misapply', *v.*  
 misapply'ed, *a.*  
 misapply'ing, *a.*  
 misapplica'tion, *n.*  
 §mul'tiple, *a. & n.*  
 ||multiply', *v.*  
 multipli'ed, *a.*  
 multipli'er, *n.*  
 multiply'ing, *a.*  
 mul'tipliable, *a.*  
 mul'tipliability, *n.*  
 mul'tiplicable, *a.*  
 mul'tiplicableness, *n.*  
 ¶multiplicand', *n.*  
 mul'tiplicate, *a.*  
 mul'tiplicative, *a.*  
 multiplica'tion, *n.*  
 multiplica'tor, *n.*  
 multiplic'ity, *n.*  
 oc'tuple, *n.*  
 \*\*perplex', *v.*  
 perplex'ed, *a.*  
 perplex'edly, *ad.*  
 perplex'edness, *n.*  
 perplex'ity, *n.*  
 plex'iform, *a.*

\* Duplicate, double, two-fold; also another of the same, a copy; to double.

† Explicit, literally, unfolded; hence, plain in language; open to the understanding, clear, unreserved.

‡ Imply, to infold, to involve or contain in substance or essence, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressed in words.

§ Multiple, in arithmetic, a number containing another several times exactly, —as 12 is a multiple of 2, 3, 4, and 6.

|| Multiply, to make many-fold, to increase in number.

¶ Multiplicand, the number to be multiplied by another, which is called the multiplier.

\*\* Perplex, literally, to twine or plait thoroughly, to make intricate, to entangle; to puzzle, to distract; to tease with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity.

\**plex'us*, *n.*  
 †*pli'able*, *a.*  
*pli'ableness*, *n.*  
*pliabil'ity*, *n.*  
*pli'ancy*, *n.*  
*pli'ant*, *a.*  
*pli'antness*, *n.*  
*pli'cate*, *or*  
*pli'cated*, *a.*  
*pli'form*, *a.*  
*plic'ature*, *n.*  
*plica'tion*, *n.*  
*ply*, *v.*  
 ‡*pliers*, *n.*  
*quad'ruple*, *a. n. & v.*  
*quad'rupled*, *a.*  
*quad'ruply*, *ad.*  
*quadru'pling*, *a.*  
*quadru'plicate*, *a. & v.*  
*quadruplica'tion*, *n.*  
*quin'tuple*, *a.*  
*redoub'le*, *v.*  
*redoub'led*, *a.*

*redoub'ling*, *a.*  
*redu'plicate*, *v. & a.*  
*reduplica'tion*, *n.*  
*redu'plicative*, *a.*  
*reply'*, *v. & n.*  
*repli'er*, *n.*  
*reply'ing*, *a.*  
*replica'tion*, *n.*  
*sep'tuple*, *a.*  
*sex'tuple*, *a.*  
*sim'ple*, *a. n. & v.*  
*sim'ply*, *ad.*  
*sim'pleness*, *n.*  
*sim'ple-minded*, *a.*  
*sim'pler*, *n.*  
 §*sim'pleton*, *n.*  
*simplic'ity*, *n.*  
*sim'plify*, *v.*  
*sim'plified*, *a.*  
*sim'plifying*, *a.*  
*simplifica'tion*, *n.*  
*sim'plist*, *n.*

*sub'duple*, *a.*  
*subdu'plicate*, *a.*  
 ||*sup'pliant*, *a. & n.*  
*sup'pliantly*, *ad.*  
 †*sup'plicate*, *v.*  
*sup'plicated*, *a.*  
*sup'plicating*, *a.*  
*supplica'tion*, *n.*  
*sup'plicatory*, *a.*  
*sup'plicant*, *n. & a.*  
*trip'le*, *a. & v.*  
*treb'le*, *a.*  
*trip'let*, *n.*  
*trip'licate*, *a.*  
*triplica'tion*, *n.*  
*triplic'ity*, *n.*  
*unim'plicated*, *a.*  
*unim'pli'ed*, *a.*  
*unperplex'*, *v.*  
*unperplex'ed*, *a.*  
*unpli'able*, *a.*  
*unpli'ant*, *a.*

PLOR-o, *ploratum*, *v. l.* to cry out, to wail, to weep: as,  
*deplore'*, to bewail, to mourn.

*deplore'*, *v.*  
*deplo'red*, *a.*  
*deplo'redly*, *ad.*  
*deplo'ring*, *a.*  
*deplo'rer*, *n.*  
*deplore'ment*, *n.*  
*deplo'nable*, *a.*  
*deplo'rably*, *ad.*  
*deplo'rableness*, *n.*  
*deplora'tion*, *n.*

\*\**explore'*, *or*  
*explo'rate*, *v.*  
*explo'red*, *a.*  
*explo'rer*, *n.*  
*explo'ring*, *a.*  
*explore'ment*, *n.*  
*explora'tion*, *n.*  
*explora'tor*, *a.*  
*explo'ratory*, *a.*

‡*implore'*, *v.*  
*implo'red*, *a.*  
*implo'rer*, *n.*  
*implora'tion*, *n.*  
*implo'ring*, *a.*  
*inexplo'nable*, *a.*  
*undeplo'red*, *a.*  
*unexplo'red*, *a.*  
*unimplo'red*, *a.*

\* *Plexus*, any union of vessels, nerves, or fibres, in the form of net-work.

† *Pliable*, that may be folded; easy to be bent; flexible in disposition.

‡ *Pliers*, an instrument by which any small thing is seized and bent.

§ *Simpleton*, a silly person, or one of weak intellect.

|| *Suppliant*, one who prays with his knees folded under him in token of humility.

† *Supplicate*, to entreat for; to seek by earnest prayer; to address in prayer; to implore, to beseech.

\*\* *Explore*, to search for making discovery, to view with care, to search or try, to pry into.

‡ *Implore*, to call upon or for, in supplication; to beseech, to pray earnestly, to entreat, to beg.

**PLUM-*a***, *f.* 1. *a small or soft feather, a feather*: as, *deplume'*, to strip or pluck off feathers.

<i>deplume'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>plume</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>plumos'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>deplu'med</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>plu'mage</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>plu'mous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>depluma'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>plumig'erous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>plume'less</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>deplu'ming</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>plu'miped</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unplume'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>implu'med</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>plu'ming</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unplu'med</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>implu'mous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>plumose'</i> , <i>a.</i>	

**PLUMB-*um***, *n.* 2. *lead, a leaden bullet*: as, *plumbif'erous*, producing lead; *plum'ber*, a worker in lead.

<i>plumb</i> , <i>n. a. ad. &amp; v.</i>	<i>plumbif'erous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>plum'beous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>plum'ber</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>plum'met</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>plumba'go</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>*plum'bery</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>plum'bean</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>plumbag'inous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>plum'bed</i> , <i>a.</i>		

**PLUS**, *plur-is*, *a.* *more*: as, *plu'ral*, containing more than one, or consisting of two or more.

<i>non'plus</i> , <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	<i>plu'ralist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>plus</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>o'verplus</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>plural'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>preterpluper'fect</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>plu'ral</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>plurilit'eral</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>sur'plus</i> , or
<i>plu'rally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>pluper'fect</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>sur'plusage</i> , <i>n.</i>

**PLUT-*o***, *on-is*, *m.* 3. *king of the infernal regions.*

<i>pluto'nian</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>pluton'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>*plu'tonist</i> , <i>n.</i>
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**PLUVI-*a***, *f.* 1. (*à pluo*, *v.* 3. *to rain*), *rain.*

<i>plu'vial</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pluviam'eter</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pluviamet'rical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>plu'vius</i> , <i>a.</i>		

**PNEUMA**, *at-os* (*πνευμα, -ατος, à πνέω, to blow, to breathe*), *wind, air, breath, spirit*: as, *dyspnæ'a*, a difficulty of breathing.

<i>dyspnæ'a</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>orthopnæ'a</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>peripneu'mony</i> , or
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\* *Plumbery*, works in lead; manufactures of lead; the place where lead is wrought; the art of casting and working lead; or making sheets and pipes of lead.

† *Plummet*, a leaden weight attached to a line, used by carpenters, masons, &c.

‡ *Plumbago*, a mineral consisting of carbon and iron,—used for pencils, &c.

§ *Nonplus*, to puzzle, to put to a stand.

|| *Plus*, more, a character marked thus +, used as a sign of addition.

¶ *Surplus*, *surplusage*, *overplus*, literally, more, or something over; what remains after accomplishing a purpose.

\*\* *Plutonist*, one who adopts the theory of the formation of the world in its present state from igneous fusion.

†† *Pluviometer*, a rain-gage, an instrument to ascertain the quantity of water that falls in rain, or in rain and snow, in any particular climate or place.

‡‡ *Peripneumony* or *Pneumonia* (*à πνευμων, the lungs*), an inflammation of the lungs, the organs of respiration, attended with acute fever and difficult respiration.

peripneumonia, <i>n.</i>	pneumat'ical, <i>a.</i>	pneumatol'ogist, <i>n.</i>
peripneumon'ic, <i>a.</i>	†pneumat'ocele, <i>n.</i>	pneumo'nia, or
*pneumat'ics, <i>n.</i>	pneumatol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	pneu'mony, <i>n.</i>
pneumat'ic, <i>a.</i>	pneumatolog'ical, <i>a.</i>	pneumon'ic, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>

POIE-O (ποιεω), to make, to compose : as, po'etry, the art of composing in verse, poems.

archpo'et, <i>n.</i>	po'et, <i>n.</i>	poet'ics, <i>n.</i>
†epopee', <i>n.</i>	po'etess, or	po'etry, <i>n.</i>
nosopoi'et'ic, <i>a.</i>	po'etress, <i>n.</i>	prosopopæ'ia, or
on'omatope, or	po'etize, <i>v.</i>	pros'opopy, <i>n.</i>
on'omatopy, <i>n.</i>	‡po'etaster, <i>n.</i>	unpoet'ic, <i>a.</i>
pathopoi'ea, <i>n.</i>	poet'ic, <i>a.</i>	unpoet'ical, <i>a.</i>
po'em, <i>n.</i>	poet'ical, <i>a.</i>	unpoet'ically, <i>ad.</i>
po'esy, <i>n.</i>	poet'ically, <i>ad.</i>	

POLEM-OS (πολεμος), war, a battle or combat : as, polem'ic, controversial, disputative.

philopolem'ic, <i>a.</i>	polem'ical, <i>a.</i>	†polem'oscope, <i>n.</i>
polem'ic, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>		

POL-EO (πωλεω), to sell : as, bibliop'o'list, a bookseller.

bibliop'o'list, <i>n.</i>	monop'olize, <i>v.</i>	monop'olizing, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>
monop'oly, <i>n.</i>	monop'olizer, <i>n.</i>	myrop'olist, <i>n.</i>
monop'olist, <i>n.</i>	monop'olized, <i>a.</i>	pharmacop'olist, <i>n.</i>

POLI-O, politum, *v. 4.* (ἀ πολις, a city), to polish, to smooth. (See Polis.)

POL-IS (πολις, ἀ πολυς, many), a city, a town : as, Constan'tinople, the city of Constantine ; cosmop'o'lite, a citizen of the world ; pol'ite', polished or elegant in manners, well-bred ; pol'ish, to make smooth and glossy, to refine ; pol'itics, the science of government.

**Acrop'olis, <i>n.</i>	Constan'tinople, <i>n.</i>	cosmopol'itan, <i>n.</i>
archpolit'ic'ian, <i>n.</i>	cosmop'olite, or	Decap'olis, <i>n.</i>

\* *Pneumatics*, in natural philosophy, the science of air ; in chemistry, the science of gases ; in the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances,—as *God*, *angels*, and the *souls* of men ; but in this last sense *pneumatology* is now used.

† *Pneumatocèle*, in surgery, a distension of the scrotum by air.

‡ *Epopée*, an epic poem : more properly, the history, action, or fable, which makes the subject of an epic poem.

§ *Poetaster*, a petty poet.

|| *Prosopopæia*, a figure in rhetoric, by which things are represented as persons, or an absent person is introduced as speaking, or a deceased person is represented as alive and present. It includes *personification*, but is more extensive in its signification.

¶ *Polemoscope*, an oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

\*\* *Acropolis*, the highest place or citadel of a town, particularly of Athens.

expol'ish, v.  
 Heliop'olis, n.  
 impol'icy, n.  
 impol'ished, a.  
 impolite', a.  
 impolite'ly, ad.  
 impolite'ness, n.  
 impolit'ic, a.  
 impolit'icly, ad.  
 impolit'ical, a.  
 impolit'ically, ad.  
 in'terpolate, v.  
 in'terpolated, a.  
 interpola'tion, n.  
 in'terpolating, a.  
 in'terpolator, n.  
 interpol'ish, v.  
 metropol'is, n.

metropol'itan, n. & a.  
 metropol'ite, n.  
 metropolit'ic, a.  
 metropolit'ical, a.  
 Neap'olis, or  
 Na'ples, n.  
 Neapol'itan, n. & a.  
 Nicop'olis, n.  
 overpol'ish, v.  
 †police', n.  
 polic'ed, a.  
 †pol'icy, n.  
 pol'ish, v. & n.  
 pol'ishable, a.  
 pol'ished, a.  
 pol'isher, n.  
 pol'ishing, n. & a.

polite', a.  
 polite'ly, ad.  
 polite'ness, n.  
 pol'itics, n.  
 pol'itic, a. & n.  
 pol'iticly, ad.  
 polit'ical, a.  
 polit'ically, ad.  
 politici'an, n. & a.  
 pol'ity, n.  
 repol'ish, v.  
 unin'terpolated, a.  
 unpol'iced, a.  
 unpol'ished, a.  
 unpolite', a.  
 unpolite'ly, ad.  
 unpolite'ness, n.

POLLENS, nt-is, a. (à polleo, v. 2. to be able), *powerful*.

equipol'lence, n.	equipol'lently, ad.	prepol'lency, n.
equipol'lency, n.	prepol'lence, n.	prepol'lent, a.
equipol'lent, a.		

POL-us, m. 2. the pole: as, po'lar, of the pole.

circumpo'lar, a.	po'lary, a.	po'larized, a.
po'lar, a.	pole, n. & v.	po'larizing, a.
polar'ity, n.	po'larize, v.	polariza'tion, n.

POLY (πολυ), *many*: as, pol'ychord, having *many* chords; polyg'amy, the having *many* wives or husbands at the same time; pol'ygon, a figure of *many* angles and sides; pol'ygram, a figure of *many* lines; polymorph'ous, having *many* forms; polyon'omy, *many* names; polyph'yllous, *many*-leaved.

peripolyg'onal, a.    †polyacou'stic, n. & a.    †pol'yadelph, n.

\* *Interpolate*, to foist in; to insert,—as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to add a spurious word or passage to the original; to renew.

† *Police*, the government of a city or town; the corporation or body of men governing a city; the pleasure-ground about a gentleman's seat.

‡ *Policy*, primarily, the same as *polity*, comprehending the fundamental constitution or frame of civil government in a state or kingdom; now, the art or manner of governing a nation; art, prudence, wisdom, or dexterity, in managing public affairs,—applied to persons governing. In commerce, the writing or instruction by which a contract of indemnity is effected between the insurer and the insured.

§ *Polyacoustic*, that multiplies or magnifies sound; an instrument to multiply sounds.

|| *Polyadelph*, in botany, a plant having its stamens united in three or more bodies or bundles by the filaments.

<i>polyadelph'ian</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pol'ygram</i> , <i>n.</i>	††† <i>pol'gnome</i> , <i>n.</i>
* <i>polyan'der</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>polygrammat'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>polyno'mial</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>polyan'drian</i> , <i>a.</i>	†† <i>pol'ygraph</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>polyon'omy</i> , <i>n.</i>
† <i>polyan'dry</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>polyg'raphy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>polyon'omous</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>polyanth'os</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>polygraph'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	††† <i>polyop'trum</i> , <i>n.</i>
§ <i>polyautog'raphy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>polygraph'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pol'ype</i> , or
<i>pol'ychord</i> , <i>a.</i>	†† <i>pol'ygyn</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pol'ypus</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>polycotyl'edon</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>polygyn'ian</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>polypet'alous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>polycotyledo'nous</i> , <i>a.</i>	§§ <i>polyg'yny</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>polyph'onism</i> , or
†† <i>pol'ygam</i> , or	<i>polyhe'dron</i> , or	<i>polyph'onny</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>polygam'ian</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>polye'dron</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>polyphon'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>polyg'amy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>polyhe'dric</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>polyph'yllous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>polyg'amist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>polyhe'dral</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pol'y-pode</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>polyg'amous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>polyhe'drous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pol'y-pous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>polyg'enous</i> , <i>a.</i>	††† <i>polyl'ogy</i> , <i>n.</i>	§§§ <i>pol'y-scope</i> , <i>n.</i>
** <i>polyglot</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>polym'athy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pol'y-spast</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>pol'ygon</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>polymath'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	†††† <i>pol'y-sperm</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>polyg'onial</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>polymorph'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>polysperm'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>polyg'onous</i> , <i>a.</i>	*** <i>Polyne'sia</i> , <i>n.</i>	*** <i>pol'y-syllable</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>polyg'ony</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>polyne'sian</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>polysyllab'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>

\* *Polyander*, a plant having *many* stamens, or any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle.

† *Polyandry*, the practice of females having *more* husbands than one at the same time; *plurality* of husbands.

† *Polyanthos*, a plant with many flowers, or whose flower-stalks produce flowers in *clusters*.

§ *Polyautography*, the art or practice of *multiplying* copies of one's own hand-writing, or of manuscripts, by engraving on stone; a species of lithography.

|| *Polycotyledon*, a plant that has *many* or *more* than two *cotyledons* or *lobes* to the seed.

†† *Polygam*, a plant bearing hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers.

\*\* *Polyglot*, having or containing *many* languages or tongues,—as, a *polyglot* lexicon or Bible: also a book containing *many* languages, particularly the Bible containing the Scriptures in *several* languages.

†† *Polygraph*, an instrument for *multiplying* copies.

†† *Polygyn*, a plant having *many* pistils.

§§ *Polygyny*, the practice of having *more* wives than one at the same time.

||| *Polyhedron* or *Polyedron*, a body or solid of *many* sides or planes; also a *multiplying* glass.

††† *Polylogy*, a talking *much*, talkativeness, garrulity, *loquacity*.

\*\*\* *Polynesia*, literally, *many* isles; a new term in geography, used to designate a *great number* of isles in the Pacific ocean,—as the Pelew isles, the Ladrões, the Carolinas, the Sandwich isles, the Marquesas, the Society isles, and the Friendly isles.

††† *Polynome*, in Algebra, a quantity consisting of *many* terms.

§† *Polyoptrum*, a glass through which objects appear *multiplicated*.

§§§ *Polyscope*, a glass making a single object appear as *many*.

|||| *Polyspast*, a machine consisting of *many* pulleys.

†††† *Polysperm*, a tree whose fruit contains *many* seeds.

\*\*\* *Polysyllable*, a word of *many* syllables.



*polysyllab'ical*, *a.*  
*\*polysyn'deton*, *n.*  
*polytech'nic*, *a.*

*†pol'ytheism*, *n.*  
*pol'ytheism*, *n.*  
*pol'ytheist*, *n.*

*polytheis'tic*, *a.*  
*polytheis'tical*, *a.*

**POMP—*a***, *f.* 1. (ἀ πρὸς πρὸς, *to send*), *a solemn procession, parade*: as, *pomp'ous*, *showy* with grandeur.

*pomp*, *n.*  
*pompat'ic*, *a.*

*pomp'ous*, *a.*  
*pomp'ously*, *ad.*

*pomp'ousness*, *n.*  
*pompos'ity*, *n.*

**POM—*um***, *n.* 2. *an apple*: as, *poma'ceous*, consisting of *apples*; *pome'roy*, a sort of *apple*, called *royal apple*.

*†pomace'*, *n.*

*†pomegran'ate*, *n.*

*pome'royal*, *n.*

*poma'ceous*, *a.*

*pomis'erous*, *a.*

*\*\*pom'mel*, *n.* & *v.*

*‡pome*, *n.*

*pome'roy*, or

*pomel'led*, *a.*

*‡pomeci'tron*, *n.*

**PONDUS**, *ponder-is*, *n.* 3. (ἀ πενδο, *to weigh*), *weight*: as, *equipon'derate*, to be in equal *weight*; *overpoise'*, to *outweigh*; *pon'der*, to *weigh* in the mind, to *examine*; *pon'derous*, very *heavy*, *weighty*.

*coun'terpoise*, *v.* & *n.*

*poise*, *n.* & *v.*

*pon'derousness*, *n.*

*codn'terpoised*, *a.*

*pois'ed*, *a.*

*ponderos'ity*, *n.*

*coun'terpoising*, *a.*

*pois'ing*, *a.*

*††pound*, *n.*

*††equipoise*, *n.*

*pon'der*, *v.*

*pound'ing*, *a.*

*equipon'derance*, *n.*

*pon'deral*, *a.*

*‡‡pound'er*, *n.*

*equipon'derancy*, *n.*

*pon'derable*, *a.*

*prepon'der*, *v.*

*equipon'derate*, *v.*

*pon'derate*, *v.*

*prepon'derance*, *n.*

*equipon'dious*, *a.*

*pondera'tion*, *n.*

*prepon'derancy*, *n.*

*impon'derable*, *a.*

*pon'derer*, *n.*

*prepon'derant*, *a.*

*impon'derous*, *a.*

*pon'dered*, *a.*

*‡‡‡prepon'derate*, *v.*

*imponderabil'ity*, *n.*

*pon'dering*, *a.*

*prepondera'tion*, *n.*

*overpoise'*, *v.*

*pon'deringly*, *ad.*

*prepon'derating*, *a.*

*o'verpoise*, *n.*

*pon'derous*, *a.*

*superpon'derate*, *v.*

*overpon'derous*, *a.*

*pon'derously*, *ad.*

*unpois'ed*, *a.*

*\*Polysyndeton* (ἀ συνδέσας, *connecting*), a figure of rhetoric, by which the *copulative* is often repeated,—as, "We have ships, *and* men, *and* money, *and* stores."

*† Polytheism*, the belief of *many* gods; the doctrine of a *plurality* of gods or invisible beings superior to man, and having an agency in the government of the world.

*‡ Pomace*, the substance of *apples*, or of similar fruit, crushed by grinding.

*§ Pome*, a pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule or *core*,—as, the *apple*, *pear*, &c.

*‖ Pomecitron*, a citron *apple*.

*† Pomegranate*, literally, a grained *apple*; this fruit is as large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with a soft pulp and numerous seeds. It is of a red-dish colour; also, the tree itself.

*\*\* Pommel*, a *knob* or *ball*; the *knob* on the hilt of a sword; the protuberant part of a saddlebow; the round *knob* on the frame of a chair, &c.

*†† Equipoise*, equality of *weight* or force, *equilibrium*.

*‡‡ Pound*, standard or specific *weight*.

*§§ Pounder*, a gun carrying a bullet of so many *pounds*,—as a *twelve-pounder*.

*‡‡‡ Preponderate*, to *outweigh*, to overpower in *weight*, to surpass in *weight*.

PON—o, positum, v. 3. to put or place: as, ap'posite, placing to, fit; compose', to place or set together; depose', to put or lay down; dispose', to set or put apart, to place or distribute; expose', to put out or lay open; impose', to place or lay on, to cheat; oppose', to put or set against; postpone', to put after or off; to delay; com'post (put together or mixed), manure.

an'tepone, v.	compound'er, n.	**discompose', v.
antiposit'ion, n.	compound'ing, a.	discompo'sed, a. [n.
ap'pose', v.	compound'able, a.	discompo'sing, a. &
ap'po'ser, n.	decompose', v.	discomposit'ion, n.
ap'posite, a.	decompo'sed, a.	discompo'sure, n.
ap'positely, ad.	decompo'sable, a.	dispose', v. & n.
ap'positeness, n.	decompo'sing, a.	dispo'sable, a.
apposit'ion, n.	decompos'ite, a.	dispo'sal, n.
appos'itive, a.	decomposit'ion, n.	dispo'sed, a.
*ap'ropos, ad.	decompound', v. & a.	dispo'ser, n.
circumposit'ion, n.	decompound'ed, a.	dispo'sing, a. & n.
compo'nent, a.	decompound'able, n.	disposit'ion, n.
compose', v.	decompound'ing, a.	dispos'itive, a.
compo'ser, n.	depone', v.	dispo'sure, n.
compo'sed, a.	†depo'nent, n. & a.	expose', v.
compo'sedly, ad.	depose', v.	expo'sed, a.
compo'sedness, n.	depo'sal, n.	expo'sedness, n.
compo'sing, a.	depo'sed, a.	expo'ser, n.
compos'ite, a.	depo'ser, n.	expo'sing, a.
composit'ion, n.	depo'sing, a. & n.	exposit'ion, n.
compos'itive, a.	depo'sable, a.	expos'itive, a.
†compos'itor, n.	depos'it, v. & n.	expos'itor, n.
com'post, n. & v.	‡depos'itory, n.	expos'itory, a.
compo'sure, n.	depos'iting, n. & a.	expo'sure, n.
compound', v.	deposit'ion, n.	expound', v.
com'pound, a. & n.	‖depos'itory, n.	expound'ed, a.
compound'ed, a.	‡de'pôt, n.	expound'er, n.

\* *Apropos*, to the purpose, opportunely,—pronounced *apropo*.

† *Compositor*, in printing, one who sets types, and makes up pages and forms; one who sets in order.

‡ *Deponent*, a deponent verb, in the Latin grammar, has a passive termination, but an active or neuter signification,—as, *loquor*, I speak; *morior*, I die;—so called, because they have laid aside their passive signification. Also one who lays down or gives evidence under oath.

§ *Depositary*, a person with whom any thing is left or lodged in trust: thus, the Jews were the depositaries of the sacred writings.

‖ *Depository*, a place where any thing is lodged for safe-keeping,—as, a warehouse is a depository for goods.

‡ *Depot* (Fr.) a place in which stores are deposited for the use of an army; or a place for assembling recruits; a deposit.

\*\* *Discompose*, to unsettle, to disorder, to disturb, to agitate.

expound'ing, *a.*  
 impose', *v.*  
 impo'sed, *a.*  
 impo'ser, *n.*  
 impo'sing, *a.*  
 impo'sable, *a.*  
 impositi'on, *n.*  
 \*im'post, *n.*  
 †impos'tor, *n.*  
 impos'ture, *n.*  
 impos'tured, *a.*  
 inap'posite, *a.*  
 incompo'sed, *a.*  
 incompos'ite, *a.*  
 ‡indispose', *v.*  
 indispo'sed, *a.*  
 indispo'sedness, *n.*  
 indispo'sing, *a.*  
 indispositi'on, *n.*  
 interpose', *v.*  
 interpo'sed, *a.*  
 interpo'ser, *n.*  
 interpo'sing, *a.*  
 interpo'sal, *n.*  
 interpo'sing, *a.*  
 §interpos'it, *n.*  
 interpositi'on, *n.*  
 malapropo's, *ad.*  
 oppone, *v.*

oppo'nent, *a. & n.*  
 oppose', *v.*  
 oppo'sed, *a.*  
 oppo'ser, *n.*  
 oppo'sing, *n.*  
 op'posite, *a. & n.*  
 op'positely, *ad.*  
 op'positeness, *n.*  
 oppositi'on, *n.*  
 oppositi'onist, *n.*  
 oppos'itive, *a.*  
 ||po'nent, *a.*  
 †pose, *v.*  
 po'sed, *a.*  
 po'ser, *n.*  
 po'sing, *a.*  
 pos'ited, *a.*  
 positi'on, *n.*  
 positi'onal, *a.*  
 \*\*pos'itive, *a. & n.*  
 pos'itively, *ad.*  
 pos'itiveness, *n.*  
 ††post, *n. & v.*  
 post'age, *n.*  
 post'er, *n.*  
 post'ed, *a.*  
 post'ing, *a.*  
 post'boy, *n.*  
 post'chaise, *n.*

post'haste, *a. & ad.*  
 post'horse, *n.*  
 post'man, *n.*  
 post'master, *n.*  
 post'master-general  
 postof'fice, *n.* [n  
 post'town, *n.*  
 postpone', *v.*  
 postpo'ned, *a.*  
 postpo'ning, *a.*  
 postpo'ner, *n.*  
 postpone'ment, *n.*  
 ††pos'ture, *n. & v.*  
 pos'ture-master, *n.*  
 precompose', *v.*  
 predispo'nent, *n.*  
 predispose', *v.*  
 predispo'sed, *a.*  
 predispositi'on, *n.*  
 predispo'sing, *a.*  
 prepose', *v.*  
 prepo'ser, *n.*  
 prepositi'on, *n.*  
 prepositi'on, *a.*  
 prepos'itor, *n.*  
 prepos'itive, *a. & n.*  
 presuppose', *v.*  
 presuppo'sal, *n.*  
 presuppo'sed, *a.*

\* *Impost*, placed on, a tax.

† *Impostor*, one who *imposes* on others; one who *assumes* a character for the purpose of *deception*; one who *cheats*.

‡ *Indispose*, to dis'incline, to alienate the mind, to render unfit, to disorder, as the healthy functions of the body.

§ *Interposit*, a place of *deposit* between one commercial city or country and another.

|| *Ponent*, literally, *setting*; western,—as, the *ponent* winds.

† *Pose*, to puzzle, to *put* to a stand or stop.

\*\* *Positive*, properly, *set*, *laid* down, expressed, direct, explicit,—opposed to *implied*,—as, in *positive* words; absolute,—as, *positive* commands; real, existing in fact,—opposed to *negative*, as *positive* good, which exists by itself; whereas *negative* good is merely the absence of evil: or opposed to *relative* or *arbitrary*,—as beauty is not a *positive* thing, but depends on the different *tastes* of the people.

†† *Post*, a piece of timber *set* erect; a military *station*; an office, that is, a fixed *place* or *station*,—as, the *post* of honour is a private *station*; one who carries letters and dispatches at *stated* times; a mode of conveying letters, or travelling, by means of horses or men *placed* ready at different *stages* for expedition. Xenophon says, that Cyrus, king of Persia, established such *stations*. The original inhabitants of Mexico, in North America, had also such a *mode* of conveyance, when discovered by the Spaniards.

‡† *Posture*, a *placing* of the body or thing; attitude, situation, *state*, condition.

presuppositi'on, *n.*  
 presuppo'sing, *a.*  
 propo'nent, *n.*  
 propo'sal, *n.*  
 propose', *v.*  
 propo'sed, *a.*  
 propo'ser, *n.*  
 propo'sing, *a.*  
 propositi'on, *n.*  
 propositi'onal, *a.*  
 propound', *v.*  
 propound'ed, *a.*  
 propound'er, *n.*  
 propound'ing, *a.*  
 prov'ost, *n.*  
 prov'ostship, or  
 propos'iture, *n.*  
 pur'pose, *n.* & *v.*  
 pur'posed, *a.*  
 pur'posedly, *ad.*  
 pur'posing, *a.*  
 pur'posely, *ad.*  
 pur'poseless, *a.*  
 recompose', *v.*  
 recompo'sed, *a.*  
 recompo'sing, *a.*  
 recompositi'on, *n.*  
 redisp'ose', *v.*  
 redispo'sed, *a.*

redispo'sing, *a.*  
 reoppose', *v.*  
 repose', *v.* & *n.*  
 repo'sal, *n.*  
 repo'sed, *a.*  
 repo'sedness, *n.*  
 repo'sing, *a.*  
 repos'it, *v.*  
 repos'ited, *a.*  
 repos'iting, *a.*  
 repositi'on, *n.*  
 \*reposito'ry, *n.*  
 sepose', *v.*  
 sepositi'on, *n.*  
 superimpose', *v.*  
 superimpo'sed, *a.*  
 superimpo'sing, *a.*  
 superimpositi'on, *n.*  
 superpose', *v.*  
 superpo'sed, *a.*  
 superpo'sing, *a.*  
 superpositi'on, *n.*  
 suppose', *v.* & *n.*  
 suppo'sable, *a.*  
 suppo'sal, *n.*  
 suppo'sed, *a.*  
 suppo'ser, *n.*  
 suppo'sing, *a.*  
 suppositi'on, *n.*

suppositi'onal, *a.*  
 †supposititi'ous, *a.*  
 supposititi'ously, *ad.*  
 supposititi'ousness, *n.*  
 suppos'itive, *a.* & *n.*  
 suppos'itively, *ad.*  
 ‡suppos'itory, *n.*  
 transpo'se', *v.*  
 transpo'sal, *n.*  
 transpo'sed, *a.*  
 transpo'sing, *a.*  
 transpositi'on, *n.*  
 transpositi'onal, *a.*  
 transpos'itive, *a.*  
 unap'posite, *a.*  
 uncompound'ed, *a.*  
 undecompo'sable, *a.*  
 undecompo'sed, *a.*  
 undecompo'und'ed, *a.*  
 undepo'sable, *a.*  
 undispo'sed, *a.*  
 unexpo'sed, *a.*  
 unimpo'sed, *a.*  
 unimpo'sing, *a.*  
 unoppo'sed, *a.*  
 unpropo'sed, *a.*  
 unpur'posed, *a.*  
 untranspo'sed, *a.*

PON—os (πονός, à πονέω, *to work*), *work, labour.*

geopon'ics, *n.*

geopon'ic, *a.*

geopon'ical, *a.*

PONS, pont-is, *m.* 3. *a bridge*: as, pont'iff, a high priest.

δpont'age, *n.*

pontif'ical, *a.* & *n.*

pontifici'al, *a.*

||pont'ifex, or

pontif'ically, *ad.*

pontifici'an, *n.* & *a.*

pont'iff, *n.*

pontifical'ity, *n.*

\*\*pontoon', *n.*

pontif'ic, *a.*

†pontif'icate, *n.*

\* *Repository*, a place where things are or may be *deposited* for safety or pre-servation.—as, a granary is a *repository* for corn, an arsenal for arms.

† *Supposititious*, put by trick in the *place* or *character* belonging to another; not genuine.—as, a *supposititious* child or writing.

‡ *Suppository*, in medicine, a long cylindrical body introduced into the rectum to procure stools, when clysters (injections) cannot be administered.

§ *Pontage*, a duty paid for repairing *bridges*.

|| *Pontifex* or *Pontiff*, so called, it is said, because a particular *bridge* over the Tiber was originally built, and often repaired by the *priests*.—*Adams' Rom. Antiq.* The Pope is now called *Pontiff*, or sovereign *Pontiff*.

† *Pontificate*, the office or dignity of a *high priest*, particularly of the Pope.

\*\* *Pontoon*, a flat-bottomed boat,—used in forming *bridges* over rivers for armies.

**POPA**, *f.* 1. *the priest who slew the victims.* (See *Papas*.)  
**POPLES**, *it-is, m.* 3. *the ham; the knee-poplit' eal, or poplit'ic, a.*  
**POPUL-US**, *m.* 2. *the people: as, pop'ulous, full of people; pop'ular, belonging to, or beloved by the people; pub'lic, belonging to a whole people, open; depop'ulate or dispe'ople, to strip of people or inhabitants.*

archpub'lican, <i>n.</i>	pop'ularized, <i>a.</i>	pub'lishing, <i>a.</i>
black-pe'opled, <i>a.</i>	pop'ularizing, <i>a.</i>	pub'lishment, <i>n.</i>
depop'ulate, <i>v.</i>	popular'ity, <i>n.</i>	repe'ople, <i>v.</i>
depop'ulated, <i>a.</i>	pop'ulate, <i>v.</i>	repe'opled, <i>a.</i>
depop'ulating, <i>a.</i>	pop'ulated, <i>a.</i>	repe'opling, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
depopula'tion, <i>n.</i>	†popula'tion, <i>n.</i>	§repub'lic, <i>n.</i>
depop'ulator, <i>n.</i>	pop'ulating, <i>a.</i>	repub'lican, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
dispe'ople, <i>v.</i>	pop'ulously, <i>ad.</i>	repub'licanness, <i>n.</i>
dispe'opled, <i>a.</i>	pop'ulousness, <i>n.</i>	repub'licanism, <i>n.</i>
dispe'opler, <i>n.</i>	pub'lic, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	repub'lica'tion, <i>n.</i>
dispe'opling, <i>a.</i>	pub'licly, <i>ad.</i>	repub'lish, <i>v.</i>
empe'ople, or	pub'licness, <i>n.</i>	repub'lished, <i>a.</i>
impe'ople, <i>v.</i>	‡pub'lican, <i>n.</i>	repub'lisher, <i>n.</i>
pe'ople, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	publica'tion, <i>n.</i>	repub'lishing, <i>a.</i>
pe'opled, <i>a.</i>	public'ity, <i>n.</i>	unpe'ople, <i>v.</i>
pe'opling, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	pub'lic-spirited, <i>a.</i>	unpe'opled, <i>a.</i>
pe'oplish, <i>a.</i>	pub'lic-spiritedness, <i>n.</i>	unpe'opling, <i>a.</i>
*pop'ulace, <i>n.</i>	pub'lish, <i>v.</i>	unpop'ular, <i>a.</i>
pop'ular, <i>a.</i>	pub'lished, <i>a.</i>	unpub'lic, <i>a.</i>
pop'ularly, <i>ad.</i>	pub'lisher, <i>n.</i>	unpub'lished, <i>a.</i>
pop'ularize, <i>v.</i>		

**PORC-US**, *m.* 2. *a hog: as, pork'er, hog's flesh; pork'ling, a pig.*

por'cine, <i>a.</i>	‡pork'er, <i>n.</i>	††por'poise, or
‖por'cupine, <i>n.</i>	**pork'et, <i>n.</i>	por'pus, <i>n.</i>
pork, <i>n.</i>	pork'ling, <i>n.</i>	

**POR-OS** (πορος, ἀ πειρω, *to pierce or pass*), *a passage or way: as, po'rous, having pores or passages for fluids or perspiration.*

\* *Populace*, the common *people*.

† *Population*, the act of *peopling*; the whole number of *people* or *inhabitants* in a country; the state of a country with regard to its number of *inhabitants*.

‡ *Publican*, originally, a tax-gatherer; an inn-keeper.

§ *Republic*, a state or form of government in which the exercise of sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the *people*; a *commonwealth*. In modern usage, it differs from *democracy*, in which the *people* exercise the powers of sovereignty in person. *Republic of Letters*, the collective body of learned men.

‡ *Porker*, a *hog*, a *pig*.

\*\* *Porket*, a young *hog*.

†† *Porpoise* or *Porpus*, the sea-hog.

\*apo'ria, *n.*  
 tempo'rium, *n.*  
 emporet'ic, *a.*  
 impo'rous, *a.*  
 imporos'ity, *n.*

pore, *n.*  
 po'ry, *a.*  
 po'riness, *n.*  
 po'rous, *a.*  
 po'rousness, *n.*

poros'ity, *n.*  
 †po'rism, *n.*  
 poris'tic, or  
 poris'tical, *a.*

**PORPHYR**—*α* (πορφυρα), *purple*.

‡por'phyr, *n.*      porphyrit'ic, *a.*  
 por'phyrize, *v.*

porphyra'ceous, *a.*

**PORR**—*ο*, *adv.* *forth, farther*: as, portend', to foreshow.

‡porrec'tion, *n.*      portend'ed, *a.*      †portent', *n.*  
 portend', *v.*      portend'ing, *a.*      portent'ous, *a.*

**PORR**—*υμ*, *n.* 2. *a leek, a scallion*; green.

porra'ceous, *a.*      ††por'ridge, *n.*      ††por'ringer, *n.*  
 \*\*por'ret, *n.*      por'ridge-pot, *n.*

**PORT**—*α*, *f.* 1. *a gate of a city, a door*. (See *Porto*.)

**PORTIO**, on-is, *f.* 3. (*à pars*), *a part, a portion*. (See *Pars*.)

**PORT**—*ο*, portatum, *v.* 1. *to carry or bear, to import or be-taken*: as, comport', to bear with or carry together, to suit or accord; deport'ment, carriage, behaviour, conduct; export', to carry out; report', to bear or carry back; import', to carry in, to mean, to imply.

comport', <i>v.</i>	deport'ing, <i>a.</i>	export'er, <i>n.</i>
com'port, <i>n.</i>	deport'ment, <i>n.</i>	import', <i>v.</i>
comport'able, <i>a.</i>	export', <i>v.</i>	im'port, <i>n.</i>
comport'ance, <i>n.</i>	ex'port, <i>n.</i>	import'able, <i>a.</i>
comport'ment, <i>n.</i>	export'able, <i>a.</i>	import'ed, <i>a.</i>
deport', <i>v. &amp; n.</i>	exporta'tion, <i>n.</i>	import'ing, <i>a.</i>
deporta'tion, <i>n.</i>	expo'rt'ed, <i>a.</i>	import'ance, <i>n.</i>
deport'ed, <i>a.</i>	export'ing, <i>a.</i>	‡‡import'ant, <i>a.</i>

\* *Aporia*, in rhetoric, a *doubting* or being at a loss where to begin, or what to say, on account of the variety of matter.

† *Emporium*, a market or place of *merchandise*; a town or city of *trade*, in which the *commerce* of an extensive country centres, or to which sellers and buyers resort from different countries.—Such are *London, Amsterdam, and Hamburg*.

‡ *Portism*, in geometry, a proposition, seeking to determine by what means, and in how many *ways*, a problem may be solved.

§ *Porphyry*, a mineral, a kind of marble,—so called, from a *purple* ground of a certain species found in Egypt.

‖ *Porrection*, the act of stretching *forth*.

¶ *Portent*, an omen of ill.      \*\* *Porret*, a *scallion, a leek* or small onion.

†† *Porridge*, originally, a kind of broth: with us, *porridge* is a mixture of meal or flour boiled with water or milk.

‡‡ *Porringer*, a small deep dish for soups or liquids.

§§ *Important*, bearing on or to; weighty, momentous, of great consequence.

import'antly, <i>ad.</i>	port'ableness, <i>n.</i>	report'ed, <i>a.</i>
importa'tion, <i>n.</i>	port'ed, <i>a.</i>	report'er, <i>n.</i>
import'er, <i>n.</i>	port'ly, <i>a.</i>	report'ing, <i>a.</i>
importune', <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	port'liness, <i>n.</i>	report'ingly, <i>ad.</i>
importune'ly, <i>ad.</i>	¶por'tal, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	support', <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>
importu'nity, <i>n.</i>	**portcul'lis, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	support'able, <i>a.</i>
import'unacy, <i>n.</i>	portcul'lised, <i>a.</i>	support'ableness, <i>n.</i>
*import'unate, <i>a.</i>	††Porte, <i>n.</i>	support'ed, <i>a.</i>
import'unately, <i>ad.</i>	port'er, <i>n.</i>	support'er, <i>n.</i>
import'unateness, <i>n.</i>	port'erage, or	support'ing, <i>a.</i>
import'unator, <i>n.</i>	port'age, <i>n.</i>	support'less, <i>a.</i>
†import'uous, <i>a.</i>	††port-fo'lio, <i>n.</i>	transport', <i>v.</i>
inopportune', <i>a.</i>	§§port'ly, <i>a.</i>	trans'port, <i>n.</i>
inopportune'ly, <i>ad.</i>	port'ico, <i>n.</i>	transport'ed, <i>a.</i>
insupport'able, <i>a.</i>	portman'teau, <i>n.</i>	transport'edly, <i>ad.</i>
insupport'ably, <i>ad.</i>	pur'port, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	transport'edness, <i>n.</i>
insupport'ableness, <i>n.</i>	pur'ported, <i>a.</i>	transport'er, <i>n.</i>
misreport'ing, <i>a.</i>	pur'porting, <i>a.</i>	transport'ing, <i>a.</i>
misreport', <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	re-export', <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	transporta'tion, <i>n.</i>
misreport'ed, <i>a.</i>	re-exporta'tion, <i>n.</i>	transport'ment, <i>n.</i>
†opportune', <i>a.</i>	re-export'ed, <i>a.</i>	unimport'ant, <i>a.</i>
opportune'ly, <i>ad.</i>	re-export'ing, <i>a.</i>	unimport'ing, <i>a.</i>
opportu'nity, <i>n.</i>	reimportune', <i>v.</i>	unport'able, <i>a.</i>
§porch, <i>n.</i>	reimportu'ned, <i>a.</i>	unport'uous, <i>a.</i>
port, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	reimportu'ning, <i>a.</i>	unsupport'able, <i>a.</i>
port'able, <i>a.</i>	report', <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	unsupport'ed, <i>a.</i>

PORT—US, *m.* 4. *a harbour, a port or haven.* (See *Porto*.)  
 POS—OS (ποσος), *how much*—¶¶posol'ogy, *n.* *posological, a*  
 POSS—E (à potis, *able, & esse, to be*), *to be able*: as, im-  
 pos'sible, *that cannot be*; im'potent, *wanting power*

\* *Importunate*, bearing on; pressing or urging in request or demand.

† *Importuons* or *Unportuons*, having no port, haven, or harbour.

‡ *Opportune*, bringing upon or to; seasonable, well-timed.

§ *Porch* or *Portico*, a covered walk. Formerly, the porch was a public portico in Athens, where Zeno the philosopher taught his disciples, who were thence called *Stoics*.

|| *Port*, to carry in form; carriage or behaviour; a gate; a harbour or haven aperture or opening in the side of a war-ship. A kind of wine made in *Portugal*,—so called from the town *Oporto*. ¶ *Portal*, a gate or entrance.

\*\* *Portcullis* (à coulis, *to slip down*, Fr.) in fortification, a falling gate, hung over the gateway of a fortified town, or of a castle, to be let down suddenly to prevent the entrance of an enemy.

†† *Porte*, the Ottoman court,—so called, from the gate of the Sultan's palace where justice is administered,—as, the Sublime *Porte*.

‡‡ *Portfolio*, formerly a thing for carrying leaves; now a case like a large book, to carry loose paper in.

§§ *Portly*, of noble appearance and carriage; bulky, corpulent.

||| *Purport*, a bearing forth or to; design or tendency; meaning or import.

¶¶ *Posology*, in medicine, the science or doctrine of doses.

*po'tentate*, a person of *power*, a prince or king; *posses'sor*, one who *possesses* or *occupies*.

bellip'otent, a.	*pos'se, n.	pow'er, n.
dispossess', v.	possess', v.	pow'erful, a.
disposses'sed, a.	posses'sed, a.	pow'erfully, ad.
disposses'sing, a.	posses'sing, a.	pow'erfulness, n.
dispossessi'on, n.	possessi'on, n.	pow'erless, a.
ignip'otent, a.	posses'sor, n.	pow'erlessly, ad.
impos'sible, a.	posses'sive, a.	pow'erlessness, n.
impossibil'ity, n.	posses'sory, a.	prepossess', v.
im'potence, n.	pos'sible, a.	preposses'sed, a.
im'potency, n.	pos'sibly, ad.	prepossessi'on, n.
im'potent, a.	possibil'ity, n.	preposses'sing, a.
im'potently, ad.	po'tency, n.	prepo'tency, n.
impuis'sance, n.	po'tent, a. & n.	prepo'tent, a.
multip'otent, a.	po'tently, ad.	puis'sance, n.
omnip'otence, n.	po'tentness, n.	puis'sant, a.
omnip'otency, n.	po'tentate, n.	puis'santly, ad.
Omnip'otent, n. & a.	po'tentacy, n.	repossess', v.
omnip'otently, ad.	poten'tial, a.	repossessi'on, n.
plenip'otence, n.	poten'tially, ad.	unposses'sed, a.
plenip'otent, a.	potential'ity, n.	unposses'sing, a.
plenipoten'tiary, n.	po'testative, a.	unpreposses'sed, a.

**POSTER**—*us*, a. (à *post*, *after*), *after*, *that comes after*: as, *prepos'terous*, putting that before which should be *after*; *absurd*.

poste'rior, a.	†poster'ity, n.	prepos'terously, ad.
poste'riors, n.	†post'ern, n. & a.	prepos'terousness, n.
posterior'ity, n.	prepos'terous, a.	

**POSTUL**—*o*, *postulatum*, v. 1. (à *posco*, v. 3. *to demand*), *to ask*: as, *pos'tulate* or *postula'tum*, the thing *demanded* in argument without proof.

expos'tulate, v.	expos'tulatory, a.	postula'tion, n.
expos'tulating, a.	pos'tulant, n.	pos'tulatory, a.
expostula'tion, n.	pos'tulate, v. & n.	postula'tum, n.
expos'tulator, n.		

**POTAM**—*os* (ποταμός), a *river*.

hippopot'amus, n.	Mesopota'mia, n.	§potamol'ogy, n.
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\* *Posse*, an armed *power*; hence, *posse comitatus*, the armed *force* of a country or shire.

† *Posterity*, they who *come after*, descendants,—as, the whole human race are the *posterity* of Adam.

‡ *Postern* (à *post*), primarily, a *back door* or *gate*; a private entrance: hence, any small *gate* or *door*.

§ *Potamology*, a description of *rivers*.



**POTENS**, nt-is, *a.* (a potis, *able, & ens, being*), *able, powerful.* (See *Posse.*)

**POT-o**, potum, *v.* 1. (ἀ ποω), *to drink*: as, *po'tion, a draught, a dose*; *com'potator*, one who *drinks* with another.

compota'tion, <i>n.</i>	pot'able, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	†pot'ulent, <i>a.</i>
com'potator, <i>n.</i>	pot'ableness, <i>n.</i>	‡sympo'sium, <i>n.</i>
perpota'tion, <i>n.</i>	pota'tion, <i>n.</i>	sympo'siac, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>
*poc'ulent, <i>a.</i>	po'tion, <i>n.</i>	

**Pous**, pod-os (πους, ποδος), *the foot*; a *foot*: as, *pol'ypus*, an insect or something that has many *feet* or *roots*.

‡an'tipode, <i>n.</i>	podag'rical, <i>a.</i>	pol'ypus, <i>n.</i>
antip'odal, <i>a.</i>	¶pol'ypode, <i>n.</i>	**tri'pod, or
podag'ric, <i>a.</i>	pol'ypous, <i>a.</i>	tri'pos, <i>n.</i>

**PRACT-os** (πρακτος, ἀ πράσσω, *to do*), *done*: as, *imprac'tica-ble*, that cannot be *done*; *prac'tice*, a *doing* often; *prag-mat'ic*, *meddling*.

imprac'ticable, <i>a.</i>	prac'tice, <i>n.</i>	pragmat'ic, <i>a.</i>
imprac'ticably, <i>ad.</i>	prac'tic, <i>a.</i>	pragmat'ical, <i>a.</i>
imprac'ticableness, <i>n.</i>	prac'tical, <i>a.</i>	pragmat'ically, <i>ad.</i>
imprac'ticabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	prac'tically, <i>ad.</i>	pragmat'icalness, <i>n.</i>
maleprac'tice, <i>n.</i>	prac'ticalness, <i>n.</i>	prag'matist, <i>n.</i>
prac'ticable, <i>a.</i>	prac'ticer, <i>n.</i>	††prax'is, <i>n.</i>
prac'ticably, <i>ad.</i>	prac'ticed, <i>a.</i>	unprac'ticable, <i>a.</i>
prac'ticableness, <i>n.</i>	prac'ticing, <i>a.</i>	unprac'tised, <i>a.</i>
prac'ticabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	practiti'oner, <i>n.</i>	

**PRAV-us**, *a.* *crooked*; *wrong, wicked*: as, *deprav'ity*, a *vitiated state* of the heart, corruption.

deprave', <i>v.</i>	deprava'tion, <i>n.</i>	deprav'ity, <i>n.</i>
depra'ved, <i>a.</i>	depra'ver, <i>n.</i>	††prav'ity, <i>n.</i>
depra'vedly, <i>ad.</i>	depra'ving, <i>a.</i>	undepra'ved, <i>a.</i>
depra'vedness, <i>n.</i>	deprave'ment, <i>n.</i>	

**PRECI-UM** for **PRETI-UM**, *n.* 2. a *price, worth, esteem*: as,

\* *Poculent*, fit for *drink*.

† *Potent*, pretty much in *drink*: fit to *drink*.

‡ *Symposium*, a *drinking* together; a merry feast.

§ *Antipode*, one who lives on the opposite side of the globe, and of course, whose *feet* are directly opposite.

|| *Podagric* (ab ἀγρα, a seizure), belonging to the *gout*.

¶ *Polypode*, an animal with many *feet*.

\*\* *Tripod* or *Tripos*, a bench, stool, or seat with three *feet*, on which the oriest and sibyls in ancient times were placed to render oracles.

†† *Praxis*, use, *practice*; an example or form to teach *practice*.

‡‡ *Pravity*, deviation from right; moral *perversion*; want of rectitude, corrupt state.

*depre'ciate*, to lessen or cry down *price* or *value*; *ap-praise'* or *appre'ciate*, to *value*, to set a *value*.

<i>appraise'</i> , or	<i>depre'ciate</i> , v.	<i>*pre'cious</i> , a.
<i>apprize'</i> , v.	<i>depre'ciated</i> , a.	<i>pre'ciously</i> , ad.
<i>appriz'ed</i> , a.	<i>depre'ciating</i> , a.	<i>pre'ciousness</i> , n.
<i>appraise'ment</i> , or	<i>deprecia'tion</i> , n.	<i>precios'ity</i> , n.
<i>apprize'ment</i> , n.	<i>praise</i> , n. & v.	<i>price</i> , n. & v.
<i>apprai'ser</i> , or	<i>prais'ed</i> , a.	<i>price'less</i> , a.
<i>appriz'er</i> , n.	<i>prais'er</i> , n.	<i>prize</i> , v. & n.
<i>appriz'ing</i> , a. & n.	<i>praise'ful</i> , a.	<i>priz'ed</i> , a.
<i>appre'ciate</i> , v.	<i>praise'less</i> , a.	<i>priz'er</i> , n.
<i>appre'ciated</i> , a.	<i>prais'ing</i> , a.	<i>priz'ing</i> , a.
<i>appre'ciating</i> , a.	<i>praise'worthy</i> , a.	<i>unappre'ciated</i> , a.
<i>apprecia'tion</i> , n.	<i>praise'worthiness</i> , n.	<i>undeprec'iated</i> , a.
<i>appre'ciable</i> , a.		

**PREC-OR**, *precatus*, v. *dep.* 1. (a *præco*, m. 3. a *crier*), to *pray*, to *entreat*: as, *dep'recate*, to *pray* against, or for the averting of a judgment, to regret; *im'precate*, to *invoke*, as an evil on any one, to implore a curse.

‡ <i>apprecia'tion</i> , n.	<i>im'precated</i> , a.	<i>pray'ingly</i> , ad.
‡ <i>ap'precatory</i> , a.	<i>im'precating</i> , a.	‡ <i>preach</i> , v.
<i>compreca'tion</i> , n.	<i>impreca'tion</i> , n.	<i>preach'er</i> , n.
<i>dep'recable</i> , a.	<i>im'precatory</i> , a.	<i>preach'ed</i> , a.
<i>dep'recate</i> , v.	<i>indep'recable</i> , a.	<i>preach'ing</i> , n. & a.
<i>dep'recated</i> , a.	<i>pray</i> , n.	‡ <i>preca'rious</i> , a.
<i>dep'recating</i> , a.	<i>pray'ed</i> , a.	<i>preca'riously</i> , ad.
<i>dep'recative</i> , a.	<i>pray'er</i> , n.	<i>preca'riousness</i> , n.
<i>deprecia'tion</i> , n.	<i>pray'erful</i> , a.	<i>pre'cative</i> , a.
<i>dep'recator</i> , n.	<i>pray'erfully</i> , ad.	<i>pre'catory</i> , a.
<i>dep'recatory</i> , a.	<i>pray'erless</i> , a.	<i>undep'recated</i> , a.
<i>im'precate</i> , v.	<i>pray'ing</i> , a.	<i>unpreca'rious</i> , a.

**PRED-A** for **PRÆD-A**, f. 1. *prey*, *plunder*: as, *dep'redate*, to rob, to plunder.

<i>dep'redate</i> , v.	<i>dep'redator</i> , n.	<i>pred'atory</i> , a.
<i>dep'redated</i> , a.	<i>dep'redatory</i> , a.	<i>prey</i> , n. & v.
<i>dep'redating</i> , a.	<i>preda'ceous</i> , a.	<i>prey'er</i> , n.
<i>depreda'tion</i> , n.	<i>pre'dal</i> , a.	<i>prey'ing</i> , a.

**PREDI-UM** for **PRÆDI-UM**, n. 2. a *farm*—*pre'dial*, a.

\* *Precious*, of great *price* or *worth*.

† *Apprecation*, earnest *prayer* or well-wishing.

‡ *Apprecatory*, *praying* or wishing any good.

§ *Preach*. This word is derived by some etymologists from *præ et dico*. It is given in both ways. (See *Dico*, p. 112.)

|| *Precarious*, primarily, depending on *request*, or on the will or pleasure of another, uncertain; held by courtesy, or by a doubtful tenure.

**PREGNANS**, nt-is, for **PRÆGNANS**, nt-is, *a.* with child, big with young: as, *impreg'nate*, to make pregnant, or with young.

<i>impregn'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>preg'nance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>reimpreg'nated</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>impreg'nate</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>preg'nancy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>reimpreg'nating</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>impreg'nated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>preg'nant</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>superimpregna'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>impreg'nating</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>preg'nantly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>unimpreg'nated</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>impregna'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>reimpreg'nate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>unpreg'nant</i> , <i>a.</i>

**PREHEND**—o, *prehensum*, *v.* 3. to take, to take hold of, to seize: as, *apprehend'*, to take or seize, to take with the understanding, to think, to fear; *prize*, that which is taken; *impreg'nable*, that cannot be taken.

<i>apprehend'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>comprehen'sively</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>inapprehen'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>apprehend'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>comprehen'siveness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>inapprehen'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>apprehend'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡ <i>comprise'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>incomprehen'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>apprehend'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>compri'sal</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>incomprehen'sibly</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>apprehen'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>compri'sed</i> , <i>a.</i>	• <i>incomprehen'sible-</i>
<i>apprehen'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>compri'sing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>apprehen'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>deprehend'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>incomprehensibil'ity</i>
<i>apprehen'sively</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>deprehend'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>incomprehen'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>apprehen'siveness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>deprehend'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>incomprehen'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>
* <i>appren'tice</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>deprehen'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>indeprehen'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>appren'ticeship</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>deprehen'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>irreprehen'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>apprise'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>deprehen'sibleness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>irreprehen'sibly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>appri'sed</i> , <i>a.</i>	† <i>en'terprise</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>misapprehend'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>appri'sing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>en'terprised</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>misapprehend'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>
‡ <i>comprehend'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>en'terpriser</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>misapprehend'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>comprehend'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>en'terprising</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>misapprehen'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>comprehend'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>impreg'nable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>preapprehen'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>comprehen'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>impreg'nably</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>preg'nable</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>comprehen'sibly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>impris'on</i> , <i>v.</i>	** <i>prehen'sile</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>comprehen'sibleness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>impris'oned</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>prehen'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>comprehen'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>impris'oning</i> , <i>a.</i>	†† <i>prensa'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>comprehen'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>impris'onment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pris'on</i> , <i>n.</i>

\* *Apprentice*, one who is bound by covenant to serve a mechanic or other person, for a certain time, with a view to learn his art, mystery, or occupation, in which his master is bound to instruct him. Apprentices are regularly bound by indenture. In old law-books, a barrister; a learner of law.

† *Apprise*, to inform; to give notice, verbal or written,—followed by *of*.

‡ *Comprehend*, literally, to take in, to take with or together; to contain; to include; to imply, to understand, to conceive, that is, to take, hold, or contain in the mind.

§ *Comprise*, to contain, to include.

|| *Deprehend*, to catch, to seize; to detect, to discover.

† *Enterprise*, that which is undertaken, or attempted to be performed; an attempt, particularly a bold, arduous, or hazardous undertaking, either physical or moral.

\*\* *Prehensile*, seizing, grasping.

†† *Prensation*, the act of seizing with violence.

## PRE

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## PRE

*pris'oned, a.*  
*pris'oner, n.*  
*pris'oning, a.*  
*pris'onment, n.*  
*pris'on-house, n.*  
*prize, n.*  
*\*reprehend', v.*  
*reprehend'ed, a.*  
*reprehend'er, n.*  
*reprehend'ing; a.*  
*reprehen'sible, a.*

*reprehen'sibleness, n.*  
*reprehen'sion, n.*  
*reprehen'sive, a.*  
*reprehen'sory, a.*  
*†reprieve', v. & n.*  
*repriev'ed, a.*  
*repriev'ing, a.*  
*†repri'sal, n.*  
*§surprise', v. & n.*  
*surpri'sal, n.*

*surpri'sed, a.*  
*surpri'sing, a.*  
*surpri'singly, ad.*  
*unapprehen'sible, a.*  
*unapprehen'sive, a.*  
*unappri'sed, a.*  
*uncomprehen'sive, a.*  
*unen'terprising, a.*  
*unpris'oned, a.*  
*unrepriev'able, a.*

**PREM**—*o, pressum, v. 3. to press: as, compress', to press together; express', to press or squeeze out, to utter; oppress', to press against; imprint', to press on.*

*compress', v.*  
*com'press, n.*  
*compress'ed, a.*  
*compress'ing, a.*  
*compressi'on, n.*  
*compress'ive, a.*  
*compress'ively, ad.*  
*compress'ible, a.*  
*compress'ibleness, n.*  
*compressibil'ity, n.*  
*compress'ure, n.*  
*comprint', v.*  
*depress', v.*  
*depress'ed, a.*  
*depress'or, n.*  
*depress'ing, a.*  
*depressi'on, n.*  
*depress'ive, a.*  
*express', v. a. & n.*  
*express'ly, ad.*  
*express'ed, a.*

*express'ing, a.*  
*express'ible, a.*  
*expressi'on, n.*  
*express'ive, a.*  
*express'ively, ad.*  
*express'iveness, n.*  
*express'ure, n.*  
*impress', v.*  
*im'press, n.*  
*impress'ed, a.*  
*impress'ing, a.*  
*impressi'on, n.*  
*impress'ible, a.*  
*impressibil'ity, n.*  
*impress'ive, a.*  
*impress'ively, ad.*  
*impress'iveness, n.*  
*impress'ment, n.*  
*impress'ure, n.*  
*||imprima'tur, n.*  
*imprint', v.*

*imprint'ed, a.*  
*imprint'ing, a.*  
*incomprehen'sible, a.*  
*incomprehensibil'ity*  
*inexpress'ible, a.*  
*inexpress'ibly, ad.*  
*inexpress'ive, a.*  
*inoppress'ive, a.*  
*insuppress'ible, a.*  
*insuppress'ive, a.*  
*irrepress'ible, a.*  
*oppress', v.*  
*oppres'sed, a.*  
*oppres'sing, a.*  
*oppressi'on, n.*  
*oppress'or, n.*  
*oppress'ive, a.*  
*oppress'ively, ad.*  
*oppress'iveness, n.*  
*overpress', v.*  
*¶press', v. & n.*

\* *Reprehend*, literally, to catch or seize again; to chide, to blame, to censure, to accuse.

† *Reprieve*, to respite after sentence of death; to suspend or delay the execution for a time.—as, to *reprieve* a criminal for thirty days.

‡ *Reprisal*, the seizure or taking of any thing, or that which is taken from an enemy, by way of retaliation or indemnification for something taken or detained by him.

§ *Surprise*, to take unawares; to strike with wonder or astonishment; to confuse.

|| *Imprimatur*, literally, let it be printed; a license to print a book, &c.

¶ *Press*, to urge with force or weight; to squeeze; an instrument or machine by which any body is squeezed, crushed or forced into a more compact form; a machine for printing; crowd, throng; urgency.

*pres'sed*, a.  
*pres'sing*, a.  
*pres'singly*, ad.  
*pres'ser*, n.  
*press'-bed*, n.  
*\*press'-gang*, n.  
*press'man*, n.  
*press'ure*, n.  
*print*, v. & n.  
*print'ed*, a.  
*print'er*, n.  
*print'ing*, a. & n.  
*print'ing-ink*, n.  
*print'ing-paper*, n.  
*print'ing-press*, n.  
*print'less*, a.  
*reimpress'*, v.

*reimpress'sed*, a.  
*reimpress'sing*, a.  
*reimpress'ion*, n.  
*reimprint'*, v.  
*reimprint'ed*, a.  
*reimprint'ing*, a.  
*repress'*, v.  
*repress'sed*, a.  
*repress'ser*, n.  
*repress'sing*, a.  
*repress'ion*, n.  
*repress'sive*, a.  
*rep'rimand*, v. & n.  
*rep'rimanded*, a.  
*rep'rimanding*, a.  
*reprint'*, v.

*re'print*, n.  
*reprint'ed*, a.  
*reprint'ing*, a.  
*suppress'*, v.  
*suppress'sed*, a.  
*suppress'sing*, a.  
*suppress'ion*, n.  
*suppress'sive*, a.  
*suppress'sor*, n.  
*uncompress'sed*, a.  
*unexpress'sible*, a.  
*unexpress'sive*, a.  
*unimpress'sive*, a.  
*unoppres'sed*, a.  
*unpres'sed*, a.  
*unsuppress'sed*, a.

**PRESBYTER—OS** (πρεσβυτερος, ἀ πρεσβυς, *old*), *elder* or *older*;  
*a priest*: as, *pres'byter*, *an elder*, *a priest*.

*archpres'byter*, n. *presbyte'rial*, a. *presbyte'rianism*, n.  
*compresbyte'rial*, a. *presbyte'rian*, a. & n. †*pres'bytery*, n.  
‡*pres'byter*, n.

**PRESTIGI—Æ** for **PRÆSTIGI—Æ**, *f. 1. juggl'ing tricks, deceptions, impostures.*

*prestiges*, n. *prestigia'tion*, n. *prestig'iatory*, a.  
*prestig'ious*, a. *prestigia'tor*, n.

**PRIM—US**, a. (ἀ pris, a. *before*, *prior*, a. *former*), *first*: as, *pri'mary*, of the *first*; *prin'ciple*, the *first* of any thing, the cause or origin, element; *pris'tine* or *prim'itive*, *first*, *ancient*; *prime'val*, of the *first* age.

*antiprin'ciple*, n. †*impri'mis*, ad. *pre'miership*, n.  
*archpri'mate*, n. †*pre'mier*, n. & a. †*prim*, a. & v.

\* *Press-gang*, a detachment of seamen under the command of an officer, empowered to *impress* men into the naval service.

† *Presbyter*, so called, because the persons appointed to this office were *some-what advanced in age*.

‡ *Presbytery*, a body of *elders* including *pastors* and *elders*; in ecclesiastical government, a judicatory consisting of all the *pastors* of churches, within a certain district, and one ruling *elder*, who is a layman, from each parish, commissioned by the kirk-session to represent the parish in conjunction with the minister. This body receives appeals from the kirk-session; and appeals from the *presbytery* may be carried to the provincial synod, and from the synod to the General Assembly.

§ *Imprimis* (Lat.) in the *first* place; *first* in order.

|| *Premier*, *first*, chief, principal; the *first* minister of state, the *prime minister*.

¶ *Prim*, formal, precise.

*prim'ness*, *n.*  
*\*pri'macy*, *n.*  
*pri'mary*, *a.*  
*pri'marily*, *ad.*  
*pri'mariness*, *n.*  
*†pri'maté*, *n.*  
*pri'mateship*, *n.*  
*prima'tial*, *a.*  
*primat'ical*, *a.*  
*‡prime*, *n. a. & v.*  
*pri'med*, *a.*  
*prime'ly*, *ad.*  
*prime'ness*, *n.*  
*§pri'mer*, *n.*  
*pri'ming*, *a.*  
*prime'val*, *a.*  
*prime'vous*, *a.*  
*||primige'nial*, or  
*primoge'nial*, *a.*

*‡primig'enous*, *a.*  
*primit'ial*, *a.*  
*prim'itive*, *a. & n.*  
*prim'itively*, *ad.*  
*prim'itiveness*, *n.*  
*\*\*primogen'itor*, *n.*  
*††primogen'iture*, *n.*  
*primogen'ituresship*, *n.*  
*‡†primor'dial*, *a. & n.*  
*primor'diate*, *a.*  
*§§prim'rose*, *n.*  
*pri'my*, *a.*  
*prince*, *n. & v.*  
*prin'cess*, *n.*  
*prince'dom*, *n.*  
*prince'like*, *a.*  
*prince'ly*, *a. & ad.*  
*prince'liness*, *n.*  
*prin'cipal*, *a. & n.*

*prin'cipally*, *ad.*  
*principal'ity*, *n.*  
*prin'cipalness*, *n.*  
*|||princip'ia*, *n.*  
*principia'tion*, *n.*  
*prin'cipate*, *n.*  
*prin'ciple*, *n. & v.*  
*‡†pri'or*, *a. & n.*  
*pri'oress*, *n.*  
*pri'orate*, *n.*  
*prior'ity*, *n.*  
*pri'orship*, *n.*  
*pri'ory*, *n.*  
*pris'tine*, *a.*  
*subpri'or*, *n.*  
*unprince'ly*, *a.*  
*unprin'ciple*, *a.*

**PRISM**—*a*, *āt-os* (πρίσμα, -ατος, à πρίω, *to saw, to cut*), *that which has been sawn; an optical glass used in experiments on light and colours.*

*prism*, *n.*  
*prisma'tic*, *a.*  
*prisma'tical*, *a.*

*prisma'tically*, *ad.*  
*pris'my*, *a.*

*prism'oid*, *n.*  
*prismatoid'al*, *a.*

**PRIV**—*us*, *a. single, one's own; not public, peculiar, taken away: as, pri'vate, peculiar to one's own, secret, a common soldier; priva'tion, a taking away; deprive', to take from.*

*deprive'*, *v.*  
*depri'vable*, *a.*  
*depri'ved*, *a.*  
*depri'ver*, *n.*

*depri'ving*, *a.*  
*depriva'tion*, *n.*  
*deprive'ment*, *n.*  
*indepri'vable*, *a.*

*pri'vacy*, *n.*  
*pri'vate*, *a. & n.*  
*pri'vately*, *ad.*  
*pri'vateness*, *n.*

\* *Primacy*, the chief ecclesiastical station or dignity; supremacy.

† *Primate*, the chief ecclesiastic in a church.

‡ *Prime*, first in rank or in excellence; blooming; the spring of life; to put the first powder in the pan of a gun; to lay on the first colour in painting.

§ *Primer*, a small book in which children are first taught to read.

|| *Primigenial* or *Primogenial*, first-born, original.

‡† *Primigenous*, first-formed or generated.

\*\* *Primogenitor*, the first father or forefather.

†† *Primogeniture*, the state of being born first of the same family; in law, the right which belongs to the eldest son or daughter.

‡† *Primordial* or *Primordiate*, first in order; existing from the first.

§§ *Primrose*, an early flower.

||| *Principia*, first principles.

‡†† *Prior*, preceding in the order of time; former, antecedent, anterior; the superior of a convent of monks, or one next in dignity to an abbot.

\**privateer*, *n.* & *v.*  
*priva'tion*, *n.* & *a.*  
†*priv'ative*, *a.* & *n.*  
*priv'atively*, *ad.*  
*priv'ativeness*, *n.*  
‡*priv'ilege*, *n.* & *v.*

*priv'ileged*, *a.*  
*priv'ileging*, *a.*  
‡*priv'y*, *a.* & *n.*  
*priv'ily*, *ad.*  
*priv'ity*, *n.*

‡*priv'y-chamber*, *n.*  
‡*priv'y-council*, *n.*  
\*\**priv'y-counsellor*, *n.*  
*priv'y-seal*, *n.*  
*undepri'ved*, *a.*

**PROB-o**, *probatum*, *v.* 1. (*a* *probus*, *a.* *good, honest*), to *prove, to try*: as, *approve'*, to like, to be pleased with, to commend; *improb'able*, not likely; *proba'tion*, the act of *proving* or *trying*, a *trial*; *prob'ity*, *goodness, honesty*.

*approve'*, *v.*  
*approv'ed*, *a.*  
*approv'er*, *n.*  
*approv'ing*, *a.*  
*approve'ment*, *n.*  
*approv'able*, *a.*  
*approv'al*, *n.*  
*approba'tion*, *n.*  
*ap'probative*, *a.*  
*ap'probatory*, *a.*  
†*com'probate*, *v.*

*comproba'tion*, *n.*  
*disapproba'tion*, *n.*  
*disap'probatory*, *a.*  
‡*disapprove'*, *v.*  
*disapprov'al*, *n.*  
*disapprov'ed*, *a.*  
*disapprov'ing*, *a.*  
‡*disprove'*, *v.*  
*disprov'able*, *a.*  
*disprov'ed*, *a.*  
*disprov'er*, *n.*

*disprov'ing*, *a.*  
*disproof'*, *n.*  
*improb'able*, *a.*  
*improb'ably*, *ad.*  
*improbabil'ity*, *n.*  
‡*im'probate*, *v.*  
*improba'tion*, *n.*  
*improb'ity*, *n.*  
*improve'*, *v.*  
*improv'ed*, *a.*  
*improv'er*, *n.*

\* *Privateer*, a ship of war fitted out by *private* individuals, to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war.

† *Privative*, *taking away*; consisting in the *absence* of something; not positive. *Privative* is in things, what *negative* is in propositions,—as, *privative* blessings, safeguard, liberty, and integrity. In grammar, a prefix to a word, which *changes* its signification, and gives it a *contrary* sense,—as, a (Gr.) in *abyss*, a bottomless gulph; *un* (Eng.) in *unwise*, not wise; *in* (Lat.) in *inhuman*, not human. The word may also be applied to affixes,—as, *less*, in *harmless*, *without* harm.

‡ *Privilege*, literally and originally, a *private* law; a *peculiar* benefit or advantage, right or immunity, enjoyed by a person, company, or society, not common to others.

§ *Privy*, *private*, secret, *privately* knowing; a necessary house. In law, a *partaker*, a person having an interest in any action or thing,—as, *privy* in blood.

‡ *Privy-chamber*, in Great Britain, the *private* apartment in a royal residence or mansion. Gentlemen of the *privy-chamber*, are servants of the king, who are to wait and attend on him and the queen at court, in their diversions, &c. They are 48 in number, under the lord chamberlain.

‡ *Privy-council* of a king consists of a number of distinguished persons selected by him, to advise him in the administration of government.—*Blackstone*.

\*\* *Privy-counsellors*, members of the *privy-council*. They are made by the king's nomination, without patent or grant.

†† *Comprobate*, to agree in *approving*, to concur in testimony.

‡† *Disapprove*, to dislike, to condemn in opinion or judgment, to censure as wrong.

§§ *Disprove*, to *prove* to be false or erroneous, to confute,—as, to *disprove* an assertion, a statement, an argument, a proposition.

‡‡ *Improbate*, to disallow, not to *approve*.

improv'ing, *a.*  
 improve'ment, *n.*  
 improv'able, *a.*  
 improv'ableness, *n.*  
 improvabil'ity, *n.*  
 irreprov'able, *a.*  
 irreprov'ably, *ad.*  
 prob'able, *a.*  
 prob'ably, *ad.*  
 probabil'ity, *n.*  
 \*pro'bate, *n.*  
 proba'tion, *n.*  
 proba'tional, *a.*  
 proba'tionary, *a.*  
 proba'tioner, *n.*  
 proba'tionership, *n.*  
 †pro'bative, or  
 prob'atory, *a.*

†proba'tor, *n.*  
 ‡proba'tum, *est, n.*  
 ‖probe, *n. & v.*  
 probe'-scissors, *n.*  
 prob'ity, *n.*  
 †proof, *n. & a.*  
 proof'less, *a.*  
 prove, *v.*  
 prov'ed, *a.*  
 prov'er, *n.*  
 prov'ing, *a.*  
 prove'able, *a.*  
 prove'ably, *ad.*  
 \*\*rep'robate, *a. n. & v.*  
 rep'robated, *a.*  
 rep'robater, *n.*  
 rep'robateness, *n.*  
 rep'robating, *a.*

reproba'tion, *n.*  
 reproba'tioner, *n.*  
 ††reprove', *v.*  
 reprov'ed, *a.*  
 reprov'er, *n.*  
 reprov'ing, *a.*  
 reprov'able, *a.*  
 reproof', *n.*  
 self-approv'ing, *a.*  
 self-reprov'ed, *a.*  
 self-reprov'ing, *a. & n.*  
 unapprov'ed, *a.*  
 unimprov'ed, *a.*  
 unimprov'able, *a.*  
 unimprov'ableness, *n.*  
 unprov'ed, *a.*  
 unreprov'ed, *a.*  
 unreprov'able, *a.*

PROBR-UM, *n. 2.* *a shameful or wicked action, disgrace, reproach; foul language: as, ex'probrate, to upbraid.*

ex'probrate, *v.* ††oppro'brium, *n.* oppro'briously, *ad.*  
 exprobra'tion, *n.* oppro'brious, *a.* oppro'briousness, *n.*  
 exprobra'tive, *a.*

PROCAX, āc-is, *a. pert, petulant, saucy.*

proca'cious, *a.* procac'ity, *n.*

PRODĪGI-UM, *n. 2.* (*à præ et dico, to tell, or ago*), *any thing out of the common course of things; an omen.*

\* *Probate*, the *proving* of the genuineness and validity of a will or testament. The right or jurisdiction of *proving* wills. In England, the spiritual court has the *probate* of wills.

† *Probative* or *Probatory*, serving for *trial* or *proof*.

‡ *Probator*, an *examiner*, an *approver*; in law, an *accuser*.

§ *Probatum est* (Lat. *it is proved*), an expression subjoined to a receipt, for the cure of a disease, denoting that it has been *tried* or *proved*.

‖ *Probe*, to *try*; to examine a wound, ulcer, or some cavity of the body, by the use of the *probe* or surgeon's instrument, thrust into the part; hence, to search to the bottom, to scrutinize, to put to a test; to examine thoroughly into causes and circumstances.

† *Proof*, *trial*, *experiment*; the degree of strength in spirit, which is indicated by little bubbles appearing on the top of the liquor after agitation, called the *bead*. In law and logic, that degree of evidence, which convinces the mind of the certainty of truth or fact, and produces belief. Firmness or hardness that resists impression; firmness of mind. In printing or engraving, a rough impression of a sheet, taken for *correction*.

\*\* *Reprobate*, not enduring *proof* or *trial*: rejected; abandoned in sin, or to error; lost to virtue and grace.

†† *Reprove*, to blame, to censure; to charge with a fault to the face, to chide; to excite a sense of guilt.

‡† *Opprobrium*, *reproach* mingled with contempt or disdain.



*prod'igy, n.**prodigi'ously, ad.**prodigi'ousness, n.**prodigi'ous, a.*

**PRŒMI-UM, n. 2.** (*προμιον*, *ab pro & ὄμιος*, *a way or song*),  
*preface—pro'em, n. proe'mial, a.*

**PRŒL-ES, f. 3.** *an offspring or progeny*: *as, prolif'ic, pro-*  
*ducing young or fruit, fruitful.*

*improlif'ic, a.**prolif'ic, a.**prolifica'tion, n.**improlif'icate, v.**prolif'ically, ad.**unprolif'ic, a.**prolif'erous, a.**prolif'icness, n.*

**PROMPT-US, a.** (*à pro & emo*), *brought forth, ready.* (See  
*Emo.*)

**PRŒN-US, a.** *having the face downwards*; *inclined.*

*prone, a.**prone'ness, n.**\*prona'tion, n.**†prona'tor, n.*

**PROPAG-O, in-is, f. 3.** (*ab ago*), *a shoot or branch, a race,*  
*an offspring*: *as, prop'agate, to generate, to spread.*

*prop'agable, a.**prop'agating, a.**†prop'agandism, n.**prop'agate, v.**propaga'tion, n.**propagand'ist, n.**prop'agated, a.**prop'agator, n.*

**PROP-E, adv. near**: **PROXIM-US, a. nearest, next**: *as, ap-*  
*prox'imate, nearest to, near to*; *approach', to come or*  
*go near to*; *propin'quity, nearness in place, time, or*  
*blood.*

*appropinqua'tion, n.**approach'ing, a.**propit'iator, n.**approx'imant, a.**irreproach'able, a.**propit'iatory, a. & n.**approx'imate, v. & a.**irreproach'ably, ad.**propiti'ous, a.**approx'imated, a.**irreproach'ableness, n. propiti'ously, ad.**approx'imating, a.**propin'quate, v.**propiti'ousness, n.**approx'imative, a.**propin'quity, n.**prox'imal, or**approxima'tion, n.**propit'iate, v.**prox'imate, a.**approach', v. & n.**propit'iated, a.**prox'imately, ad.**approach'able, a.**propit'iable, a.**prox'ime, a.**approach'ed, a.**propit'iating, a.**proxim'ity, n.**approach'er, n.**§propitia'tion, n.**||reproach', v. & n.*

\* *Pronation*, the motion or act of turning the palm *downwards*,—opposed to *supination*.

† *Pronator*, among anatomists, a muscle of the fore arm, which serves to turn the palm of the hand *downwards*,—opposed to *supinator*.

‡ *Propagandism*, the art or practice of *propagating* tenets or principles.—*Dwight*.

§ *Propitiation*, the act of making *near* in favour, or *propitious*; *appeasing*; in *theology*, the atonement, or atoning sacrifice offered by Christ to God, *to assuage his wrath*, and render him *propitious* to sinners. Christ is the *propitia-*  
*tion* for the sins of men.—Rom. iii. 25. 1 John ii. 2.

|| *Reproach*, to censure in terms of opprobrium or contempt; to charge with a fault in severe language; to upbraid; to suggest blame for any thing.

reproach'able, <i>a.</i>	reproach'fully, <i>ad.</i>	unapproach'ed, <i>a.</i>
reproach'ed, <i>a.</i>	unapproach'able, <i>a.</i>	unpropiti'ous, <i>a.</i>
reproach'ing, <i>a.</i>	unapproach'ableness, <i>n.</i>	unreproach'ed, <i>a.</i>
reproach'ful, <i>a.</i>		

PROFITI-O, *v.* 1. *to appease, to atone.* (See *Prope.*)

PROPRI-US, *a.* (*à prope*), *peculiar, one's own; fit: as, appropriate, to make peculiar to, to make one's own; prop'erty, what belongs to any thing or person.*

appro'priable, <i>a.</i>	expropria'tion, <i>n.</i>	prop'erty, <i>ad.</i>
appro'priate, <i>v. &amp; a.</i>	improp'er, <i>a.</i>	prop'erness, <i>n.</i>
appro'priated, <i>a.</i>	improp'erly, <i>ad.</i>	prop'erty, <i>n.</i>
appro'priately, <i>ad.</i>	†improp'riate, <i>v. &amp; a.</i>	propri'etary, <i>n. &amp; a.</i>
appro'priateness, <i>n.</i>	improp'riated, <i>a.</i>	propri'etor, <i>n.</i>
appro'priating, <i>a.</i>	improp'riating, <i>a.</i>	propri'etress, <i>n.</i>
appropria'tion, <i>n.</i>	impropria'tion, <i>n.</i>	propri'ety, <i>n.</i>
appro'priator, <i>n.</i>	improp'riator, <i>n.</i>	unappro'priated, <i>a.</i>
*appro'prietary, <i>n.</i>	improp'riety, <i>n.</i>	unprop'er, <i>a.</i>
disappro'priate, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	†prop'er, <i>a.</i>	unprop'erly, <i>ad.</i>
exprop'riate, <i>v.</i>		

PRŌS-A, *f.* 1. *language not metrical, prose.*

prose, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	prosa'ic, <i>a.</i>	pro'sal, <i>a.</i>
pro'ser, <i>n.</i>	prosa'ist, <i>n.</i>	

PROSELYT-OS (προσηλυτος, *à* προς & ελθω, *to come*), *one newly come or arrived; a new convert.*

†pros'elyte, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	pros'elytism, <i>n.</i>	pros'elytize, <i>v.</i>
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PROSŌP-ŌN (προσωπον, *à* προς & ὤψ, *the look, the visage, of* ὀπτομαι, *to look, to see*), *a visage, a character or person—*  
||prosopolep'sy, *n.* ¶||prosopope'ia, *or pros'opopy, n.*

PROSPER; *a.* (*à pro & spero, v. 1. to hope*), *lucky, successful: as, pros'perity, success.*

\* *Approprietary*, a lay possessor of the profits of a benefice.

† *Impropriate*, to annex the possessions of the church or a benefice to a layman.

|| *Proper*, *peculiar, one's own*; naturally or essentially belonging to a person or thing; not common. That is not *proper* which is common to many. Noting an individual; fit, adapted; correct, just.

§ *Proselyte*, a new convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party. Thus, a Gentile converted to Judaism, is a *proselyte*; a Pagan converted to Christianity is a *proselyte*, &c.

|| *Prosopolepsy*, respect of *persons*; more particularly, a premature opinion or prejudice against a *person*, formed by a view of his *external appearance*.

¶ *Prosopopeia* or *Prosopopy*, a figure in rhetoric, by which things are represented as *persons*, or by which an absent *person* is introduced as speaking, or a deceased *person* is represented as alive and present. It includes *personification*, but it is more extensive in its signification.

impros'perity, <i>n</i>	pros'pered, <i>a</i>	pros'perousness, <i>n</i>
impros'perous, <i>a</i>	pros'pering, <i>a</i>	unpros'perous, <i>a</i>
impros'perously, <i>ad</i>	prosper'ity, <i>n</i>	unpros'perously, <i>ad</i>
impros'perousness, <i>n</i>	pros'perous, <i>a</i>	unpros'perousness, <i>n</i>
pros'per, <i>v</i>	pros'perously, <i>ad</i>	

PROTE-US, *m*. 2. *a marine deity*—\*Pro'teus, *n*. pro'tean, *a*.

PROT-OS (πρωτος), *first*: as, protoplas'tic, *first formed*.

prothon'otary, <i>n</i>	pro'tomartyr, <i>n</i>	pro'totype, <i>n</i>
prothon'otary-ship, <i>a</i>	pro'toplast, <i>n</i>	¶protox'yd, <i>n</i>
†pro'tocol, <i>n</i>	protoplas'tic, <i>a</i>	protox'ydizè, <i>v</i>
†pro'tocolist, <i>n</i>	†pro'topope, <i>n</i>	

PROXIM-US, *a*. (à prope), *nearest, next*. (See *Prope*.)

PRURI-O, *v*. 4. *to itch*: as, prurig'inous, *tending to a prurigo or itch*.

**pru'rience, <i>n</i>	pru'rient, <i>a</i>	prurig'inous, <i>a</i>
pru'riency, <i>n</i>	pruri'go, <i>n</i>	

PSALM-*a* (ψαλμα, à ψαλλω, *to touch and put in motion*,—as strings of a musical instrument), *a holy or sacred song*: as, psal'ter, *book of psalms*.

psalm, <i>n</i>	psalmod'ical, <i>a</i>	psalmog'rapher, <i>n</i>
psal'mist, <i>n</i>	††psalmog'raphy, <i>n</i>	psal'ter, <i>n</i>
psal'mody, <i>n</i>	psalmog'raphist, <i>n</i>	††psal'tery, <i>n</i>
psalmod'ic, <i>a</i>		

PSEUD-OS (ψευδος, à ψευδω, *to deceive*), *falsehood*: as, pseudo-apos'tle, *a false apostle*; pseudog'raphy, *false writing*.

pseudo-apos'tle, <i>n</i>	pseu'dograph, or	pseudog'raphy, <i>n</i>
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\* *Proteus*, in mythology, a *marine deity*, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, who was supposed to assume *various forms or shapes*: hence one who easily or frequently changes his forms, principles, or professions; a turn-coat.

† *Protocol* (à κολλα, *glue*), the *original copy* of any writing; a record or registry;—so called, perhaps, from the gluing together of pieces of paper, or from a spreading of it on tablets. (It was formerly the upper part of a leaf of a book, on which the title or name was written.—*Webster*.)

† *Protocolist*, in Russia, a register or clerk.

§ *Protopope*, chief pope or imperial confessor, an officer of the holy directing synod, the supreme spiritual court of the Greek Church in Russia.

|| *Prototype*, literally, *first type or form*; an *original or model* after which any thing is formed; the *pattern* of any thing to be engraved, cast, &c. *exemplar, archetype*.

¶ *Protoxyl*, a substance combined with oxygen in the *first degree*.

\*\* *Prurience*, an *itching*; *longing desire or appetite* for any thing.

†† *Psalmography*, the art or practice of writing *psalms* or *sacred songs* and hymns.

†† *Psaltery*, an instrument of music, (a kind of harp), used by the Hebrews in their worship, the form of which is not now known.

*pseudol'ogy, n.**pseudo-proph'et, n.**\*pseudometal'lic, a.**†pseudomorph'ous, a.**†pseudo-volca'no, n.**pseudo-volcan'ic, a.*

PSYCH-Ε (ψυχη, à ψυχω, to breathe), the breath, the breath of life; the soul.

*δmetempsycho'sis, n.**||metemp'sychose, v.**¶Psy'che, n.**psychol'ogy, n.**psycholog'ic, a.**psycholog'ical, a.**psychol'ogist, n.**psychom'achy, n.**psy'chomancy, n.*

ΠΡΟΜ-Α (πρωμα, à πειρω, to fall), a fall: as, antip'tosis, in grammar, the putting of one case for another.

*antip'tosis, n.**\*\*ap'tote, n.**aptot' n, a.**††asymptote, n.**asymptot'ical, a.**††dip'tote, n.**δδmetemp'tosis, n.**||||monop'tote, n.**¶¶sym'ptom, n.**proemp'tosis, a.**symptomat'ic, a.**symptomat'ical, a.**symptomat'ically, ad.**symptomatol'ogy, n.**\*\*\*trip'tote, n.*

ΠΤΥ-Ο (πτωω), to spit: as, ptys'magogue, a medicine that promotes discharges of saliva or spittle.

*hemop'tysis, or**hemopto'sis, n.**†††pty'alism, n.**ptys'magogue, n.*

\* *Pseudo-metallic* lustre is that which is perceptible only when held towards the light,—as in minerals.

† *Pseudo-morphous*, not having the true form.

† *Pseudo-volcano*, a volcano that emits smoke, and sometimes flame, but no lava; also, a burning mine of coal.

§ *Metempsychosis*, the passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body; transmigration. Pythagoras and his followers held that after death the souls of men pass into other bodies, and this doctrine still prevails in some parts of Asia, particularly in India and China.

|| *Metempsychose*, to translate from one body to another,—as the soul.

¶ *Psyche*, a nymph whom Cupid married.

\*\* *Aptote*, an indeclinable noun, having no variation of termination, or distinction of cases.

†† *Asymptote*, literally, not falling in together, not meeting or coinciding; a line approaching nearer to some curve, but though infinitely extended, would never meet it,—as a tangent to a curve at an infinite distance.

†† *Diptote*, a noun which has only two cases,—as, *suppetiæ, suppetias*.

§§ *Metemptosis*, in chronology, the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years. The opposite to this is the *proemptions*, or the addition of a day every 300 years, and another every 2400 years, to prevent the new moon from happening a day too soon.

|||| *Monoptote*, a noun having only one oblique case.

¶¶ *Symptom*, properly, something that happens in concurrence with another thing, as an attendant. Hence, in medicine, any affection which accompanies disease; a perceptible change in the body or its functions, which indicates disease. The causes of diseases often lie beyond our sight, but we learn the nature of them by the symptoms. Particular symptoms, which more uniformly accompany a morbid state of the body, and are characteristic of it, are called *pathognomonic* or *diagnostic symptoms*. A sign or token; that which indicates the existence of something else.

\*\*\* *Triptote*, a noun having three cases only.

††† *Ptyalism*, an unnatural or copious flow of saliva; salivation.

**PUBER**, *a.* (a pubes, *f.* 3. down or soft hair), marriageable.

pu'berly, *n.*

pubes'cence, *n.* \*

pubes'cent, *a.*

**PUBLIC**-*us*, *a.* belonging to the people. (See *Populus*.)

**PUD**-*eo*, *v.* 2. to be ashamed or modest: as, im'pudence, want of modesty.

im'pudence, *n.*

\*puden'da, *n.*

†repu'diate, *v.*

im'pudency, *n.*

†pu'dic, or

repu'diable, *a.*

im'pudent, *a.*

pu'dical, *a.*

repu'diated, *a.*

im'pudently, *ad.*

pu'dency, *n.*

repu'diating, *a.*

impudic'ity, *n.*

pudic'ity, *n.*

repudia'tion, *n.*

**PUER**, *m.* 2. a boy: as, pu'erile, of or like a boy.

pu'erile, *a.*

puer'peral, *a.*

puer'perous, *a.*

pueril'ity, *n.*

**PUGN**-*a*, *f.* 1. (a pugnus, *m.* 2. the fist), a fight, a battle: as, expugn', to conquer, to take by assault; impugn', to attack or oppose; oppugn', to attack.

expugn', *v.*

oppugn'ed, *as*

‡pu'gilist, *n.*

expugn'er, *n.*

oppugn'er, *n.*

pugilis'tic, *a.*

expugna'tion, *n.*

oppugn'ing, *a.*

pugna'cious, *a.*

expug'nable, *a.*

oppug'nancy, *n.*

pugnac'ity, *n.*

impugn', *v.*

oppug'nant, *a.*

repug'nance, *n.*

impugn'er, *n.*

oppugna'tion, *n.*

repug'nancy, *n.*

impugna'tion, *n.*

propugn', *v.*

repug'nant, *a.*

inexpug'nable, *a.*

propugn'er, *n.*

repug'nantly, *ad.*

oppugn', *v.*

pu'gilism, *n.*

unrepug'nant, *a.*

**PULEX**, pulic-*is*, *m.* 3. a flea—pu'licose, or pu'licous, *a.*

**PULL**-*us*, *m.* 2. any young, a chick; a bud: as, pul'lulate, to bud; pul'let, a young hen; poult, a chicken.

poult, *n.*

poul'try-yard, *n.*

pullula'tion, *n.*

‡poul'terer, *n.*

pul'let, *n.*

repul'lulate, *v.*

†poul'try, *n.*

pul'lulate, *v.*

repullula'tion, *n.*

**PULMO**, on-*is*, *m.* 3. the lungs.

pul'monary, *a.*

pulmon'ic, *a.* & *n.*

**PULP**-*a*, *f.* 1. the pith or soft part of trees.

\*pulp, *n.* & *v.*

pulp'ousness, *n.*

pulp'y, *a.* \*

pulp'ous, *a.*

\* *Pudenda*, the parts of generation.

† *Pudic*, belonging to them

‡ *Repudiate*, to put away, to divorce,—as a wife; to cast away, to reject, to discard.

§ *Pugilist*, one who fights with his fists.

‡ *Poulterer*, one who deals in poultry.

¶ *Poultry*, domestic fowls.

\*\* *Pulp*, a soft mass; the soft substance within a bone, marrow; the soft, succulent part of fruit; the aril or exterior covering of a coffee-berry; to deprive of the pulp or integument,—as the coffee-berry.

**PULPIT**—*um*, *n.* 2. *a place raised, where the speaker stands*  
—\**pul'pit*, *n.* *pulpit-el'oquence*, *n.* *pulpit-or'ator*, *n.*

**PULVIS**, *ēr-is*, *m.* 3. *dust, powder*: as, *pul'verize*, to reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, &c.

<i>pow'der</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>pul'verate</i> , or	<i>pul'verous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>pow'dery</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pul'verize</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>pulver'ulence</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>pul'verable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pul'verized</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pulver'ulent</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>pul'verin</i> , or	<i>pul'verizing</i> , <i>a.</i>	† <i>pul'vil</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
<i>pul'verine</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pulveriza'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	

**PUNG**—*o*, *punctum*, *v.* 3. *to point or prick*: as, *compunc'tion*, *a* *pricking, a pricking of heart*; *expunge'*, to blot out—as with a *pen*, to efface; *pun'gent*, *pricking, acrid, sharp*; *poi'gnant*, *sharp, piercing, keen*.

<i>compunc'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>point'less</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>punc'tualist</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>compunc'tious</i> , <i>a.</i>	§ <i>pon'iard</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>punc'tualness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>compunc'tive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pounce</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>punctual'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>expunge'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>poun'ced</i> , <i>a.</i>	†† <i>punc'tuate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>expung'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	† <i>punch</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>punc'tuated</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>expung'ing</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>punch'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>punc'tuating</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>expunc'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	** <i>punc'tate</i> , or	<i>punctua'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>poi'gnance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>punc'tated</i> , <i>a.</i>	*** <i>punc'ture</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
<i>poi'gnant</i> , <i>a.</i>	†† <i>punc'tiform</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>punc'tured</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>poi'gnantly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	†† <i>punctil'io</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>punc'turing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>point</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>punctil'ious</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>punc'tulate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>point'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>punctil'iously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>pun'gence</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>point'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>punctil'iousness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pun'gent</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>point'edly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	§§ <i>punc'to</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unpunc'tual</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>point'edness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>punc'tual</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unpunctual'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>point'ing</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>punc'tually</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>unpun'ctuated</i> , <i>a.</i>

\* *Pulpit*, an elevated place or inclosed stage in a church, in which the preacher stands.

† *Pulverin*, the ashes of the plant *barilla*, used in making glass and soap, and in bleaching linen.

‡ *Pulvil*, a sweet-scented powder.

§ *Poniard*, a small dagger; a *pointed* instrument for stabbing, borne in the hand, or at the girdle, or in the pocket.

|| *Pounce*, a *claw or talon* of a bird of prey; to fall on suddenly, to fall on and seize with the *claws*.—as, a rapacious fowl *pounces* on a chicken.

†† *Punch*, to perforate, to thrust against with something obtuse, (elbow.)

\*\* *Punctate*, in botany, perforated, full of small holes; having hollow dots scattered over the surface.

††† *Punctiform*, having the form of a *point*.

†††† *Punctilio*, a nice *point* of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding.

§§ *Puncto*, a nice *point* of form or ceremony; the *point* in fencing.

||| *Punctual*, exact, observant of *nice points*.

†††† *Punctuate*, to mark with *points*.—as in books.

\*\*\* *Puncture*, a hole made with a sharp *point*.

**PUNIO**-us, *a.* (à Pœni, Carthaginians), of Carthage or its inhabitants—\*pu'nic, *a.* & *n.*

**PUNI**-o, punitum, *v.* 4. (à pœna, punishment), to punish : as, impu'nity, without punishment.

dispun'ishable, <i>a.</i>	pun'ishing, <i>a.</i>	pu'nitive, <i>a.</i>
impu'nity, <i>n.</i>	pun'ishment, <i>n.</i>	pu'nitory, <i>a.</i>
pun'ish, <i>v.</i>	pun'ishable, <i>a.</i>	unpun'ished, <i>a.</i>
pun'ished, <i>a.</i>	pun'ishableness, <i>n.</i>	unpun'ishing, <i>a.</i>
pun'isher, <i>n.</i>	puniti'on, <i>n.</i>	

**PUP**-a, *f.* 1. a young child, the image of a child; apple of the eye, or eye-ball.

†pup, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	pu'pilar, <i>a.</i>	pup'petry, <i>n.</i>
†pu'pa, <i>n.</i>	pupilar'ity, <i>n.</i>	**pup'py, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
‡pu'pil, <i>n.</i>	‡pupiv'orous, <i>a.</i>	pup'pyism, <i>n.</i>
pu'pilage, <i>n.</i>	†pup'pet, <i>n.</i>	

**PURG**-o, purgatum, *v.* 1. to make clean, to purge : as, expurg'atory, cleansing, purifying; purgato'rial, belonging to purgatory.

compurga'tion, <i>n.</i>	expurgator, <i>n.</i>	purg'ative, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
compurga'tor, <i>n.</i>	expurg'atory, <i>a.</i>	††purg'atory, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
expurge', <i>v.</i>	purge, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	purgato'rial, or
ex'purgate, <i>v.</i>	purg'ed, <i>a.</i>	purgato'rian, <i>a.</i>
ex'purgated, <i>a.</i>	purg'er, <i>n.</i>	superpurga'tion, <i>n.</i>
ex'purgating, <i>a.</i>	purg'ing, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	unpurg'ed, <i>a.</i>
expurga'tion, <i>n.</i>	purga'tion, <i>n.</i>	

**PURLOIN**, *v.* (Fr. à pour, for, & loin, far off,) to take or carry away for one's self, to steal.

purloin', <i>v.</i>	purloin'er, <i>n.</i>	purloin'ing, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
purloin'ed, <i>a.</i>		

**PUR**-us, *a.* pure, clean : as, im'pure, not pure.

\* *Punic* (à Pœni, the Carthaginians, from Phœni, Phenicians, as Carthage was settled by Phenicians), pertaining to the Carthaginians; faithless, treacherous, deceitful,—because they abounded in artifices, stratagems, and perfidy.

† *Pup*, a whelp; to bring forth whelps or young.

‡ *Pupa*, an insect in that state in which it resembles an infant in swaddling clothes,—called chrysalis or aurelia.

§ *Pupil*, one under age, or under the care of a guardian; the eye-ball.

‡ *Pupivorous*, eating larvae and crysalids of insects.

† *Puppet*, a small image in the human form, moved by a wire; a doll.

\*\* *Puppy*, a whelp; applied to persons, a name expressing extreme contempt.

†† *Purgatory*, among Roman Catholics, a supposed place or state after death, in which the souls of persons are purified, or in which they expiate such offences committed in this life, as do not merit eternal damnation. After this purgation from the impurities of sin, the souls are supposed to be received into heaven.—*Webster*.

antipu'ritan, *n.*  
 impure', *a.*  
 impure'ly, *ad.*  
 impure'ness, *n.*  
 impu'rity, *n.*  
 pure, *a.*  
 pure'ly, *ad.*  
 pure'ness, *n.*

pu'rify, *v.*  
 pu'rifier, *n.*  
 pu'rifying, *n. & a.*  
 purifica'tion, *n.*  
 purif'icative, *a.*  
 purif'icatory, *a.*  
 \*pu'ritan, *n. & a.*  
 puritan'ic, *a.*

puritan'ical, *a.*  
 puritan'ically, *ad.*  
 pu'ritanism, *n.*  
 pu'ritanize, *v.*  
 pu'rity, *n.*  
 pu'rist, *n.*  
 pur'lieu, *n.*  
 unpu'rified, *a.*

**PUS**, *pur-is*, *n.* 3. *the corrupt matter of sores*: as, dep'u-rate, to purify, (a chemical term); sup'purate, to generate pus.

dep'urate, *v. & a.*  
 dep'urated, *a.*  
 dep'urating, *a.*  
 depura'tion, *n.*  
 dep'uratory, *a.*  
 pu'riform, *a.*

†pu'rulence, *n.*  
 pu'rulency, *n.*  
 pu'rulent, *a.*  
 pus, *n.*  
 †pus'tule, *n.*  
 pus'tulate, *v.*

pus'tulous, *a.*  
 sup'purate, *v.*  
 sup'purating, *a.*  
 suppura'tion, *n.*  
 sup'purative, *a. & n.*

**PUSILL-*us***, *a.* (à pusio, *m.* 3. *a child*), *weak, small, or little.*

‡pusillanim'ity, *n.* pusillan'imously, *a.* pusillan'imousness, *n.*  
 pusillan'imus, *a.*

**PUT-*o***, putatum, *v.* 1. *to lop or prune; to think, to adjust accounts*: as, am'putate, to cut off a limb; compute', to reckon; dispute', to differ in opinion, to debate; impute', to charge, to ascribe; reput'e', to think, to account.

‡account', <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	accountabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	account'-book, <i>n.</i>
account'able, <i>a.</i>	account'ant, <i>n.</i>	am'putate, <i>v.</i>
account'ably, <i>ad.</i>	account'ed, <i>a.</i>	am'putated, <i>a.</i>
account'ableness, <i>n.</i>	account'ing, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	am'putating, <i>a.</i>

\* *Puritan*, a dissenter from the Church of England. The *puritans* were so called in derision, on account of their professing to follow the pure word of God, in opposition to all traditions and human constitutions. Hume gives this name to three parties; the *political puritans*, who maintained the highest principles of civil liberty; the *puritans in discipline*, who were averse to the ceremonies and government of the Episcopal Church; and the *doctrinal puritans*, who rigidly defended the speculative system of the first reformers.

† *Purulence*, the generation of pus or matter; *pus*.

‡ *Pustule*, a pimple, a blister; a small push or eruption on the skin.

§ *Pusillanimity*, littleness or weakness of mind; that feebleness of mind which shrinks from trifling or imaginary dangers.

‖ *Account*, a sum stated on paper; an entry in a book or on paper, of things bought or sold, of payments, services, &c. including the names of the parties to the transaction, date, and price or value of the thing; a computation of debts and credits; a mode of reckoning; narrative, a statement of facts; an assignment of reasons; reason or consideration, as a motive; value, importance; profit, advantage; regard, behalf, sake; to deem, judge, consider, think, or hold in opinion; to value.



amputa'tion, *n.*  
 \*compute', *v.*  
 compu'table, *a.*  
 compu'ted, *a.*  
 compu'ter, *n.*  
 compu'ting, *a.*  
 compu'tist, *n.*  
 computa'tion, *n.*  
 †count, *v.* & *n.*  
 count'able, *a.*  
 count'ed, *a.*  
 count'er, *n.*  
 count'less, *a.*  
 count'ing, *a.* & *n.*  
 count'ing-house, *n.*  
 count'ing-room, *n.*  
 depu'te', *v.*  
 depu'ted, *a.*  
 depu'ting, *a.*  
 depu'ta'tion, *n.*  
 dep'u'tize, *v.*  
 †dep'uty, *n.*  
 dep'ute-sheriff, *n.*  
 †discount', *n.* & *v.*  
 discount'able, *a.*

discount'ed, *a.*  
 discount'er, *n.*  
 discount'ing, *a.* & *n.*  
 dispute', *v.* & *n.*  
 dispu'ted, *a.*  
 dispu'ter, *n.*  
 dispu'ting, *n.* & *a.*  
 dispute'less, *n.*  
 dis'putable, *a.*  
 dis'putant, *n.* & *a.*  
 disputa'tion, *n.*  
 disputa'tious, *a.*  
 dispu'tative, *a.*  
 disrepute', *n.* & *v.*  
 disrep'utable, *a.*  
 disreputa'tion, *n.*  
 impu'te', *v.*  
 impu'ted, *a.*  
 impu'ter, *n.*  
 impu'ting, *a.*  
 impu'table, *a.*  
 impu'tableness, *n.*  
 imputa'tion, *n.*  
 impu'tative, *a.*  
 impu'tatively, *ad.*

indis'putable, *a.*  
 indis'putably, *ad.*  
 indis'putableness, *n.*  
 pu'tative, *a.*  
 recount', *v.*  
 recount'ed, *a.*  
 recount'ing, *a.*  
 repu'te', *v.* & *n.*  
 repu'te'less, *a.*  
 rep'utable, *a.*  
 rep'utably, *ad.*  
 repu'ted, *a.*  
 repu'tedly, *ad.*  
 repu'ting, *a.*  
 repu'ta'tion, *n.*  
 ||suppu'te', *v.*  
 suppu'ta'tion, *n.*  
 unaccount'able, *a.*  
 unaccount'ably, *ad.*  
 unaccount'ableness, *n.*  
 uncount'able, *a.* [*n.*]  
 undis'putable, *a.*  
 undispu'ted, *a.*  
 unrecount'ed, *a.*  
 unrep'utable, *a.*

**PUTR-IS**, *a.* rotten, fetid: as, *imputres'cible*, that cannot be corrupted or become rotten.

imputres'cible, *a.*  
 †putred'inous, *a.*  
 putres'cence, *n.*  
 putres'cent, *a.*  
 putres'cible, *a.*

pu'trid, *a.*  
 pu'tridness, or  
 putrid'ity, *n.*  
 pu'trify, *v.*  
 pu'trified, *a.*

pu'trifying, *a.*  
 putrifac'tive, *a.*  
 putrifac'tion, *n.*  
 putrifica'tion, *n.*  
 unpu'trified, *a.*

**PYGME** (πυγμα), *the fist; as big as the fist.*

\* *Compute*, to number, count, or reckon; to cast together several sums or particulars, to ascertain the amount or aggregate; to cast or estimate in the mind; to calculate.

† *Count*, to number, to tell or name one by one, or by small numbers,—as, to count the years, days, and hours of a man's life; to reckon, to impute; to esteem, account, think, judge, or consider.

‡ *Deputy*, a person appointed or elected to act for another, especially a person sent with a special commission to act in the place of another; a lieutenant; a viceroy. A sheriff appoints a *deputy* to execute the duties of his office.

§ *Discount*, literally, a counting back or from; a sum deducted from the principal for prompt or advanced payment; to deduct a certain sum or rate per cent. from the principal sum.

|| *Suppute*, to reckon, to compute.

¶ *Putredinous*, proceeding from, or partaking of *putrefaction*; having an offensive smell.

\**pyg'my*, or *pig'my*, *n.* & *a.* *pygme'an*, *a.*

**PYLOR-US**, *m.* 2. (πυλωρος, ἂ πύλη, *a gate*), the lower and right orifice of the stomach.

*pylo'rus*, *a.* *pylor'ic*, *a.*

**PYR**, *pyr-os* (πυρ, πυρος), *fire*: *as*, *empyr'eal*, formed of pure *fire* and *light*, pertaining to the highest heaven.

† <i>empyro'sis</i> , <i>n.</i>	†† <i>pyr'ite</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pyrom'eter</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>empyr'eal</i> , or	<i>pyrita'ceous</i> , <i>a.</i>	††† <i>pyronom'ics</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>empyre'an</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>pyrit'ic</i> , or	<i>pyromancy</i> , <i>n.</i>
† <i>empyreu'ma</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pyrit'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pyroman'tic</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
<i>empyreumat'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pyrit'itous</i> , <i>a.</i>	*** <i>pyroph'anous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>empyreumat'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pyritif'erous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pyroph'orus</i> , <i>n.</i>
‡ <i>empyr'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pyr'itize</i> , <i>v.</i>	††† <i>pyroph'orous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>pyr'amis</i> , or	††† <i>pyritol'ogy</i> , <i>n.</i>	†††† <i>pyr'oscope</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>pyr'amid</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pyrol'atry</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡‡‡† <i>pyrotech'nics</i> , or
<i>pyram'idal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pyrolig'neous</i> , or	<i>pyr'otechny</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>pyramid'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	‡‡† <i>pyrolig'nic</i> , or	<i>pyrotech'nic</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>pyramid'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>	‡‡†† <i>pyrolig'nous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pyrotech'nical</i> , <i>a.</i>
††† <i>pyre</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pyrol'ogy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pyrotech'nist</i> , <i>n.</i>
** <i>pyretol'ogy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pyrol'ogist</i> , <i>n.</i>	† <i>pyrot'ic</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>

**PYRRHO**, *on-is*, *m.* 3. *a philosopher, the founder of the sceptics.*

\* *Pygmy*, a dwarf, a person not exceeding a cubit in height. This appellation was given by the ancients to a fabulous race of beings inhabiting Thrace, who waged war with the cranes, and were destroyed by them.

† *Empyrosis*, a general fire, a conflagration.

‡ *Empyreuma*, in chemistry, a disagreeable smell produced from burnt oils, in distillations of animal and vegetable substances.

§ *Empyrical*, containing the combustible principle of coal.

|| *Pyramid*, a solid body, or figure having the form of flame. The pyramids in Egypt may have been erected to the sun, during the prevalence of Sabianism.—Webster.

†† *Pyre*, a funeral pile; a pile to be burnt.

\*\* *Pyretology*, a discourse or treatise on fevers, or doctrine of fevers.

††† *Pyrite*, fire-stone; a genus of inflammable substances composed of sulphur and iron, or other metal; a sulphuret of iron or other metal.

†††† *Pyritology*, a discourse or treatise on pyrites.

§§ *Pyrolignic* or *Pyrolignous*, generated or procured by the distillation of wood.

|||| *Pyrology*, a treatise on heat; or the natural history of heat, latent and sensible.

††††† *Pyronomics*, the science or laws of light and heat.

\*\*\* *Pyrophaneous*, rendered transparent by heat.

†††††† *Pyrophorus*, a substance which takes fire on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light.

††††††† *Pyroscope*, an instrument for measuring the pulsatory motion of the air, or the intensity of heat radiating from a fire.

§§§§ *Pyrotechnics* or *Pyrotechny*, the art of making fire-works; or the science which teaches the management and application of fire in its various operations in gunnery, rockets, &c.

||||| *Pyrotic*, a caustic medicine; caustic.

\**pyr'rhonism*, *n.*      *pyrrhon'ic*, *a.*      *pyr'rhonist*, *n.*

**PYTHAGORAS**, † *m.* 1. (Πυθαγόρας), *an ancient philosopher*  
*pythagore'an*, *n.* & *a.* *pythagor'ical*, *a.*      *pythag'orism*, *n.*  
*pythagor'ic*, *a.*

**PYTHON**, *m.* 3. (πυθων), *a serpent killed by Apollo.*

† *pyth'ian*, *a.*      ‖ *python'ic*, *a.*      ¶ *pyth'onist*, *n.*  
 ‡ *pyth'iness*, *n.*

## Q.

**QUADR-A**, *f.* 1. (à quatuor, *four*), *a square, or a figure having four equal sides*: as, *quad'rate, square, a square*, to suit, to agree with; *quadren'nial*, comprising *four* years; *quadrip'artite*, divided into *four* parts; *quad-ruped*, a *four-footed* animal; *quar'ter*, a *fourth* part; *quad'rant*, the *fourth* part.

*biquad'rate*, *n.*      *quadrant'al*, *a.*      *quadridec'imal*, *a.*  
*biquadrat'ic*, *n.* & *a.*      ‖ *quad'rat*, *n.*      ††† *quadrident'ate*, *a.*  
 \*\* *quad'ragene*, *n.*      *quad'rate*, *a.* *n.* & *v.*      ††† *quad'rifid*, *a.*  
 †† *quadrages'ima*, *n.*      *quadrat'ic*, *a.*      ‡‡‡ *quadrifu'gous*, *a.*  
*quadrages'im'al*, *a.*      *quad'rature*, *n.*      ‖‖‖ *quadrilat'eral*, *a.* & *n.*  
 †† *quad'rangle*, *n.*      *quadren'nial*, *a.*      ¶¶¶ *quadrilit'eral*, *a.*  
*quadrang'ular*, *a.*      ¶¶ *quad'rible*, *a.*      \*\*\*\* *quadrille'*, *n.*  
 ‡‡ *quad'rant*, *n.*      \*\*\* *quadricap'sular*, *a.*      †††† *quadril'ion*, *n.*

\* *Pyrrhonism*, scepticism, universal doubt.

† *Pythagoras*. See foot-note under *Metempsychosis*, p. 349.

‡ *Pythian*, pertaining to *Pythia*, the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles at Delphi. Apollo was the god of poetry, music, medicine, augury, and archery.

§ *Pythones*, a sort of witch; also, the female or priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece.

‖ *Pythonic*, pretending to foretell future events.      ¶ *Pythionist*, a conjurer.

\*\* *Quadrage*, a papal indulgence, multiplying remissions by *forties*.

†† *Quadragesima*, Lent,—so called, because it consists of *forty* days.

‡‡ *Quadrangle*, a quadrilateral figure; a square; a figure of *four* sides and *four* angles.

§§ *Quadrant*, the *fourth* part, an instrument for taking the altitudes of the sun or stars, of great use in astronomy and navigation.

‖‖‖ *Quadrat*, in printing, a piece of metal of different sizes, used to fill the void spaces between words, &c. A mathematical instrument, called also a geometrical square, and line of shadows.

¶¶ *Quadrille*, that may be *squared*.

\*\*\* *Quadricepsular*, having *four* capsules to a flower.

††† *Quadridentate*, having *four* teeth in the edge.      ††† *Quadrifid*, *four-cleft*.

§§§ *Quadrifugous*, pinnate, with *four* pairs of leaflets.

‖‖‖‖ *Quadrilateral*, having *four* sides and *four* angles.

¶¶¶ *Quadrilateral*, consisting of *four* letters.

\*\*\*\* *Quadrille*, a game played by *four* persons with 40 cards, being the remainder of the pack after the *four* tens, nines, and eights are discarded; a modern dance in sets of *four*.

†††† *Quadrillion*, a million multiplied thrice by a million.

*quad'rilobate, or quad'rilobed, a.	quad'ruply, ad.	quart'er-day, n.
†quadriloc'ular, a.	quad'rupled, a.	quart'er-deck, n.
‡quadrinom'ial, a.	quad'rupling, a.	¶¶¶¶quart'er-master, n.
§quadrip'artite, a.	quadru'plicate, a. & v.	****quart'ern, n.
quadripartiti'on, n.	quadruplica'tion, n.	quart'ern, n. & a.
quadriph'yllous, a.	***quar'antine, n. & a.	qua'ter-cousins, n.
¶quad'rime, n.	quar'antined, a.	§§§§quar'tern, a.
**quadrisyl'lable, n.	quar'antining, a.	quatern'ary, a.
††quad'rivalve, or	†††quart, n.	¶¶¶¶quatern'ion, n. & v.
†††quadri-valv'ular, a.	†††quart'an, n. & a.	****quatern'ity, n.
§§quadriv'ial, a.	quarta'tion, n.	quat'rain, n.
quadroon', n.	§§§quart'er, n. & v.	squad ron, n.
¶¶quad'ruman, n.	quart'ered, a.	squad'roned, a.
quad'rured, n. & a.	quart'erly, a. & ad.	§§§§square, a. n. & v.
quad'ruple, a. n. & v.	quart'rage, n.	square'ness, n.
	quart'ering, n. & a.	

QUÆR—o, quæsitum, v. 3. to ask, to seek, to obtain: as, con'-

\* *Quadrilobate*, having four lobes.

† *Quadrilocular*, having four cells, four-celled.

‡ *Quadrinomial*, consisting of four denominations or terms.

§ *Quadripartite*, divided into four parts.

|| *Quadriphyllous*, having four leaves.

¶ *Quadrime*, a galley with four benches of oars or rowers.

\*\* *Quadrisyllable*, a word of four syllables.

†† *Quadrivalves*, a door with four folds or leaves.

††† *Quadri-valvular*, having four valves, four-valved.

§§ *Quadrivial*, having four ways meeting in a point.

||| *Quadroon*, in Spanish America, the offspring of a mulatto-woman by a white man; a person quarter-blooded.

¶¶ *Quadruman*, an animal having four hands or limbs that correspond to the hands of a man.—as, a monkey.

\*\*\* *Quarantine*, properly, the space of forty days; appropriately, the term of forty days, during which a ship arriving in port and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the city or place. Hence restraint of intercourse, to which a ship supposed to be infected, is subjected, either for forty days, or for any other limited term, according to circumstances. ††† *Quart*, the fourth part of a gallon.

††† *Quartan*, designating the fourth; occurring every fourth day; an ague that returns every fourth day. §§§ *Quarter*, the fourth part.

||||| *Quarter-deck*, the short upper deck.

¶¶¶ *Quarter-master*, one who regulates the quarters and provisions of soldiers.

\*\*\*\* *Quatern*, the fourth part of a pint; a gill.

†††† *Quarto*, a book in which every sheet makes four leaves.

†††† *Quarter-cousins*, kindred in the fourth degree; pronounced *katter-cuzns*.

§§§§ *Quatern*, consisting of four; four-fold.

||||| *Quaternary*, the number four.

¶¶¶¶ *Quaternion*, the number four; a file of four soldiers.

\*\*\*\* *Quaternity*, the number four.

††††† *Quatrain*, a stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

||||| *Squadron*, literally, a square form; hence, a square body of soldiers, infantry or cavalry; a division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war, employed in a particular expedition; or a third part of a naval armament.

§§§§§ *Square*, a figure with four equal sides, and four right angles.

*quer*, to subdue, to gain by force; *inquire'*, to ask a question, to search; *request'*, to ask, to solicit; *require'*, to demand; *in'quest*, judicial inquiry, search, a jury.

* <i>acquest'</i> , n.	ex'quisiteness, n.	** <i>que'rent</i> , n.
† <i>acquire'</i> , v.	exquis'itive, a.	<i>que'rist</i> , n.
<i>acqui'rabile</i> , a.	in'quest, n.	†† <i>que'ry</i> , n. & v.
<i>acqui'red</i> , a.	<i>inquire'</i> , v.	†† <i>quest</i> , n. & v.
<i>acqui'rer</i> , n.	<i>inqui'rabile</i> , a.	‡‡ <i>ques'tion</i> , n. & v.
<i>acqui'ring</i> , n. & a.	<i>inqui'rent</i> , a.	<i>ques'tioned</i> , a.
<i>acquire'ment</i> , n.	<i>inqui'rer</i> , n.	<i>ques'tioning</i> , n. & a.
<i>acquisiti'on</i> , n.	<i>inqui'ring</i> , a.	<i>ques'tionable</i> , a.
<i>acquis'itive</i> , a.	<i>inqui'ry</i> , n.	<i>ques'tionableness</i> , n.
<i>acquisitively</i> , ad.	‖ <i>inquisiti'on</i> , n.	<i>ques'tionary</i> , a.
<i>con'quer</i> , v.	<i>inquisiti'onal</i> , a.	<i>ques'tioner</i> , n.
<i>con'querable</i> , a.	<i>inquis'itive</i> , a. & n.	<i>ques'tionist</i> , n.
<i>con'querableness</i> , n.	<i>inquis'itively</i> , ad.	<i>ques'tionless</i> , n.
<i>con'quered</i> , a.	<i>inquis'itiveness</i> , n.	‖‖‖ <i>ques'tor</i> , n.
<i>con'quering</i> , a.	<i>inquis'itor</i> , n.	<i>ques'torship</i> , n.
<i>con'queror</i> , n.	<i>inquisito'rial</i> , a.	††† <i>ques'tuary</i> , a. & n.
<i>con'queress</i> , n.	<i>inquisito'rious</i> , a.	<i>recon'quer</i> , v.
<i>con'quest</i> , n.	† <i>per'quisite</i> , n.	<i>reinquire'</i> , v.
‡ <i>disquisiti'on</i> , n.	<i>perquisiti'on</i> , n.	*** <i>request'</i> , v. & n.
‡ <i>ex'quisite</i> , a.	<i>prerequisite'</i> , v.	<i>request'ed</i> , a.
<i>ex'quisitely</i> , ad.	<i>prereq'uisite</i> , a. & n.	<i>request'er</i> , n.

\* *Acquest*, the thing gained; a place acquired by force.

† *Acquire*, to gain, by any means, something which is in degree permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the possessor,—as, to acquire a title, estate, learning, habits, skill, dominion, &c. Plants acquire a green colour from the solar rays. A mere temporary possession is not expressed by *acquire*, but by *gain*, *obtain*, *procure*,—as, to obtain (not acquire,) a book on loan.

‡ *Disquisition*, a formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by arguments or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth,—usually applied to a written treatise.

§ *Exquisite*, literally, sought out or searched for with care; whence choice, select; nice, exact, very excellent; accurate, capable of nice perception or discrimination; extreme.

‖ *Inquisition, inquiry*, a searching, official examination. In some Roman Catholic countries, a court or tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics (Protestants.) This court was established in the tenth century, by Father Dominic, who was charged by Pope Innocent III. with orders to excite Roman Catholic princes and people, to extirpate heretics (Protestants.)

† *Perquisite*, a fee or pecuniary allowance beyond ordinary salary or settled wages.

\*\* *Querent*, an inquirer.

†† *Query*, a question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved; to ask a question; to seek, to inquire.

†† *Quest*, act of seeking, a search.

‡‡ *Question*, the act of asking; that which is asked; inquiry; dispute or subject of debate; doubt; trial.

‖‖‖ *Questor*, in Roman antiquity, an officer who had the management of the public treasure; the receiver of taxes, tribute, &c.

††† *Questuary*, studious of profit.

\*\*\* *Request*, expresses less earnestness than *entreaty* and *supplication*, and

request'ing, *a.*  
require', *v.*  
requi'rable, *a.*  
requi'red, *a.*  
require'ment, *n.*  
requi'ring, *a.*  
\*requi'site, *a. & n.*  
requi'sitely, *ad.*

requi'siteness, *n.*  
requisiti'on, *n.*  
requis'itive, *a.*  
requis'ilory, *a.*  
unacqui'red, *a.*  
uncon'querable, *a.*  
uncon'querably, *ad.*  
uncon'quered, *a.*

uninquis'itive, *a.*  
unques'tionable, *a.*  
unques'tionably, *ad.*  
unques'tionableness, *n.*  
unques'tioned, *a.* [*n.*  
unques'tioning, *a.*  
unrequest'ed, *a.*

**QUAL-IS**, *a.* of what kind or sort; *such*: as, qual'ify, to fit, to modify; qual'ity, nature of any thing.

disqual'ify, *v.*  
disqual'ified, *a.*  
disqual'ifying, *a.*  
disqualifica'tion, *n.*  
qual'ifiable, *a.*

qual'ify, *p.*  
qual'ifier, *n.*  
qualifica'tion, *n.*  
qual'ified, *a.*  
qual'ifiedness, *n.*

qual'ifying, *a.*  
qual'ity, *n.*  
qual'itied, *a.*  
unqual'ify, *v.*  
unqual'ified, *a.*

**QUANT-US**, *a.* how great, how much, as much as.

tal'iquant, *a.*  
quan'tity, *n.*

quan'titative, or  
quan'titive, *a.*

†quan'tum, *n.*

**QUART-US**, *a.* (à quatuor), the fourth. (See *Quadra*.)

**QUASS-O**, *v.* 1. (à quatio), to shake. (See *Quatio* and *Cutio*.)

**QUATI-O**, quassum, *v.* 3. to shake: as, quash, to crush; to annul.

conquas'sate, *v.*  
conquassa'tion, *n.*  
quash, *v.*

quash'ed, *a.*  
quash'ing, *a.*

‡quassa'tion, *n.*  
squash, *v. & n.*  
(See *Cutio*.)

**QUER-OR**, *v. dep.* 3. to complain, to bewail: as, querimo'nius, complaining, apt to complain.

‡quar'el, *n. & v.*  
quar'reller, *n.*  
quar'relling, *a. & n.*  
quar'rellous, *a.*  
quar'relsome, *a.*

quar'relsomely, *ad.*  
quar'relsomeness, *n.*  
querimo'nius, *a.*  
querimo'niusly, *ad.*

querimo'niusness, *n.*  
‡quer'ulous, *a.*  
quer'ulously, *ad.*  
quer'ulousness, *n.*

supposes a right in the person requested to deny or refuse to grant. In this it differs from *demand*.

\* *Requisite*, required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary; so needful, that it cannot be dispensed with. Repentance and faith are *requisite* to salvation. Air is *requisite* to support life. Heat is *requisite* to vegetation.

† *Aliquant* number or part, is that which does not measure another number without a remainder; thus 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16, for 3 times 5 are 15, leaving a remainder of 1. (See *Aliquot*, p. 448.)

‡ *Quantum*, the necessary or requisite *quantity*; the amount.

§ *Quassation*, the act of *shaking*, the state of being *shaken*. (See *Cutio*.)

|| *Quarrel*, a brawl, a petty fight or scuffle, from its noise and uproar, a dispute; to dispute violently, or with loud and angry words, to wrangle, to scold; to fight, to scuffle, to squabble,—used of two persons, or of a small number,—as, How odious to see husband and wife quarrel! Children and servants often quarrel about trifles.

¶ *Querulous*, complaining, or habitually complaining; disposed to murmur.

**QUESTIO** for **QUÆSTIO**, *on-is*, *f.* 3. (à *quæro*), *a seeking or inquiring, a subject of inquiry.* (See *Quæro*.)

**QUID**, **QUOD**, interrog. pron. *n.* (of *quis*, who?) *What?*

\**quid'nunc*, *n.*

†*quodlibeta'rian*, *n.*

*quodlibet'ically*, *ad.*

†*quod'libet*, *n.*

*quodlibet'ical*, *a.*

**QUIES**, *et-is*, *f.* 3. *rest, ease, peace*: *as*, *acquies'cence*, *a* *quiet assent*; *disqui'et*, *want of quiet, to deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity.*

*acquiesce'*, *v.*

*disqui'etly*, *ad.*

‖*qui'etist*, *n.*

*acquies'cence*, *n.*

*disqui'etness*, *n.*

*qui'etly*, *ad.*

*acquies'cent*, *a.*

*disqui'etude*, *n.*

*qui'etness*, *n.*

*acquies'cing*, *a.*

*disqui'etous*, *a.*

*qui'etsome*, *n.*

‡*coy*, *a.* & *v.*

*inqui'etude*, *n.*

*qui'etude*, *n.*

*coy'ish*, *a.*

*quiesce'*, *v.*

†*quie'tus*, *n.*

*coy'ly*, *ad.*

*quies'cence*, *n.*

\*\**re'quiem*, *n.*

*coy'ness*, *n.*

*quies'cent*, *n.*

*unqui'et*, *a.* & *v.*

*disqui'et*, *n.* *v.* & *a.*

*qui'et*, *n.* & *v.*

*unqui'etly*, *ad.*

*disqui'eted*, *a.*

*qui'eted*, *a.*

*unqui'etness*, *n.*

*disqui'eter*, *n.*

*qui'eter*, *n.*

*unqui'etude*, *n.*

*disqui'eting*, *a.*

*qui'eting*, *a.*

*undisqui'eted*, *a.*

*disqui'etful*, *a.*

*qui'etism*, *n.*

**QUINQUE**, *a.* *five*: *as*, *qui'nary*, *consisting of five*; *quin'quefid*, *five-cleft*; *quinq'elocular*, *five-celled*; *quinq'eden'tate*, *five-toothed*.

††*qui'nate*, *a.*

*quincun'cial*, *a.*

§§*quindecem'virate*, *a.*

*qui'nary*, *a.*

*quindec'agon*, *n.*

‖‖‖*quinquages'ima*, *n.*

††*quin'cunx*, *n.*

*quindec'emvir*, *n.*

*quinquan'gular*, *a.*

\* *Quidnunc*, (literally, *What now?*) one always in quest of news; or one who knows or pretends to know all occurrences.

† *Quodlibet*, (literally, *what you please*), a nice point; a subtilty.

‡ *Quodlibetarian*, one who talks and disputes on any subject at pleasure.

§ *Coy*, modest, silent, reserved, shy, not easily condescending to familiarity.

‖ *Quietist*, one of a sect of mystics, originated by Molino, a Spanish priest, who maintained the principles of *quietism*, viz. that religion consists in the internal *rest* or recollection of the mind, employed in contemplating God, and submitting to his will.

† *Quietus*, *rest, repose*; hence, a *final discharge* or acquittance; that which *silences* claims.

\*\* *Requiem*, in the Romish Church, a hymn or mass sung for the dead, for the *rest* of his soul,—so called, from the first word.

†† *Quinate*, in botany, having *five* leaflets.

‡† In gardening, the *quincunx* order is a plantation of trees disposed in a square, consisting of *five* trees, one at each corner, and a *fifth* in the middle; thus, &c.

§§ *Quindecemvirate*, the body of *fifteen* magistrates, or their office, whose business among the Romans it was to preside over the sacrifices.

‖‖‖ *Quinquagesima* Sunday,—so called, as being about the *fiftieth* day before Easter.

* <i>quinquecap'sular</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>quin'quelobed</i> , <i>a.</i>	†† <i>quin'quevir</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>quinqueden'tate</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>quinqueloc'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>	** <i>quint</i> , <i>n.</i>
†† <i>quinquefa'rious</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>quinquen'ial</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>quintes'sence</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>quin'quefid</i> , <i>a.</i>	‡ <i>quinquep'artite</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>quintessen'tial</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>quinquefo'liated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>quin'quereme</i> , <i>n.</i>	†† <i>quintil'ion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>quinquelit'eral</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>quin'quevalve</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>quint'uple</i> , <i>a.</i>
†† <i>quin'quelobate</i> , <i>or</i>	<i>quinquevalv'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>	

QUOT, *a.* *how many, so many, or as many as.*

†† <i>al'iquot</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>quo'ta</i> , <i>n.</i>	*** <i>quo'tient</i> , <i>n.</i>
‡‡ <i>quo'rum</i> , <i>n.</i>	††† <i>quotid'ian</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	

## R.

RABBI (Chal. רַבִּי, *lord, master*), *a Jewish doctor.*

††† <i>Rab'bi</i> , <i>or</i>	††† <i>rabb'in'ic</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	‡‡‡ <i>rab'binist</i> , <i>or</i>
<i>Rab'bin</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>rabb'in'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>rab'binite</i> , <i>n.</i>

RABD—OS (ῥαβδος), *a rod, a wand*—||||*rab'domancy*, *or*  
*rhab'domancy*, *n.* ††††*rabdol'ogy*, *or* *rhabdol'ogy*, *n.*

RABI—ES, *f. 5. madness, rage*: *as, rab'id, furious, mad.*

<i>rab'id</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ra'ving</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>rev'eler</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>rab'idness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ra'vingly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>rev'elry</i> , <i>n.</i>
*** <i>rave</i> , <i>v. &amp; n.</i>	†††† <i>rev'el</i> , <i>v. &amp; n.</i>	<i>rev'eling</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>

\* *Quinquecapsular*, having five capsules to a flower.

† *Quinquesarious*, opening into five parts.

‡ *Quinquelobate*, five-lobed.

§ *Quinquepartite*, divided into five parts almost to the base; consisting of two.

|| *Quinquereme*, a galley having five seats or rows of oars.

† *Quinquevir*, one of an order of five priests in Rome.

\*\* *Quint*, a set or sequence of five,—a term at cards; pronounced *kint*.

†† *Quintillion*, a million four times multiplied by a million.

‡† *Aliquot* part of a number or quantity is one which will measure it without a remainder. Thus, 5 is the *aliquot* part of 15.

§§ *Quorum* (Gen. plur. of *qui*, who), a bench of justices, or such a number of officers or members as is competent by law or constitution to transact business,—as, a *quorum* of members was not present.

|||| *Quota*, a just part or share, a proportional number.

†† *Quotidian*, daily.

\*\*\* *Quotient*, how many times, the number of times; a term in arithmetic.

††† *Rabbi*, a title assumed by the Jewish doctors, signifying *master* or *lord*. This title is not conferred by authority, but assumed or allowed by courtesy to learned men.

††† *Rabbinic*, the language or dialect of the *Rabbins*; the later Hebrew.

§§§ *Rabbinist*, among the Jews, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the *Rabbins*,—in opposition to the Caraites, who rejected the traditions.

||||| *Rabdomancy*, divination by rods or staves.

†††† *Rabdology*, a method of performing mathematical operations by little square rods.

\*\*\*\* *Rave*, to wander in mind or intellect, to be delirious or wild; to utter furious exclamations.

†††† *Revel*, to feast with loose and clamorous merriment, to carouse.



**RACEM-US, m. 2.** *a bunch or cluster of grapes.*

\*racema'tion, n. †racemif'erous, a. rac'emous, a.

**RADI-US, m. 2.** *the spoke of a wheel; a beam or ray: as, era'diate, to shoot as rays of light.*

‡bira'diate, or	irra'diance, n.	¶ra'diate, v. & a.
bira'diated, a.	irra'diancy, n.	ra'diated, a.
§corradia'tion, n.	octora'diated, a.	ra'diating, a.
era'diate, v.	ra'diance, a.	radia'tion, n.
eradia'tion, n.	ra'diancy, n.	**radiom'eter, n.
irra'diate, v. & a.	ra'dial, a.	ra'dius, n.
irra'diated, a.	ra'diant, a. & n.	††ray, n.
irra'diating, a.	ra'diantly, ad.	ray'less, a.
irradia'tion, n.		

**RADIX, ic-is, f. 3.** *a root: as, erad'icate, to take out the roots or by the roots; to root out.*

erad'icate, v. & a.	rad'ically, ad.	radica'tion, n.
erad'icated, a.	rad'icalness, n.	§§rad'icle, n.
erad'icating, a.	radical'ity, n.	ra'dix, n.
eradica'tion, n.	††rad'icate, v. & a.	unerad'icable, a.
erad'icative, a. & n.	rad'icant, a.	unerad'icated, a.
rad'ical, a. & n.	rad'icated, a.	

**RAD-o, rasum, v. 3.** *to shave, to scrape: as, abra'de', to rub or wear off; erase', to rub or scrape out.*

abra'de', v.	era'sable, a.	rase, v.
abra'ded, a.	era'sed, a.	ra'sure, n.
abra'ding, a.	erase'ment, n.	¶¶rash, v.
abra'sion, n.	era'sing, a.	***rash'er, n.
circumra'sion, n.	era'sion, n.	†††raze, v.
erase', v.	era'sure, n.	ra'zed, a.

\* Racemation, a cluster,—as of grapes. † Racemiferous, bearing clusters.

‡ Biradiate, having two rays.

§ Corradiation, a conjunction of rays in one point.

|| Octoradiated, having eight rays.

¶ Radiate, to issue in rays,—as light; to emit rays.

\*\* Radiometer (à radius, a rod), the forestaff, an instrument for taking the altitudes of celestial bodies.

†† Ray, a line of light, or the right line supposed to be described by a particle of light. A collection of parallel rays constitutes a beam; a collection of diverging or converging rays, a pencil of rays.

‡‡ Radicate, to root, to plant deeply and firmly.

§§ Radicle, that part of the seed of a plant, which, upon vegetating, becomes the root; the fibrous part of a root.

||| Radix, a root, a primitive word, from which spring other words.

¶¶ Rash, to slice, to cut into pieces.

\*\*\* Rasher, a thin slice of bacon; a thin cut.

††† Raze, to subvert from the foundation, to destroy,—as, to raze a city to the ground.

\*razee, *n.*  
ra'zing, *a.*

†ra'zor, *n.*  
ra'zorable, *a.*

ra'zure, *n.*

**RAM—us, m. 2.** *a bough or branch*: as, *ram'ify*, to divide or shoot into *branches* or parts.

†ram'age, *n. & a.*  
ra'meous, *a.*  
ram'ify, *v.*

ram'ified, *a.*  
ram'ifying, *a.*

ramifica'tion, *n.*  
ra'mous, *a.*

**RANC—eo, v. 2.** *to be stale, rancid, or strong scented*: as, *rances'cent*, becoming *rancid* or *sour*.

rances'cent, *a.*  
ran'cid, *a.*  
ran'cidness, *n.*  
rancid'ity, *n.*

§ran'cor, *n.*  
ran'corous, *a.*  
ran'corously, *ad.*  
||rank, *a.*

rank'ly, *ad.*  
rank'ness, *n.*  
¶ran'kle, *v.*

**RANG, m. (Fr.)** *a row or line, rank, order*: as, *arrange'*, to put in *order*, or in proper *order*; *derange'*, to put out of *order*.

arrange', *v.*  
arrang'ed, *a.*  
arrang'er, *n.*  
arrangement, *n.*  
arrang'ing, *a.*  
derange', *v.*  
derang'ed, *a.*  
derangement, *n.*

derang'ing, *a.*  
disarrange', *v.*  
disarrangement, *n.*  
\*\*range, *v. & n.*  
rang'ed, *a.*  
††rang'er, *n.*  
rang'er-ship, *n.*

rang'ing, *a. & n.*  
††rank, *n. & v.*  
rank'ed, *a.*  
rank'er, *n.*  
rank'ing, *a.*  
unarrang'ed, *a.*  
underang'ed, *a.*

**RAP—io, raptum, v. 3.** *to snatch, to carry away quickly by force*: *enrap'ture*, to transport with pleasure; *rapa'ci-ous*, given to *plunder*, seizing by force.

§§arrepti'tious, *a.*

|||correp'tion, *n.*

¶¶direp'tion, *n.*

\* *Razee*, a ship of war cut down to a smaller size.

† *Razor*, an instrument for shaving.

‡ *Ramage*, warbling of birds sitting on boughs.

§ *Rancor*, the deepest malignity or spite; deep-seated and implacable malice; inveterate enmity. (*This is the strongest term for enmity which the English language supplies.*) Virulence, corruption.

|| *Rank*, luxuriant in growth; strong scented; strong to the taste; excessive.

¶ *Rankle*, to grow more *rank* or *strong*; to fester; to become more violent, to rage,—as, jealousy *rankles* in the breast.

\*\* *Range*, to set in a *row* or in *rows*; to place in a regular *line*, *lines* or *ranks*; to dispose in proper classes, orders or divisions, or in a proper manner; to sail or pass near; to rove at large.

†† *Ranger*, one that *ranges*, an officer or keeper of a forest or park; a dog that beats the ground.

‡‡ *Rank*, a *row* or *line*, applied to troops; a *row*, a *line* of things; degree, grade, class, order, division; dignity.

§§ *Arreptitious*, *snatched* away; also, *crept* in privily.

||| *Correption*, chiding, reproof, reprimand.

¶¶ *Direption*, the act of *plundering*.

enrap'ture, *v.*  
 enrap'tured, *a.*  
 enrap'turing, *a.*  
 \*enrav'ish, *a.*  
 enrav'ished, *a.*  
 enrav'ishing, *a.*  
 enrav'ishment, *n.*  
 †erep'tion, *n.*  
 †rap, *v. & n.*  
 rapt, *a. & n.*  
 rapa'cious, *a.*  
 rapa'ciously, *ad.*  
 rapa'ciousness, *n.*  
 rapac'ity, *n.*

‡rape, *n.*  
 ‖rap'id, *a. & n.*  
 rap'idly, *ad.*  
 rap'idness, *n.*  
 rapid'ity, *n.*  
 ††ra'pier, *n.*  
 \*\*rap'ine, *n.*  
 rap'ter, or  
 rap'tor, *n.*  
 ††rap'ture, *n.*  
 rap'tured, *a.*  
 rap'turist, *n.*  
 rap'turous, *a.*

††rav'age, *v. & n.*  
 rav'aged, *a.*  
 rav'ager, *n.*  
 rav'aging, *a.*  
 ††rave, *v.*  
 ra'ving, *a.*  
 ra'vingly, *ad.*  
 ‖||rav'ish, *v.*  
 rav'ished, *a.*  
 rav'ishing, *a.*  
 rav'ishingly, *ad.*  
 rav'isher, *n.*  
 rav'ishment, *n.*

RAPT—o (ραπτω), to sew or stitch—†††gastror'aphy, *n.*

RAR—us, *a. scarce ; thin, not close or thick : as, rare, not common, thin, not dense.*

rare, *a.*  
 rare'ly, *ad.*  
 rare'ness, *n.*

rar'efy, *v.*  
 rarefac'tion, *n.*  
 rar'efiable, *a.*

rar'efying, *a.*  
 rar'ity, *n.*  
 \*\*\*ra'reeshow, *n.*

RAT—us, *p. p.* (à reor, *v. dep. 2. to think*), *thinking, judging ; established, fixed : as, rate, a fixed price, to value ; rat'ify, to confirm, to make valid ; ra'tio, proportion ; ratiocina'tion, the act or process of reasoning ; ra'tional, having reason or the faculty of reasoning.*

irra'tional, *a.*  
 irra'tionally, *ad.*  
 irrational'ity, *n.*  
 overrate', *v.*  
 rate, *a. & v.*

ra'table, *a.*  
 ra'tably, *ad.*  
 ra'ted, *a.*  
 ra'ter, *n.*  
 ra'ting, *a.*

rat'ify, *v.*  
 rat'ified, *a.*  
 rat'ifying, *a.*  
 ratifica'tion, *n.*  
 rat'ifier, *n.*

\* Enravish, to throw into ecstasy, to transport with delight.

† Ereption, a snatching or taking away by force.

‡ Rap, to strike with a quick smart blow ; to seize and bear away,—as the mind or thought.

§ Rape, a seizing by violence.

|| Rapid, very swift or quick.

†† Rapier, a small sword used only in thrusting.

\*\* Rapine, the act of plundering ; violence, force.

††† Rapture, transport, ecstasy, violence of a pleasing passion, extreme joy or pleasure.

†† Ravage, to spoil, plunder, pillage, or sack ; spoil, ruin, waste.

§§ Rave, to wander in mind or intellect, to be delirious or wild ; to utter furious exclamations.

||| Ravish, to seize and carry away by violence ; to have carnal knowledge of a woman by force and against her consent ; to bear away with joy or delight ; to delight to ecstasy.

†††† Gastroraphy, the operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen.

\*\*\* Rareeshow, a show carried in a box.

*ra'tio*, *n.*  
*ra'tiocinate*, *v.*  
*ratiocina'tion*, *n.*  
*ratioc'inative*, *a.*  
*\*ra'tion*, *n.*  
*†rationa'le*, *n.*  
*ra'tional*, *a. & n.*  
*ra'tionally*, *ad.*  
*ra'tionalness*, *n.*

*ra'tionalism*, *n.*  
*ra'tionalist*, *n.*  
*rational'ity*, *n.*  
*rea'son*, *n. & v.*  
*rea'soner*, *n.*  
*rea'sonable*, *a.*  
*rea'sonably*, *ad.*  
*rea'sonableness*, *n.*

*rea'soning*, *n. & a.*  
*rea'sonless*, *a.*  
*underrate'*, *v.*  
*un'derrate*, *n.*  
*unrea'sonable*, *a.*  
*unrea'sonably*, *ad.*  
*unrea'sonableness*, *n.*  
*unrea'soned*, *a.*

**RAUC-US**, *a.* hoarse, harsh—*rau'city*, *n.* *rau'cous*, *a.*

**RECENS**, *nt-is*, *a.* new, fresh, newly or lately made or done.

*re'cency*, *n.*                      *re'cently*, *ad.*                      *re'centness*, *n.*  
*re'cent*, *a.*

**RECIPROC-US**, *a.* (à re & capio), going backward and forward, alternate, mutual.

*recip'rocal*, *a. & n.*                      *recip'rocate*, *v.*                      *reciproca'tion*, *n.*  
*recip'rocally*, *ad.*                      *recip'rocated*, *a.*                      *reciproc'ity*, *n.*  
*recip'rocalness*, *n.*                      *recip'rocating*, *a.*

**RECONDIT-US**, *a.* (à con & do), hidden, abstruse. (See *Datus*.)

**REGN-UM**, *n. 2.* (à rego), a kingdom. (See *Rego*.)

**REG-O**, *rectum*, *v. 3.* to rule or govern: as, correct', to make right or set right, to amend; *rec'tor*, a governor; *rect'angle*, a figure of four right angles; *rec'tify*, to make right; *re'gion*, a district under one ruler, a country; *re'gal*, belonging to a king; *rex*, a king.

†arrect', or	correct'ive, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	direct'ing, <i>a.</i>
arrect'ed, <i>a.</i>	correct'ly, <i>ad.</i>	direc'tion, <i>n.</i>
contraregular'ity, <i>n.</i>	correct'ness, <i>n.</i>	direct'ive, <i>a.</i>
correct', <i>v. &amp; a.</i>	correct'or, <i>n.</i>	direct'ly, <i>ad.</i>
correct'ed, <i>a.</i>	§cor'rigible, <i>a.</i>	direct'ness, <i>n.</i>
correct'ing, <i>a.</i>	cor'rigibleness, <i>n.</i>	direct'or, <i>n.</i>
correc'tion, <i>n.</i>	direct', <i>a. &amp; v.</i>	direct'ress, or
correc'tional, <i>a.</i>	direct'ed, <i>a.</i>	direct'rix, <i>n.</i>
correc'tioner, <i>n.</i>	direct'er, <i>n.</i>	direct'ory, <i>n. &amp; a.</i>

\* *Ration*, a portion or fixed allowance of provisions for each soldier, and for his horse; proportional allowance.

† *Rationale* (Fr.) a detail with reasons; a series of reasons assigned.

‡ *Arrect*, erect, attentive,—as a person listening.

§ *Corrigible*, that may be set right, amended, or reformed; punishable.

|| *Direct*, straight, right.—It is opposed to crooked, winding, oblique. It is also opposed to refracted,—as a direct ray of light. Open, plain, express; to point or aim in a straight line; to point, to regulate, to guide, or lead; to order. *Direct* is a softer term than *command*.

directo'rial, *a.*  
 \*erect', *a. & v.*  
 erect'able, *a.*  
 erect'ed, *a.*  
 erect'er, *n.*  
 erect'ing, *a.*  
 erect'ion, *n.*  
 erect'ly, *ad.*  
 erect'ness, *n.*  
 erect'ive, *a.*  
 erect'or, *n.*  
 extrareg'ular, *a.*  
 incorrect', *a.*  
 incorrect'ly, *ad.*  
 incorrect'ness, *n.*  
 incorrec'tion, *n.*  
 incor'rigible, *a.*  
 incor'rigibly, *ad.*  
 incor'rigibleness, *n.*  
 incor'rigibil'ity, *n.*  
 indirect', *a.*  
 indirect'ly, *ad.*  
 indirect'ness, *n.*  
 indirec'tion, *n.*  
 †interreg'num, or  
 interreign', *n.*

†in'terrex, *n.*  
 irreg'ular, *a.*  
 irreg'ularly, *ad.*  
 irregular'ity, *n.*  
 irreg'ulate, *v.*  
 misdirect', *v.*  
 rect'angle, *n. & a.*  
 rectan'gled, *a.*  
 rect'an'gular, *a.*  
 rectan'gularly, *ad.*  
 rec'tify, *v.*  
 rec'tifiable, *a.*  
 rec'tified, *a.*  
 rec'tifier, *n.*  
 rec'tifying, *a.*  
 rectifica'tion, *n.*  
 rectilin'eal, or  
 rectilin'ear, *a.*  
 †rec'titude, *n.*  
 †rec'tor, *n.*  
 \*\*rec'tory, *n.*  
 rec'torship, *n.*  
 recto'rial, *a.*  
 rec'toral, *a.*  
 ††rec'tress, or  
 rec'trix, *n.*

††rec'tum, *n.*  
 re'gal, *a. & n.*  
 re'gally, *ad.*  
 regal'ity, *n.*  
 §§rega'lia, *n.*  
 re'gency, *n.*  
 †††re'gent, *a. & n.*  
 re'gentess, *n.*  
 re'gentship, *n.*  
 reg'ible, *a.*  
 †††reg'icide, *n.*  
 \*\*\*reg'imen, *n.*  
 †††reg'iment, *n.*  
 regiment'al, *a.*  
 †††regiment'als, *n.*  
 regiment'ed, *a.*  
 re'gion, *n.*  
 reg'nant, *a.*  
 §§§reg'ula', *a. & n.*  
 reg'ularly, *ad.*  
 regular'ity, *n.*  
 reg'ulate, *v.*  
 reg'ulated, *a.*  
 reg'ulating, *a.*  
 regula'tion, *n.*  
 regula'tor, *n.*

\* *Erect*, upright, or in a perpendicular posture; upright and firm, bold; raised, stretched, intent; to raise and set *upright*; to raise, to set up, to build, to found, to form, to elevate.

† *Interregnum*, the time in which a throne is vacant, between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor.

‡ *Interrex*, a *regent*, a magistrate that *governs*, during an interregnum:

§ *Rectilineal*, right-lined, straight.

|| *Rectitude*, rightness of principle or practice; uprightness of mind; exact conformity to truth.

†† *Rector*, a *ruler* or *governor*; in Scotland, the head master of a principal school; in England, a clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the tithes, &c.; or the parson of an unimpropriated parish.

\*\* *Rectory*, a parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes; a rector's mansion.

†† *Rectress*, a *governess*.

†† *Rectum*, in anatomy, the third and last of the large intestines.

§§ *Regalia*, ensigns of *royalty*, or insignia of a *king*; the apparatus of a coronation,—as, the crown, sceptre, &c.

||| *Regent*, a *governor*, a *ruler*; one who *governs* a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the *king*.

††† *Regicide*, one who kills a *king*; the killing or murder of a *king*.

\*\*\* *Regimen*, *regulation* of diet.

††† *Regiment*, formerly *rule*, or mode of *ruling*; a body of soldiers under the command of one colonel, consisting of usually from eight to ten companies.

††† *Regimentals*, the uniform dress of a *regiment*.

§§§ *Regular*, agreeable to *rule*.

\**reg'ulus*, *n.*  
*reg'uline*, *a.*  
*reg'ulize*, *v.*  
*reign*, *v.* & *n.*  
*reign'ing*, *n.* & *a.*  
*rex*, *n.*  
*right*, *a.* *ad.* *n.* & *v.*  
*right'ed*, *a.*  
*right'ing*, *a.*  
*right'ly*, *ad.*  
*right'ness*, *n.*

*ri'ghteous*, *a.*  
*ri'ghteously*, *ad.*  
*ri'ghteousness*, *n.*  
*right'ful*, *a.*  
*right'fully*, *ad.*  
*right'fulness*, *n.*  
*rule*, *n.* & *v.*  
*rul'ed*, *a.*  
*rul'er*, *n.*  
*rul'ing*, *a.*  
*subrect'or*, *n.*

*uncorrect'ed*, *a.*  
*uncor'rigible*, *a.*  
*undirect'ed*, *a.*  
*unrect'ified*, *a.*  
*unri'ghteous*, *a.*  
*unri'ghteously*, *ad.*  
*unri'ghteousness*, *n.*  
*unright'ful*, *a.*  
*upright'ly*, *a.*  
*upright'ly*, *ad.*  
*upright'ness*, *n.*

REM-US, *m.* 2. *an oar.*

*quad'rime*, *n.*

*quin'quereme*, *n.*

†*tri'reme*, *n.*

REND-RE, *v.* (Fr. à reddo, of *re* & *do*), to give back, to render, to restore, to give.

*ren'der*, *n.* & *v.*  
*ren'derable*, *a.*  
*ren'dered*, *a.*  
*ren'dering*, *a.* & *n.*

‡*ren'dezvous*, *n.* & *v.*  
*ren'dezvousing*, *a.*  
*ren'dible*, *a.*  
*renditi'on*, *n.*

*surren'der*, *v.* & *n.*  
*surren'dered*, *a.*  
*surren'dering*, *a.*

REN-ES, *m.* 3. *the reins, kidneys.*

*reins*, *n.*

*re'nal*, *a.*

*suprare'nal*, *a.*

REPT-UM, (*repo*, to creep), to creep: as, *rep'tile*, a creeping animal; *re'pent*, creeping.

§*irreptiti'ous*, *a.*  
 ||*obrep'tion*, *n.*  
*obrep'titi'ous*, *a.*  
*re'pent*, *a.*

*rep'tile*, *a.* & *n.*  
*subrep'tion*, or  
*surrep'tion*, *n.*

*subreptiti'ous*, or  
*surreptiti'ous*, *n.*  
*surreptiti'ously*, *ad.*

RES, *f.* 5. *a thing*: as, *re'al*, relating to *things*, true.

*re'al*, *a.*  
*re'ally*, *ad.*  
*re'alist*, *n.*

*real'ity*, *n.*  
*re'alize*, *v.*  
*realiza'tion*, *n.*

*re'alized*, *a.*  
*re'alizing*, *a.*

RET-E, *n.* 3. *a net*: as, *retic'ulate*, *netted*, like a *net* or *net-work*.

¶*ret'icle*, or

*ret'icule*, *n.*

*retic'ular*, *a.*

\* *Regulus*, the finer or pure part of metals, which, in the melting of ores, falls to the bottom of the crucible.

† *Trireme*, a galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of *oars* on a side.

‡ *Rendezvous* (literally, *render* or *convey yourselves*, repair to a place), the place where troops assemble, a meeting.

§ *Irreptitious*, creeping in, encroaching.

|| *Obreption*, the act of *creeping* on with secrecy or by surprise.

¶ *Reticle* or *Reticule*, literally, a small *net*; a lady's small bag; a contrivance to measure the quantity of an eclipse, a kind of micrometer.

retic'ulate, or  
retic'ulated, a.

reticula'tion, n.  
\*ret'iform, a.

†ret'ina, n.

REX, rég-is, m. 3. (à rego), a king. (See Rego.)

RHAPT-O (ῥαπτω), to sew or stitch, to unite.

†rhap'sody, n.  
rhap'sodist, n.

rhapsod'ic, a.

rhapsod'ical, a.

RHE-O (ῥεω), to flow; to speak: as, rheum, a flow of watery matter

‡catarr'h, n.

catar'rh'al, a.

catar'rhous, a.

‖chol'era-morbus, n.

‡diarrhe'a, n.

diarrhet'ic, a.

\*\*gonorrh'e'a, n.

hem'orrhage, or

hem'orrhagy, n.

hemorrhag'ic, a.

hem'orrhoids, or

em'eroids, n.

hemorrhoid'al, a.

††res'in, n.

resinif'erous, a.

res'ini-form, a.

res'inous, a.

res'inously, ad.

res'inousness, n.

††res'ino-electric, a.

‡‡res'ino-extractive, a.

‖‖rhet'oric, n.

rhetor'icate, v.

rhetorica'tion, n.

rhetor'ical, a.

rhetor'ically, ad.

rhetorici'an, n.

rhet'orize, v.

rheum, n.

rheu'my, a.

rheumat'ic, a.

‡‡rheu'matism, n.

\*\*\*Rhine, n.

\* Retiform, having the form of a net.

† Retina, one of the coats of the eye like a net, being an expansion of the optic nerve over the bottom of the eye, where the sense of vision is first received.

‡ Rhapsody, see p. 271.

‡ Catarrh, a kind of cold; a defluxion or increased secretion of mucus from the membranes of the nose, fauces, and bronchiæ, with fever, sneezing, cough, thirst, lassitude, and loss of appetite, and sometimes an entire loss of taste. An epidemic catarrh is called influenza.

‖ Cholera-morbus, said to be a sudden evacuation of bile upwards and downwards. See p. 248.

‡ Diarrhea, literally, a flowing through; a purging or flux; a frequent and copious evacuation of excrement by stool.

\*\* Gonorrhea (à γονος, gonos, semen), a morbid discharge or flux in venereal complaints.

†† Resin, an inflammable substance, hard when cool, but viscid when heated, exsuding in a fluid state from certain kinds of trees,—as pine, either spontaneously or by incision. Resins differ from gums, which are vegetable mucilage.

‡† Resino-electric, containing or exhibiting negative electricity, or that kind which is produced by the friction of resinous substances.

‡‡ Resino-extractive, designating extractive matter in which resin predominates.

‖‖ Rhetoric, the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force; the power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms. We speak of the rhetoric of the tongue, and the rhetoric of the heart and eyes.

‡‡ Rheumatism, a painful disease affecting the muscles and joints of the human body, chiefly the larger joints, as the hips, knees, shoulders, &c. so called, because the ancients supposed the disease to proceed from a defluxion of humours.

\*\*\* Rhine, a large river in Europe, rising in the Rætian Alps, and dividing Germany from France, falls into the German Sea. Its course is about 700 miles.

**RHIN** ('ρῑν), *the nose*—\**rhinoc'eros*, *n.* *rhinoce'rial*, *a.*

**RHOMB-OS** ('ρομβος, ἀ 'ρεμβω, *to turn or whirl round, to wander*), *a whirling wind; a rhomb.*

birhomboid'al, <i>a.</i>	†rhomb'o, <i>n.</i>	rhomboid'al, <i>a.</i>
†rhomb, <i>n.</i>	rhomb'oid, <i>n.</i>	trirhomboid'al, <i>a.</i>
rhomb'ic, <i>a.</i>		

**RHYTHM-OS** ('ρυθμος, ἀ 'ρεω, *to flow*), *measured movement, measure of time or harmony in poetry or music.*

rhime, <i>or</i>	rhy'mist, <i>n.</i>	rythm, <i>n.</i>
rhyme, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	rhy'mister, <i>n.</i>	ryth'mus, <i>n.</i>
rhyme'less, <i>a.</i>	rhy'mic, <i>a.</i>	ryth'mical, <i>or</i>
rhy'mer, <i>n.</i>	†rhythm, <i>or</i>	ryth'mic'al, <i>a.</i>

**RIDE-ο**, risum, *v.* 2. *to laugh; to mock*: as, deride', *to laugh at in contempt, to mock*; rid'icule, *contemptuous laughter.*

arride', <i>v.</i>	deri'sive, <i>a.</i>	rid'iculing, <i>a.</i>
arrisi'on, <i>n.</i>	deri'sively, <i>ad.</i>	†ridic'ulous, <i>a.</i>
deride', <i>v.</i>	*deri'sory, <i>a.</i>	ridic'ulously, <i>ad.</i>
deri'ded, <i>a.</i>	irisi'on, <i>n.</i>	ridic'ulousness, <i>n.</i>
deri'der, <i>n.</i>	rid'icule, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	**ris'ible, <i>a.</i>
deri'ding, <i>a.</i>	rid'iculed, <i>a.</i>	risibil'ity, <i>n.</i>
deri'dingly, <i>ad.</i>	rid'iculer, <i>n.</i>	unridic'ulous, <i>a.</i>
derisi'on, <i>n.</i>		

**RIG-EO**, *v.* 2. *to be cold or chill; to be stiff*: as, rig'id, *stiff, not easily bent, strict.*

rig'id, <i>a.</i>	rig'id'ity, <i>n.</i>	rig'orously, <i>ad.</i>
rig'idly, <i>ad.</i>	††rig'or, <i>n.</i>	rig'orously, <i>n.</i>
rig'idness, <i>n.</i>	rig'orous, <i>a.</i>	

\* *Rhinoceros*, a genus of quadrupeds of two species, one of which, the *unicorn*, has a single horn growing almost erect from the nose. This animal, when full grown, is said to be twelve feet in length. There is another species with horns, the *bicornis*. They are natives of Asia and Africa.

† *Rhomb*, literally, a deviating square; in geometry, an oblique-angled parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and parallel, but the angles unequal, two of the angles being obtuse, and two acute. It consists of two equal and right cones united at the base.

‡ *Rhomb*, a fish of the turbot kind.

§ *Rhythm* or *Rhythmus*, metre, verse, number. *Rhythm* is successive motion subject to certain properties; in music, variety in the movement as to quickness or slowness, or length and shortness of the notes; in poetry, relative duration of the moments employed in pronouncing the syllables of a verse.

|| *Irrision*, the act of laughing at another.

†† *Ridiculous*, that may justly excite laughter with contempt,—as, a fop and a dandy are *ridiculous* in their dress. \*\* *Risible*, that may excite laughter.

†† *Rigor*, stiffness, rigidity; stiffness of opinion or temper, severity, sternness; severity of life. *austeritv*: strictness, exactness without allowance, latitude or indulgence.



**Rig**-o, *rigatum*, v. 1. *to water a field or the like; to wet or moisten*: as, *ir'rigate, to water, to moisten*.

*ir'rigate*, v.  
*ir'rigated*, a.

*ir'rigating*, a.  
\**irriga'tion*, n.

†*irrig'uous*, a.  
*riga'tion*, n.

**Rit**-us, *m.* 4. *a rite or ceremony*.

*rite*, n.

*rit'ual*, a. & n.

*rit'ualist*, n.

**Riv**-us, *m.* 2. *stream of water, a river*: as, *corri'vation*, the running of different streams into one; *derive'*, to draw from any thing, as a source or origin.

†*arrive'*, v.

*arri'val*, n.

*arri'ving*, a.

*co-ri'val*, or

*corri'val*, n. a. & v.

*corri'valry*, n.

*corri'valship*, n.

*cor'rivate*, v.

*corri'vation*, n.

*derive'*, v.

*deri'vable*, a.

*deri'ved*, a.

*deri'ver*, n.

*deri'ving*, a.

‡*deri'vate*, n.

*deriva'tion*, n.

*deriv'ative*, a. & n.

*deriv'atively*, ad.

*misderi've*, v.

*outri'val*, v.

*rill*, n.

*rill'et*, n.

||*ri'val*, n. a. & v.

*ri'valry*, n.

*ri'valship*, n.

*river*, n.

*river-god*, n.

*river-horse*, n.

*riverlet*, n.

*unarri'ved*, a.

*underi'ved*, a.

*unri'valled*, a.

**Robur**, *or-is*, *n.* 3. *oak; strength*: as, *rob'orant*, *strengthening*; *robo'reous*, made of oak.

*corrob'orate*, v.

*corrob'orant*, a. & n.

*corrob'orated*, a.

*corrob'orating*, a.

*corrobora'tion*, n.

*corrob'orative*, a. & n.

*rob'orant*, a. & n.

*robora'tion*, n.

*robo'reous*, a.

*robust'*, a.

*robust'ness*, n.

*robust'itious*, a.

**Rod**-o, *rosum*, v. 3. *to gnaw, to eat or wear away*: as, *corrode'*, to eat or wear away by degrees; *corro'sive*, eating, wearing away; *erode'*, to eat out or away.

*arrode'*, v.

*arro'sion*, n.

*corrode'*, v.

*corro'ded*, a.

*corro'dent*, a. & n.

*corro'ding*, a.

*corro'dible*, or

*corro'sible*, a.

*corrodibil'ity*, or

*corrosibil'ity*, n.

*corro'sibleness*, n.

*corro'sion*, n.

*corro'sive*, a. n. & v.

*corro'sively*, ad.

*corro'siveness*, n.

\* *Irrigation or rigation*, the act of watering or moistening; in agriculture, the operation of causing water to flow over lands, for nourishing plants, &c.

† *Irriguous*, watered, watery, moist, dewy.

‡ *Arrive*, literally, to come to the shore or bank; hence, to come to or reach in progress by water,—followed by at; to come to or reach by travelling on land; to reach a point by progressive motion,—like the flow of a river.

§ *Derivate*, a word derived from another.

|| *Rival*, one who is in pursuit of the same object as another, a competitor,—originally so called, it is said, from the frequent contentions of proprietors whose lands were separated by a common brook.

erode', v.  
ero'ded, a.

ero'ding, a.  
erose', a.

ero'sion, n.

**Rog-o**, rogatum, v. 1. *to ask, to request*: as, der'ogate, *to ask from, to take away, to detract*; inter'rogate, *to question, to examine by asking questions*.

ab'rogable, a.

der'ogately, ad.

† prerog'ative, n.

\*ab'rogate, v. & a.

der'ogating, a.

prerog'ative, a.

ab'rogated, a.

deroga'tion, n.

‡ prorogue', v.

ab'rogating, a.

der'ogative, or

proroga'tion, n.

abroga'tion, n.

der'ogatory, a.

reinter'rogate, v.

ar'rogance, n.

der'ogatorily, ad.

|| roga'tion, n.

ar'rogancy, n.

der'ogatoriness, n.

¶ roga'tion-week, n.

ar'rogant, a.

†er'ogate, v.

\*\*superer'ogate, v.

ar'rogantly, ad.

eroga'tion, n.

superer'ogant, a.

ar'rogantness, n.

inter'rogate, v. & n.

supereroga'tion, n.

ar'rogate, v.

inter'rogated, a.

supererog'ative, a.

ar'rogated, a.

inter'rogating, a.

supererog'atory, a.

ar'rogating, a.

interroga'tion, n.

†† sur'rogate, n. & v.

arroga'tion, n.

inter'rogative, a. & n.

surroga'tion, n.

ar'rogative, a.

inter'rogatively, ad.

unab'rogate, v.

der'ogate, v. & a.

inter'rogator, n.

unab'rogated, a.

der'ogated, a.

inter'rogatory, a. & n.

under'ogatory, a.

**ROME** (Ρωμη), *strength, power; the capital of Italy, where the Pope resides*.

Rome, n.

††ro'manize, v.

‡‡ Rom'ulus, n.

Ro'man, n. & a.

ro'manized, a.

Re'mus, n.

ro'manism, n.

ro'mish, a.

unro'manized, a.

ro'manist, n.

ro'mist, n.

\* *Abrogate*, literally, *to ask or propose from; to repeal, to annul by an authoritative act*,—applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of established customs, &c.

† *Erogation*, the act of giving or bestowing.

‡ *Prerogative*, literally, *an asking or demanding before, an exclusive or peculiar privilege*. It is the prerogative of a father to govern his children.

§ *Prorogue*, literally, *to ask or propose forward; to protract, to prolong; to defer, to delay*; to continue the parliament from one session to another. Parliament is prorogued by the king's authority, either by the Lord Chancellor, in his Majesty's presence, or by commission, or by proclamation.

|| *Rogation*, asking, supplication, litany; in Roman jurisprudence, the demand by the consuls or tribunes, of a law to be passed by the people.

¶ *Rogation-week*, the second week before Whitsunday, thus called from the three fasts observed therein.

\*\* *Supererogate*, to do more than duty requires.

†† *Surrogate*, a deputy, a delegate, a substitute; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor.

‡‡ *Romanize*, to latinize, to fill with Latin words or modes of speech; to convert to the Roman Catholic religion, or to papistical opinions.

§§ *Romulus*, the founder and first king of Rome. *Remus*, his twin-brother, was slain by him in a contest, which happened between the two brothers about building a city.

**ROPAL-ON** (ροπαλον), *a chub*—*ropal'ic, a.*

**Ros, rōr-is, m. 3.** *dew*: as, *ro'ral, ro'rid, or ros'cid, of dew*; *rorif'erous, producing dew.*

<i>ro'ral, a.</i>	<i>rorif'erous, a.</i>	<i>ro'rid, a.</i>
<i>*rorat'ion, n.</i>	<i>†rorif'luent, a.</i>	<i>ros'cid, a.</i>

**Ros-A, f. 1.** *a rose*: as, *ro'seal, like a rose in smell or colour*; *rosa'ceous, rose-like.*

<i>rose, n.</i>	<i>†ro'seate, a.</i>	<i>§ro'sary, n.</i>
<i>ro'sed, a.</i>	<i>ro'sy, a.</i>	<i>rosa'ceous, a.</i>
<i>ro'seal, a.</i>		

**ROSTR-UM, n. 2.** *the beak of a bird, or of a ship*; *a pulpit or tribunal*: as, *ros'trate, beaked.*

<i>  biros'trate, or</i>	<i>¶ros'trum, n.</i>	<i>ros'trate, or</i>
<i>biros'trated, a.</i>	<i>ros'tral, a.</i>	<i>ros'trated, a.</i>

**ROT-A, f. 1.** *a wheel*: as, *circumro'tary, turning, rolling, or whirling round*; *ro'tate, wheel-shaped.*

<i>circumrota'tion, n.</i>	<i>ro'tate, a.</i>	<i>***rotund', a.</i>
<i>circumro'tatory, or</i>	<i>††ro'tated, a.</i>	<i>rotundifo'lious, a.</i>
<i>circumro'tary, a.</i>	<i>§§rota'tion, n.</i>	<i>rotun'dity, n.</i>
<i>**ro'ta, n.</i>	<i>ro'tative, a.</i>	<i>†††rotun'do, n.</i>
<i>††ro'tary, a.</i>	<i>   rota'tor, n.</i>	<i>†††routine', n.</i>
<i>ro'tatory, a.</i>	<i>¶¶rote, n.</i>	

**Roy for Roi, m. (Fr.)** *a king*: as, *roy'al, pertaining to a king.*

<i>pom'eroy, or</i>	<i>roy'al, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>roy'alism, n.</i>
<i>pomeroy'al, n.</i>	<i>roy'ally, ad.</i>	<i>roy'alist, n.</i>

\* *Roration, a falling of dew.*

† *Rorifluent, flowing with dew.*

† *Roseate, rosy, blooming, of a rose colour.*

§ *Rosary, a bed of roses, or place where roses grow*; a chaplet; a string of beads used by Roman Catholics, on which they count their prayers.

|| *Birostrate or Birostrated, having a double beak, or process resembling a beak.*

¶ *Rostrum, the beak or bill of a bird, a beak or head of a ship*; in ancient Rome, a scaffold or elevated place in the forum adorned with the *beaks* of the ships taken from Antium, a maritime town of Italy, where orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, &c. were delivered.

\*\* *Rota, an ecclesiastical court of Rome.*

†† *Rotary, turning, as a wheel on its axis.*

†† *Rotated, turned round, as a wheel.*

§§ *Rotation, a wheeling, vicissitude.*

||| *Rotator, that which gives a circular or rolling motion*; a muscle producing a rolling motion.

¶¶ *Rote, properly, a round of words*; words repeated over and over without attention to sense

\*\*\* *Rotund, round, circular.*

††† *Rotundo, a round building.*

††† *Routine, a round of business.*

# RUB

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# RUI

roy'alize, v.  
\*roy'alty, n.

unroy'al, a.  
†vice'roy, n.

vice'royship, n.  
vicero'y'alty, n.

**RUBER**, -bri, a. *red, ruddy*: as, erubes'cence, a becoming red, redness; ru'bied, red as a ruby; ru'bric or ru'bri-cal, red; ru'bricate, to mark with red.

erubes'cence, n.

†ru'bicund, a.

ru'biform, a.

erubes'cency, n.

rubicund'ity, n.

\*\*ru'bric, a. n. & v.

erubes'cent, a.

ru'bied, a.

††ru'brical, a.

†ru'befacient, a. & n.

ru'bify, v.

ru'bricate, v. & a.

‡ru'bellite, n.

rubif'ic, a.

ru'bricated, a.

rubes'cent, a.

rubifica'tion, n.

††ru'by, n. & a.

||ru'bican, a.

**RUCT-ŪS**, m. 4. a *belch* or *belching*.

eruct', v.

‡eructa'tion, n.

ructa'tion, n.

eruct'ate, v.

**RUD-IS**, a. *unwrought, untaught, ignorant, rude*.

|||er'udite, a.

rude, a.

\*\*\*ru'diment, n.

†††eruditi'on, n.

rude'ly, ad.

rudimen'tal, a.

**RUF-ŪS**, a. *reddish, yellowish red*—†††rufes'cent, a. ru'fous, a.

**RUG-A**, f. 1. a *wrinkle*: as, cor'rugate, to *wrinkle*.

cor'rugate, v. & a.

corruga'tion, n.

ru'gose, a.

cor'rugated, a.

†††cor'rugator, n.

ru'gous, a.

cor'rugating, a.

cor'rugant, a.

rugos'ity, n.

**RUIN-A**, f. 1. (a ruo, v. 3. to *fall down*), a *downfall, fall*.

\* *Royalty, kingship, the character, state, or office of a king; rights of a king, prerogatives; Royalties, plur. emblems of royalty, regalia.*

† *Viceroy, literally, one instead of a king; the governor of a kingdom or country, who rules in the name of the king with regal authority, as the king's substitute.*

‡ *Rubefacient, in medicine, a substance or external application which excites redness of the skin; making red.*

§ *Rubellite, a silicious mineral of a red colour of various shades.*

|| *Rubican, colour of a horse, is a bay, sorrel, or black, with a light-grey or white upon the flanks, but the grey or white not predominant there.*

†† *Rubicund, inclining to redness.*

\*\* *Rubric, directions in law and prayer books, printed formerly in red ink.*

††† *Rubrical, placed in rubrics.*

‡† *Ruby, a precious stone of a red colour.*

§§ *Eruclation or Ructation, the act of belching wind from the stomach.*

||| *Erudite, taught, learned.*

††† *Erudition, learning, knowledge gained by study, or from books and instruction, particularly learning in literature, as distinct from the sciences,—as in history, antiquity and languages.*

\*\*\* *Rudiment, a first principle or element; that which is to be first learnt.*

†††† *Rufescent, tinged with red.*

‡††† *Corrugator, a muscle which contracts the skin of the forehead into wrinkles.*

*ing*: as, *ru'iniform*, having the appearance of *ruins*, *ruina'tion*, subversion, overthrow, (now only a colloquial term.)

*ru'in*, *n.* & *v.*  
*ruina'tion*, *n.*  
*ru'ined*, *a.*

*ru'iner*, *n.*  
*ru'iniform*, *a.*  
*ru'ining*, *a.*

*ru'inous*, *a.*  
*ru'inously*, *ad.*  
*ru'inousness*, *n.*

**RUMEN**, *in-is*, *n.* 3. *the cud*: as, *ru'minate*, to chew the *cud*, to muse on, to meditate over and over again.

*ru'minant*, *a.* & *n.*  
*ru'minate*, *v.*  
*ru'minated*, *a.*

*ru'minating*, *a.*  
*rumina'tion*, *n.*

*rumina'tor*, *n.*  
*unru'minated*, *a.*

**RUMOR**, *m.* 3. *a common or flying report.*

*ru'mor*, *n.* & *v.*  
*ru'mored*, *a.*

*ru'morer*, *n.*

*ru'moring*, *a.*

**RUNCIN**-*a*, *f.* 1. *a saw*—\**run'cinate*, *a.*

**RUPT**-*um*, *sup.* (a *rumpo*, *v.* 3. *to break*), *to break, to burst* as, *abrupt'*, *broken off* or *short*, *craggy*, a sudden *break-ing off*; *disrup'tion*, a *rending* or *bursting asunder*; *erup'tion*, a violent *breaking* or *bursting out* or *forth*; *irrup'tion*, a *bursting in*.

*abrupt'*, *a.*  
*abrupt'ly*, *ad.*  
*abrupt'ness*, *n.*  
*abrup'tion*, *n.*

† *bank'rupt*, *n.* *a.* & *v.*

*bank'rupted*, *a.*  
*bank'rupting*, *a.*  
*bank'ruptcy*, *n.*

‡ *corrupt'*, *v.* & *a.*

*corrupt'ed*, *a.*  
*corrupt'er*, *n.*  
*corrupt'ing*, *n.* & *a.*  
*corrupt'ress*, *n.*

*corrupt'ible*, *a.* & *n.*  
*corrupt'ibly*, *ad.*  
*corrupt'ibleness*, *n.*  
*corruptibil'ity*, *n.*

*corrup'tion*, *n.*

*corrupt'ive*, *a.*  
*corrupt'less*, *a.*  
*corrupt'ly*, *ad.*

*corrupt'ness*, *n.*

*disrupt'*, *a.*  
*disrup'tion*, or  
*dirup'tion*, *n.*

§ *disrup'ture*, *v.*

*disrup'tured*, *a.*  
*disrup'turing*, *a.*  
*erupt'*, *v.*

*erup'tion*, *n.*

*erupt'ive*, *a.*

*incorrupt'*, or

*incorrupt'ed*, *a.*

*incorrupt'ible*, *a.*

*incorrupt'ibleness*, *n.*

*incorruptibil'ity*, *n.*

*incorruption*, *n.*

*incorrupt'ive*, *a.*

*incorrupt'ness*, *n.*

\* *Runcinate*, resembling the teeth of a double *saw*, lion-toothed,—applied to leaves.

† *Bankrupt*, *bank-broken*, a trader who fails or becomes unable to pay his just debts; an insolvent trader; in strictness, no person but a trader can be a *bank-rupt*. *Bankruptcy* is applied to merchants and traders; *insolvency*, to other persons.

‡ *Corrupt*, to break, separate, or dissolve; to change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to vitiate or deprave, to change from good to bad; to pervert.

§ *Disrupture*, to rend, to sever by tearing, breaking, or bursting, (*unnecessary, as it is synonymous with rupture.*)

\*interrupt', v. & a.  
interrupt'ed, a.  
interrupt'edly, ad.  
interrupt'er, n.  
interrupt'ing, a.  
interrupt'ion, n.  
irrup'tion, n.

irrupt'ive, n.  
prerupt', a.  
prorup'tion, n.  
rup'ture, n. & v.  
rup'tured, a.  
rup'turing, a.  
rup'tion, n.

uncorrupt', a.  
uninterrupt'ed, a.  
uninterrupt'edly, ad.  
uncorrupt'ed, a.  
uncorrupt'edness, n.  
uncorrupt'ness, n.  
uncorrupt'ible, a.

RUS, rur-is, n. 3. the country: as, ru'ral, rus'tic, belonging to the country.

ru'ral, a.  
ru'rally, ad.  
ru'ralness, n.  
ru'ralist, n.  
†ruric'olist, n.

†rurig'enous, a.  
rus'tic, n. & a.  
‡rustic'ity, n.  
rus'tical, a.  
rus'tically, ad.

rus'ticalness,  
rus'ticate, v.  
rus'ticated, a.  
rus'ticating, a.  
rustica'tion, n.

RUSS-US, a. reddish brown—rus'set, a.

S.

SABBAT-UM, n. 2. (Heb. שַׁבָּת, to cease, to rest from work), rest, the Sabbath: as, sabbat'ical, belonging to the Sabbath.

anti-sabbata'rian, n.  
& a.  
‖sabbata'rian, n. & a.  
sabbata'rianism, n.

sabbat'ic, a.  
‡sabbat'ical, a.  
sab'batism, n.  
Sab'both, n.

sab'bath-breaker, n.  
sab'bath-breaking, n.  
sab'bathless, a.

SABELLI-US, m. 2. an ancient heretic.

\*\*sabel'lian, n. & a. sabel'lianism, n.

SABUL-UM, n. 2. small sand—sab'ulous, a. sabulos'ity, n.

SACCHAR-UM, n. 2. sugar: as, sac'charine, of sugar.

\* Interrupt, to break between; to stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of any thing; to divide, to separate; also, broken; containing a chasm.—Milton.

† Ruricolist, an inhabitant of the country.

‡ Rurigenous, born in the country.

§ Rusticity, the manners or qualities of a countryman.

‖ Sabbatarian, one who observes the seventh day of the week instead of the first.

¶ Sabbatical year, in the Jewish economy, was every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest, or lie without tillage, and the year next following every seventh sabbatical year in succession, that is, every fiftieth year was the jubilee, which was also a year of rest to the lands, and a year of redemption or release, Lev. xxv.

\*\* Sabellian, a follower of Sabellius, a philosopher of Egypt, in the third century, who openly taught that there is one person only in the Godhead, and that the Word and Holy Spirit are only virtues, emanations or functions of the Deity.

*saccharif'erous, a.**sac'charine, a.**\*saccholac'tic, a.*

**SACER**, -cri, *a. sacred, holy, devoted, detestable*: as, *des'ecrate*, to divert from a *sacred* purpose; *ob'secrate*, to beseech, to entreat; *sacerdo'tal*, pertaining to *priests* or the *priesthood*; *sac'rilege*, stealing *sacred* things.

*antisacerdo'tal, a.**obsecra'tion, n.*†† *sacri'f'icant, n.*† *con'secrate, v. & a.**recon'secrate, v.**sacri'fica'tor, n.**con'secrated, a.**recon'secrated, a.**sacri'ficatory, a.**con'secrating, a.**recon'secrating, a.*†† *sac'rifice, v. & n.**consecra'tion, n.**reconsecra'tion, n.**sac'rificed, a.**con'secrator, n.**sacerdo'tal, a.**sac'rificer, n.**con'secratory, a*|| *sac'rament, n.**sacri'fic'ial, a.**des'ecrate, v.**sacrament'al, a. & n.**sac'rilege, n.**des'ecrated, a.**sacrament'ally, ad.**sacri'legious, a.**des'ecrating, a.*† *sacramenta'rian, n.**sacri'legiously, ad.**desecra'tion, n.*& *a.**sacri'legiousness, n.*† *ex'ecrate, v.*\*\* *sacrament'ary, a. & .**sacri'legist, n.**ex'ecrated, a.**sa'cred, a.*‡ *sa'crist, n.**execra'tion, n.**sa'credly, ad.**sac'ristan, n.**ex'ecrable, a.**sa'credness, n.*||| *sa'cristy, n.**ex'ecrably, ad.**sacri'fic, a.*†† *sa'rosanct, a.*§ *ex'ecratory, n.**sacri'fic'ial, a.**uncon'secrated, a.**ob'secrate, v.*

**SADDUCEES\*\*\*** (Heb.), *a sect of the Jews.*

*Sad'ducee, n.**sadduce'an, a.**sad'ducism, n.*

\* *Saccholactic*, a term in chemistry, denoting an acid obtained from the *sugar* of milk,—now called *mucic acid*.

† *Consecrate*, to make or declare to be *sacred* by certain ceremonies or rites; to appropriate to *sacred* uses; to set apart, dedicate, or devote to the service and worship of God; to canonize; to set apart and bless the elements in the Lord's Supper; to render venerable.

‡ *Execrate*, literally, to curse, to denounce evil against, or imprecate evil on; to detest utterly, to abhor, to abominate.

§ *Execratory*, a formulary of execration.

|| *Sacrament*, originally, a *sacred* oath taken by soldiers to their generals; now, a *holy* ordinance instituted by Christ,—as, the Lord's Supper, and Baptism. (See Larger Catechism, Question 162. and Short. Cat. Q. 92.)

† *Sacramentarian*, one that differs from the Romish Church in regard to the *Sacrament*, or Lord's Supper,—a word applied by the Catholics to Protestants.

\*\* *Sacramentary*, a book of the Romish Church containing all the prayers and ceremonies used in the celebration of the *Sacraments*.

†† *Sacrificant*, one who offers a *sacrifice*.

‡† *Sacrifice*, an offering made to God by killing and burning some animal upon an altar, as an acknowledgment of his power and providence, or to make atonement for sin, appease or conciliate his favour, or to express thankfulness for his benefits.

§§ *Sacrist*, *Sacristan*, an officer of the church who has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church,—now corrupted into *seston*.

||| *Sacristy*, the place where the *sacred* utensils are kept,—now called the *vestry*.

†† *Sacrosanct*, *holy*, *sacred*, *inviolable*.

\*\*\* *Sadducees* (either from the Hebrew word צַדִּיק, *justice*, or from a certain

**SAGAX**, āc-is, *a.* (ā sag-us, *a.* wise), knowing, foreseeing: as, *presage'*, to forebode, to foreshow.

*pre'sage, <i>n.</i>	presag'ed, <i>a.</i>	saga'ciousness, <i>n.</i>
presage', <i>v.</i>	presag'ing, <i>a.</i>	sagac'ity, <i>n.</i>
presag'er, <i>n.</i>	†saga'cious, <i>a.</i>	†sage, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
presage'ful, <i>a.</i>	saga'ciously, <i>ad.</i>	sage'ly, <i>ad.</i>

**SAGITT**-a, *f.* 1. an arrow: as, *sag'ittal*, of or like an arrow.

*sag'ittal*, *a.* †sagitta'rius, *n.* ‖sag'ittary, *n.* †sag'ittate, *a.*

**SAL**, *m.* 3. (ἀλς), salt; wit: as, *sal*, in chemistry, salt; *salif'erous* or *salinif'erous*, producing salt; *saline'* or *sal'nous*, consisting of salt; *salsu'ginous*, salt'ish, somewhat salt; *salt'ern*, a salt-work.

<i>sal</i> , <i>n.</i>	salifica'tion, <i>n.</i>	salt'ed, <i>a.</i>
**sala'cious, <i>a.</i>	sal'ified, <i>a.</i>	salt'er, <i>n.</i>
sala'ciously, <i>ad.</i>	sal'ifying, <i>a.</i>	salt'ern, <i>n.</i>
sala'ciousness, <i>n.</i>	saline', <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	salt'ing, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
salac'ity, <i>n.</i>	salina'tion, <i>n.</i>	salt'ish, <i>a.</i>
††sal'ad, <i>n.</i>	sal'nous, <i>a.</i>	salt'ishly, <i>ad.</i>
††sal'ary, <i>n.</i>	salin'iform, <i>a.</i>	salt'ishness, <i>n.</i>
sal'aried, <i>a.</i>	††salino-terrene, <i>a.</i>	salt'ly, <i>ad.</i>
salif'erous, or	***sal'ite, <i>v.</i>	salt'ness, <i>n.</i>
salinif'erous, <i>a.</i>	salso-ac'id, <i>a.</i>	salt'less, <i>a.</i>
‡‡sal'ify, <i>v.</i>	salsu'ginous, <i>a.</i>	salt'cot, <i>n.</i>
sal'ifiable, <i>a.</i>	salt, <i>n.</i> <i>a.</i> & <i>v.</i>	salt'-cellar, <i>n.</i>

teacher among the Jews called *Sadoc*), a sect among the Jews who denied the resurrection, a future state, and the existence of angels, Acts xxiii.

\* *Presage*, something which foreshows a future event, a prognostic; a present fact indicating something to come.

† *Sagacious*, quick of scent or of thought; acute in discernment or penetration.

‡ *Sage*, a wise man, a man of gravity and wisdom; particularly, a man venerable for years, and known as a man of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

§ *Sagittarius*, an archer; one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, which the sun enters, Nov. 22.

|| *Sagittary*, a centaur, an animal half-man, half-horse, armed with a bow and quiver.

†† *Salacious*, literally, highly excited, or prompt to leap,—like salt in the fire; lustful, lecherous.

†† *Salad*, raw herbs seasoned with salt, vinegar, &c.

‡‡ *Salary*, originally, the pay of soldiers, being partly in salt; a stated or fixed hire yearly: when the hire is monthly, weekly, or daily, it is called *pay* or *wages*.

§§ *Salify*, to form into a neutral salt, by combining an acid with an alkali, earth or metal.

||| *Salination*, the act of washing with salt-water.

††† *Salino-terrene*, denoting a compound of salt and earth.

\*\*\* *Salite*, to salt.



*salt'mine*, *n.*  
*salt'-pan*, or  
*salt'-pit*, *n.*  
*saltpe'tre*, *n.*  
*saltpe'trous*, *a.*  
*\*sauce*, *n. & v.*

*sauce'pan*, *n.*  
*†sau'cy*, *a.*  
*sau'cily*, *ad.*  
*sau'ciness*, *n.*  
*†sau'sage*, *n.*

*‡se'ason*, *n.*  
*se'asonage*, *n.*  
*se'asoner*, *n.*  
*se'asoning*, *n. & a.*  
*unsalt'ed*, *a.*

**SALEBR**—*æ*, *f.* 1. (*à salio*), *rough* or *rugged places*: as, *sal'ebrous*, *rough*, uneven—*sal'ebrous*, *a.* *salebros'ity*, *n.*

**SAL**—*io*, *saltum*, *v.* 3. *to leap*, *to jump*: as, *assail'* or *assault'*, *to leap* or *fall* upon by violence, to attack suddenly; *coun'sel*, advice; *dissil'ient*, *starting* asunder; *exult'*, *to leap* for joy, to rejoice in triumph; *resil'ient*, *leaping* or *starting* back; *sa'lient*, *leaping*, *springing*.

*assail'*, *v.*  
*assai'able*, *a.*  
*assai'ant*, *n. & a.*  
*assai'led*, *a.*  
*assai'ler*, *n.*  
*assai'ling*, *a.*  
*assault'*, *n. & v.*  
*assault'able*, *a.*  
*assault'ed*, *a.*  
*assault'er*, *n.*  
*assault'ing*, *a.*  
*||con'sul*, *n.*  
*con'sular*, *a.*  
*con'sulate*, or  
*con'sulship*, *n.*  
*†consult'*, *v. & n.*

*consult'ed*, *a.*  
*consult'et*, *n.*  
*consult'ing*, *a.*  
*consult'ative*, *a.*  
*consulta'tion*, *n.*  
*coun'sel*, *n. & v.*  
*coun'sellable*, *a.*  
*coun'selled*, *a.*  
*coun'selling*, *a.*  
*coun'sellor*, *n.*  
*coun'sellorship*, *n.*  
*\*\*des'ultory*, *a.*  
*des'ultorily*, *ad.*  
*des'ultoriness*, *n.*  
*dissil'ience*, *n.*  
*dissil'ient*, *a.*

*dissiliti'on*, *n.*  
*exult'*, *v.*  
*exult'ance*, *n.*  
*exult'ancy*, *n.*  
*exult'ant*, *a.*  
*exulta'tion*, *n.*  
*exult'ing*, *a.*  
*in'sult*, *n.*  
*††insult'*, *v.*  
*insulta'tion*, *n.*  
*insult'er*, *n.*  
*insult'ed*, *a.*  
*insult'ing*, *a. & n.*  
*insult'ingly*, *ad.*  
*††procon'sul*, *n.*  
*procon'sular*, *a.*

\* *Sauce*, a mixture eaten with food, to give it additional flavour or relish.  
 † *Saucy*, literally, shooting forward; impudent, bold to excess, rude; treating superiors with contempt.

‡ *Sausage*, a roll of meat minced small, and seasoned with salt.

§ *Season*, to mix with food any thing that gives a high relish; to give a relish to; to fit for any use by time or habit.

|| *Consul*, the chief magistrate of the ancient Roman republic, invested with regal authority for one year; now, a person commissioned by a king or state, to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative, to protect the rights, commerce, merchants and seamen of the state, and to aid the government in any commercial transactions with such foreign country.

† *Consult*, to seek or ask advice of another, followed by *with*; to take counsel together,—because, it is said, the effect is to make the parties *leap together* as it were into one opinion.

\*\* *Desultory*, *leaping*, *passing* or *moving* quickly from one thing or subject to another, without order or natural connection; unconnected.

†† *Insult*, a *leaping* on; any gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions; act or speech of insolence or contempt; to *trample* upon, to *affront*.

†† *Proconsul*, a Roman magistrate sent to a province with consular authority for one year.

procon'sulship, *n.*  
 \*resile', *v.*  
 resil'ience, *n.*  
 resil'ency, *n.*  
 resil'ient, *a.*  
 resiliti'on, *n.*  
 †result', *v.* & *r.*  
 †result'ant, *n.*  
 result'ing, *a.*

sa'lient, *a.*  
 †sal'ly, *n.* & *v.*  
 sal'lying, *a.*  
 ‖sal'mon, *n.*  
 †salt'ant, *a.*  
 salt'a'tion, *n.*  
 \*\*subsult'ive, or  
 subsult'ory, *a.*  
 subsult'orily, *ad.*

††subsult'us, *n.*  
 supersa'lience, *n.*  
 ††supersa'lient, *a.*  
 ††transil'ience, *n.*  
 transil'ency, *n.*  
 unassai'lable, *a.*  
 unassai'led, *a.*  
 unassault'ed, *a.*  
 unconsult'ed, *a.*

**SALIV**—*s*, *f.* 1. *spittle*: as, *sal'ivary*, pertaining to *saliva*.

‡‡‡sal'va, *n.*  
 sal'ival, or  
 sal'ivary, *a.*

sali'vous, *a.*  
 sal'ivate, *v.*  
 sal'ivated, *a.*

sal'ivating, *a.*  
 saliva'tion, *n.*

**SAL**—*us*, *ut-is*, *f.* 3. *safety, health*: as, *salu'brious* or *sal'u-tary*, *wholesome*; *sal'ute*, to greet, to hail; *salva'tion*, the act of *saving*; *salutif'erous*, bringing *health*.

insafe'ty, *n.*  
 insalu'brity, *n.*  
 insalu'brious, *a.*  
 insal'utary, *a.*  
 resalute', *v.*  
 resalu'ted, *a.*  
 resalu'ting, *a.*  
 safe, *a.* & *n.*  
 safe'ly, *ad.*  
 safe'ness, *n.*

safe'ty, *n.*  
 safe-con'duct, *n.*  
 safe'guard, *n.*  
 salu'brity, *n.*  
 salu'brious, *a.*  
 salu'briously, *ad.*  
 sal'utary, *a.*  
 sal'utariness, *n.*  
 salute', *v.* & *n.*  
 salu'ted, *a.*

salu'ter, *n.*  
 saluta'tion, *n.*  
 salu'tatory, *a.*  
 salutif'erous, *a.*  
 salv'able, *a.*  
 salvabil'ity, *n.*  
 †††salv'age, *n.*  
 \*\*\*salva'tion, *n.*  
 †††salv'atory, *n.*  
 †††salve, *n.* & *v.*

\* *Resile*, to start back, to fly from a purpose,—a word in Scots law to express receding from the terms of a bargain.

† *Result*, a leaping back; a consequence, a conclusion, an inference.

‡ *Resultant*, in mechanics, a force which is the combined effect of two or more forces, acting in different directions.

§ *Sally*, to issue suddenly: a spring or darting of intellect, fancy or imagination; act of levity or extravagance, a wild gaiety, a frolic.

‖ *Salmon*, a fish,—because it takes great leaps.

† *Saltant*, leaping, dancing.

\*\* *Subsultive* or *Subsultory*, leaping, bounding, moving by sudden leaps or starts, or by twitches.

†† *Subsultus*, in medicine, a twitching or convulsive motion.

‡† *Supersalient*, leaping upon.

§§ *Transilience*, a leap from thing to thing.

‖‖‖ *Saliva*, the fluid which is secreted by the salivary glands, and which serves to moisten the mouth and tongue.

††† *Salvage*, a reward allowed for saving goods from a wreck.

\*\*\* *Salvation*, in theology, the redemption of man from bondage of sin, and liability to eternal death, and the conferring on him everlasting happiness by Jesus Christ,—as, "Godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation," 2 Cor. vii. 10.

††† *Salvatory*, a place where things are preserved, a repository.

‡‡‡ *Salve*, an ointment or glutinous substance to be applied to wounds or sores; when spread on leather or cloth, it is called *plaster*; help, remedy.

\*sal'ver, *n.*†sal'vo, *n.*sa'vable, *a.*sa'vableness, *n.*save, *v.* & *ad.*sa'ved, *a.*sa'ver, *n.*sa'ving, *a.* & *n.*sa'vingly, *ad.*sa'vingness, *n.*sa'viour, *n.*†sa'vings-bank, *n.*unsalu'ted, *a.*unsal'ved, *a.*SALV-US, *a.* (à salus), *safe, sound.* (See *Salus.*)SAMARI-A, *f.* 1. (à שמר, Heb. *to preserve, to guard*), *an ancient city and country of Palestine.*‡Samar'itan, *n.* & *a.*SANCT-US, *a.* (à sancio, *v.* 4. *to ratify, to ordain*), *holy, sacred: as, saint, a person sanctified; sanc'tify, to make holy; sanc'tity, holiness.*sac'rosanct, *a.*saint, *n.* & *v.*saint'ess, *n.*saint'ed, *a.*saint'ly, *a.*saint'like, *a.*saint'ship, *n.*sanc'tify, *v.*sanc'tified, *a.*sanc'tifier, *n.*sanctifica'tion, *n.*sanc'tifying, *a.*‖sanc'timony, *n.*sanctimo'nious, *a.*sanctimo'niously, *ad.*sanctimo'niousness, *n.*†sanc'tion, *n.* & *v.*sanc'tioned, *a.*sanc'tioning, *a.*\*\*sanc'titude, *n.*sanc'tity, *n.*††sanc'tuary, *n.*††sanc'tus, *n.*unsaint', *v.*unsaint'ed, *a.*unsanc'tified, *a.*unsanc'tioned, *a.*SANGUIS, in-is, *m.* 3. *blood: as, ensan'guine, to stain with blood; sanguif'erous, conveying blood; san'guify, to produce blood.*consanguin'ity, *n.*consanguin'eous, *a.* ††cous'in, *n.*\* *Salver*, a piece of plate on which any thing is presented; supposed to be used formerly to *save* what was left.† *Salvo* (from *salvo jure*, an expression used in reserving rights), an exception, an excuse.‡ *Savings-Bank*, a bank in which the *savings* or *earnings* of the poor are deposited or put to interest for their benefit.§ *Samaritan*, pertaining to *Samaria*, the country or principal city of the ten tribes of Israel, belonging to the tribe of Ephraim, and after the captivity of those tribes, re peopled by Cuthites, &c. from Assyria or Chaldea, 2 Kings xvii.; denoting the ancient characters and alphabet used by the Hebrews.‖ *Sanctimony*, a great profession or appearance of *holiness*.† *Sanction*, *to ratify, to confirm.*\*\* *Sanctitude, holiness.*†† *Sanctuary*, a *holy* or *sacred* place; particularly among the Israelites, the most retired part of the temple at Jerusalem, called the *Holy of Holies*, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and into which no person was permitted to enter except the High Priest, and that only once a year, to intercede for the people. The same name was given to the most *sacred* part of the tabernacle, Lev. iv. Heb. ix. A house consecrated to the worship of God, a church; a place of protection, a *sacred* asylum.†† *Sanctus*, a hymn, beginning with the words, "*Holy! Holy! Holy!*"§§ *Cousin*, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; the children of brothers or sisters being usually denominated *cousins* or *cousin-germans*. In the second generation, they are called *second cousins*.

ensan'guine, *v.*  
 ensan'guined, *a.*  
 \*exsan'guious, *a.*  
 sanguif'erous, *a.*  
 san'guify, *v.*  
 san'guifier, *n.*

san'guifying, *a.*  
 sanguifica'tion, *n.*  
 sanguif'luous, *a.*  
 †san'guinary, *a.*  
 †san'guine, *a.*

san'guinely, *ad.*  
 san'guineness, *n.*  
 sanguin'eous, *a.*  
 †sanguiniv'orous, *a.*  
 †san'guisuge, *n.*

**SAN-US**, *a.* sound, in health, whole : as, san'ative, healing ;  
 san'ity, a sound state of mind.

‡insane', *a.* & *n.*  
 insane'ly, *ad.*  
 insane'ness, *n.*  
 insan'ity, *n.*  
 insan'able, *a.*

san'able, *a.*  
 san'ative, *a.*  
 san'ativeness, *n.*  
 sane, *a.*

san'ity, *n.*  
 sound, *a.*  
 sound'ly, *ad.*  
 sound'ness, *n.*

**SAPI-O**, *v.* 3. to savor or taste of ; to know, to be wise : as,  
 insip'id, tasteless, wanting spirit or life ; sap'id, tasteful :  
 sa'porous, having taste.

insip'id, *a.*  
 insip'idly, *ad.*  
 insip'idness, *n.*  
 insipid'ity, *n.*  
 \*\*insip'ience, *n.*  
 insap'ory, *a.*  
 †resip'ience, *n.*  
 sap'id, *a.*  
 sap'idness, *n.*

sapid'ity, *n.*  
 ††sa'pience, *n.*  
 sa'pient, *a.*  
 sapien'tial, *a.*  
 sa'por, *n.*  
 sa'porous, *a.*  
 saporos'ity, *n.*  
 §§saporif'ic, *a.*  
 †††sa'vor, *n.* & *v.*

sa'vorly, *a.* & *ad.*  
 sa'vory, *a.*  
 sa'vorily, *a.* & *ad.*  
 sa'voriness, *n.*  
 sa'vorless, *a.*  
 unsa'vory, *a.*  
 unsa'vorily, *ad.*  
 unsa'voriness, *n.*

**SAPO**, *ôn-is*, *m.* 3. soap : as, sapona'ceous or sap'onary,  
 soapy, resembling soap.

sapona'ceous, *a.*  
 sap'onary, *a.*

††sapon'ify, *v.*  
 saponifica'tion, *n.*

soap, *n.*  
 soa'py, *a.*

**SARA** (Arab. probably *à* سار, Heb. to remain), a desert.

\* *Exsanguious*, having no blood.

† *Sanguinary*, bloody, attended with much bloodshed ; bloodthirsty ; cruel ;  
 eager to shed blood.

‡ *Sanguine*, having the colour of blood, red ; abounding with blood, plethoric ;  
 warm, ardent ; confident.

§ *Sanguinivorous*, eating or subsisting on blood.

|| *Sanguisuge*, the blood-sucker ; a leech or horse-leech.

† *Insane*, unsound in mind or intellect, mad, deranged in mind.

\*\* *Insipience*, want of wisdom or understanding, folly, foolishness.

†† *Resipience*, properly, wisdom derived from severe experience,—hence  
 repentance.

†† *Sapience*, wisdom, sageness, knowledge.

§§ *Saporific*, producing taste.

||| *Savor*, taste or odor ; in Scripture, character or reputation ;—a sweet savor  
 denotes that which renders a thing acceptable to God, or his acceptance.  
 Hence, to smell a sweet savor, is to accept the offering or service. Gen. viii.

††† *Saponify*, to convert into soap by combination with an alkali.

\**sar'aband*, *n.**Sar'acens*, *n.*†*saracen'ic*, *a.*

**SARX**, *sarc-os* (σαρξ, σαρκος), *flesh*: as, *sar'cocele*, *a* *fleshy tumor or swelling*.

‡*anas'arca*, *n.**sarcas'tically*, *ad.*\*\**sarco'ma*, *n.*‡*anas'arcous*, *a.**sar'cocele*, *n.**sarcoph'agy*, *n.*‡*hypersarco'sis*, *n.**sarcolog'y*, *n.**sarcoph'agus*, *n.*‡*sar'casm*, *n.**sarcolog'ical*, *a.**sarcoph'agous*, *a.**sarcas'tic*, *a.*†*sarcocol'la*, *n.*††*sarcot'ic*, *a.* & *n.**sarcas'tical*, *a.*

**SATAN** (σαταν, à שָׂטָן, Heb. *an adversary, an enemy to God and man*), *the devil*.

*Sa'tan*, *n.**satan'ical*, *a.**sa'tanism*, *n.**satan'ic*, *a.**satan'ically*, *ad.**sa'tanist*, *n.*

**SATELLES**, *it-is*, *m.* 3. *a life-guard, an attendant*.

††*sat'ellite*, *n.**satellit'ious*, *a.*

**SATIR**—*a*, *f.* 1. *a poem in which vice and folly are censured*: as, *satir'ic*, *belonging to satire*.

‡‡*sat'ire*, *n.**satir'ically*, *ad.**sat'irized*, *a.**satir'ic*, *a.**sat'irist*, *n.**sat'irizing*, *a.**satir'ical*, *a.**sat'irize*, *v.*

**SATIS**, *a. enough, sufficient*: as, *sate*, *sa'tiate*, *to fill, to glut*; *sat'isfy*, *to give enough, to content*; *sat'urate*, *impregnating to the full*.

\* *Saraband*, a dance and a tune used in Spain,—said to be derived from the *Saracens*.

† *Saracenic*, pertaining to the *Saracens*, inhabitants of Arabia, a country which, in its general aspect, is a vast and arid *desert*.

‡ *Anasarca*, a species of dropsy, from a serous humor spread between the skin and the *flesh*.

§ *Hypersarcosis*, the growth of fungus or proud *flesh*.

|| *Sarcasm* (literally, a tearing or plucking off the skin), a bitter taunt or gibe. Of this we have an example in the remark of the Jews respecting Christ on the cross,—“He saved others, himself he cannot save.”

¶ *Sarcocolla*, a semi-transparent solid substance, imported from Arabia and Persia, sometimes called a gum resin,—used in healing wounds and *ulcers*.

\*\* *Sarcoma*, any *fleshy* excrescence on an animal body.

†† *Sarcotic*, in surgery, producing or generating *flesh*.

‡‡ *Satellite*, a secondary planet or moon; a small planet revolving round or attending upon a larger. In the solar system, eighteen *satellites* have been discovered: the Earth has *one*, called the Moon; Jupiter *four*, Saturn *seven*, and Herschel *six*. A follower, an obsequious attendant or dependant.

§§ *Satire* (à Satyri, *satyrs*, rural demi-gods, having the horns, ears, and feet of goats, the rest human, remarkable for their nimbleness, piercing eyes, and keen raillery), a discourse or poem, in which wickedness or folly is exposed with severity,—so called, because, in the ancient *satire*, the character of the *Satyrs*, or persons like them, were introduced. It differs from *lampoon* and *pasquinade*, in being general rather than personal.

dissat'isfy, <i>v.</i>	sa'ted, <i>a.</i>	satura'tion, <i>n.</i>
dissat'isfied, <i>a.</i>	sate'less, <i>a.</i>	supersat'urate, <i>v.</i>
dissat'isfying, <i>a.</i>	sa'tiate, <i>v. &amp; a.</i>	supersat'urated, <i>a.</i>
dissatisfac'tion, <i>n.</i>	satia'tion, <i>n.</i>	supersat'urating, <i>a.</i>
dissatisfac'tory, <i>a.</i>	*sati'ety, <i>n.</i>	supersatura'tion, <i>n.</i>
dissatisfac'torily, <i>ad.</i>	sat'isfy, <i>v.</i>	unsat'ed, <i>a.</i>
dissatisfac'toriness, <i>n.</i>	sat'isfied, <i>a.</i>	unsat'iable, <i>a.</i>
insa'tiable, <i>a.</i>	sat'isfier, <i>n.</i>	unsat'iate, <i>v.</i>
insa'tiably, <i>ad.</i>	sat'isfying, <i>a.</i>	unsat'iated, <i>a.</i>
insa'tiableness, <i>n.</i>	satisfac'tion, <i>n.</i>	unsatisfac'tory, <i>a.</i>
insa'tiate, <i>a.</i>	satisfac'tive, <i>a.</i>	unsatisfac'torily, <i>ad.</i>
insa'tiately, <i>ad.</i>	satisfac'tory, <i>a.</i>	unsatisfac'toriness, <i>n.</i>
insati'ety, <i>n.</i>	satisfac'torily, <i>ad.</i>	unsatisfac'tion, <i>n.</i>
insatisfac'tory, <i>a.</i>	satisfac'toriness, <i>n.</i>	unsat'isfiable, <i>a.</i>
insat'urable, <i>a.</i>	sat'urable, <i>a.</i>	unsat'isfied, <i>a.</i>
oversat'urate, <i>v.</i>	sat'urant, <i>a.</i>	unsat'isfiedness, <i>n.</i>
oversat'urated, <i>a.</i>	†sat'urate, <i>v.</i>	unsat'isfying, <i>a.</i>
oversat'urating, <i>a.</i>	sat'urated, <i>a.</i>	unsat'urated, <i>a.</i>
sate, <i>v.</i>	sat'urating, <i>a.</i>	

SATRAP (Pers. *à satrapης*, Gr.) a governor of a district.

†sat'rap, *n.*    sat'rapess, *n.*    ‡sat'rapy, *n.*    sat'rapal, *a.*

SATURN-US, *m.* 2. (*à satur*), an ancient heathen deity.

||Sat'urn, *n.*    \*\*saturn'ian, *a.*    ††sat'urnist, *n.*

‡saturna'lian, *n. & a.*    ††sat'urnine, *a.*    ‡‡Sat'urday, *n.*

SAXON (Sax. *reax*, a knife, sword, or dagger), a Saxon.

\* *Satiety*, properly, *fulness* of gratification, either of appetite or any sensual desire; but it usually implies *fulness* beyond desire; an *excess* of gratification which excites wearisomeness or loathing; a state of being *glutted*.

† *Saturate*, to impregnate or unite with, till no more can be received.

‡ *Satrap*, in Persia, an admiral; but more generally a *governor* of a province.

§ *Satrapy*, the government or jurisdiction of a *satrap*.

|| *Saturn* (Saturnus, quia se *saturat* annis, Cic. Nat. D. III. 24), in mythology, one of the oldest and principal deities, the son of Cœlus and Terra, (heaven and earth), king of Latium in Italy, and the father of Jupiter. (See *Lempriere's Class. Dict.*) He answers to the Greek *χρόνος*, Chronus or time. In astronomy, one of the planets of the solar system, less in magnitude than Jupiter, but more remote from the sun.

¶ *Saturnalian*, pertaining to the *Saturnalia*, or festivals celebrated in honour of Saturn, Dec. 16, 17, or 18, in which men indulged in riot without restraint,—hence loose, dissolute, sportive.

\*\* *Saturnian*, in fabulous history, pertaining to *Saturn*, whose age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his government, is called the *golden age*. Hence golden, happy; distinguished for purity, integrity, and simplicity.

†† *Saturnine*, supposed to be under the influence of *Saturn*;—hence dull, heavy, grave; not readily susceptible of excitement, phlegmatic.

‡‡ *Saturnist*, a person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament.

‡‡ *Saturday*, *Saturn's day*, the last day of the week.

* <i>Sax'on</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	† <i>sax'onism</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>sax'onist</i> , <i>n.</i>
<b>SAX-UM</b> , <i>n.</i> 2. <i>a stone or rock.</i>		
<i>sax'atile</i> , <i>a.</i>	† <i>sax'ifrage</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>saxif'ragous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<b>SCAL-A</b> , <i>f.</i> 1. <i>a ladder; a stair.</i>		
‡ <i>escalade'</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>sca'lable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>sca'led</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>scalade'</i> , or	<i>sca'lary</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>sca'ling</i> , <i>a.</i>
- <i>scala'do</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>scale</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>sca'ling-ladder</i> , <i>n.</i>
<b>SCALEN-OS</b> (σκαληνος), <i>uneven, unequal.</i>		
† <i>scalene'</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>scale'nous</i> , <i>a.</i>	
<b>SCANDAL-ON</b> (σκανδαλον), <i>a cause of offence; disgrace.</i>		
** <i>scan'dal</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>scan'dalousness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>scan'dalized</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>scan'dalous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>scan'dalize</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>scan'dalizing</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
<i>scan'dalously</i> , <i>ad.</i>		
<b>SCAND-O</b> , <i>scansum</i> , <i>v.</i> 3. <i>to go, to climb, to mount: as, ascend', to go up, to rise; descend', to go down; transcend', to go beyond, to surpass, to rise above.</i>		
<i>ascend'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>ascens'ive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>descend'er</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ascend'able</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>cloud-ascend'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>descend'ant</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ascend'ant</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	‡ <i>condescend'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>descend'ent</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>ascend'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>condescend'ence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>descend'ible</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>ascend'ency</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>condescend'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>descendibil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ascend'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>condescend'ingly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>déscen'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>
† <i>ascen't'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>condescen'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>descen'sional</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>ascen'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>condescens'ive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>descens'ive</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>ascen'sion-day</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>descend'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>descent'</i> , <i>n.</i>

\* *Saxon*, one of the nation or people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries. The Welsh still call the English *Saxons*. Also, the language of the *Saxons*.

† *Saxonism*, an idiom of the *Saxon* language.

‡ *Saxifrage*, a medicine that has the property of breaking or dissolving the stone in the bladder. But in Botany, a genus of plants of many species.

§ *Escalade*, in the military art, a furious attack made by troops on a fortified place, in which *ladders* are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart.

|| *Scalade* or *Scalado*, is also written *Escalade*, which see above.

† A *Scalene* triangle is one whose sides and angles are *unequal*.

\*\* *Scandal*, literally, a stumbling-block, something against which a person impinges, or which causes him to fall,—*offence* given by the faults of another; (in this sense we now generally use *offence*); reproachful aspersion, opprobrious censure, defamatory speech or report; shame, reproach, *disgrace*.

†† *Ascen't*, the act of *rising*; the way by which one *ascends*; the *rise* of a hill.

‡† *Ascension-day*, a festival of some Christian churches, held ten days, or on the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide, which is called Holy Thursday, in commemoration of our Saviour's *ascension* into heaven, after his resurrection.

§§ *Condescend*, to descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity, to do some act to an inferior, which strict justice or the ordinary rules of civility do not require. Hence, to submit, to yield, as to an inferior, implying an occasional relinquishment of distinction.

reascend', *v.*  
 reascend'ed, *a.*  
 reascend'ing, *a.*  
 reascen'sion, *n.*  
 reascent', *n.*  
 redescend', *v.*  
 redescend'ing, *a.*

\*scan, *v.*

scan'ned, *a.*  
 scan'ning, *a.*  
 †scand'ent, *a.*  
 scan'sion, *n.*  
 transcend', *v.*  
 transcend'ed, *a.*  
 transcend'ing, *a.*  
 transcend'ence, *n.*

transcend'ency, *n.*  
 transcend'ent, *a.*  
 transcend'ently, *ad.*  
 transcenden'tal, *a.*  
 unascend'ible, *a.*  
 undescend'ible, *a.*  
 unscan'ned, *a.*

‡SCAPUL-*a*, *f.* 1. the shoulder-blade; the shoulder: as, interscap'ular, situated between the shoulders.

interscap'ular, *a.* scap'ula, *n.* †scap'ular, *a.* ||supra-scap'ulary, *a.*

SCARIPH-OS (σκαριφος), a pointed instrument.

†scar'ify, *v.*

scar'ifier, *n.*

\*\*scarifica'tor, *n.*

scar'ifying, *a.*

scarifica'tion, *n.*

SCATURI-O, *v.* 4. (à scateo, *v.* 2. to bubble as a spring), to spring as a fountain.

††sca'tebrous, *a.*

scatu'rient, *a.*

scaturig'inous, *a.*

SCEL-OS (σκελος), the leg—††isos'celes, *a.*

SCEN-*a*, *f.* 1. (σκηνη, a tent; the stage), the appearance or representation of places or things; the stage.

scene, *n.*

scen'ical, *a.*

scenograph'ical, *a.*

scen'ery, *n.*

|||scenog'raphy, *n.*

scenograph'ically, *ad.*

‡‡scen'ic, *a.*

scenograph'ic, *a.*

SCEPT-OMAI (σκεπτομαι), to look about, to consider, to examine, to speculate; to doubt.

††scep'tic, or

skep'tical, *n.*

scep'tically, *ad.*

skep'tic, *n.* & *a.*

scep'ticism, or

scep'ticalness, *n.*

scep'tical, or

skep'ticism, *n.*

scep'ticize, *v.*

\* Scan, to examine a verse by counting the feet; to examine with critical care.

† Scandent, climbing; climbing, either with spiral tendrils for its support, or by adhesive fibres, as a stalk.

‡ Scapular, pertaining to the shoulder or the scapula.

|| Suprascapulary, being above the scapula.

†† Scarify, to scratch or cut the skin of an animal, or to make small incisions by means of a lancet or cupping instrument, so as to draw blood from the smaller vessels, without opening a large vein.

\*\* Scarificator, an instrument used in scarification.

†† Scatebrous, Scaturiginous, abounding with springs.

†† Isosceles, having two legs only that are equal,—as an isosceles triangle.

§§ Scenic, Scenical, belonging to scenery; dramatic, theatrical.

||| Scenography, the representation of a body on a perspective plane; or a description of it in all its dimensions as it appears to the eye.

†† Sceptic, one who doubts the truth and reality of any principle or system of principles or doctrines. In philosophy, a Pyrrhonist or follower of Pyrrho, the founder of a sect of sceptical philosophers, who maintained that no certain inferences can be drawn from the reports of the senses, and who therefore



**SCEPTRUM**, *n.* 2. (σκηπτρον), a staff, spear, or rod, borne in the hand, as an emblem of power.

\*scep'tre, *n.* & *v.*      scep'tred, *a.*

**SCHEDUL**-*a*, *f.* 1. (σχῶδον), a small scroll—sched'ule, *n.*

**SCHEM**-*a* (σχῆμα), a plan, a design or purpose; a project.

scheme, *n.* & *v.*      sche'ming, *a.*      sche'mist, *n.*  
sche'mer, *n.*

**SCHISM**-*a* (σχίσμα, ἀσχιζω, to split, to divide), a division or separation in the church.

†schism, *n.*      schismat'ically, *ad.*      schis'matize, *v.*  
schismat'ic, *a.* & *n.*      schismat'icalness, *n.*      schism'less, *a.*  
schismat'ical, *a.*

**SCHOL**-*a*, *f.* 1. (σχολη, leisure, occupation of leisure hours); a school: as, scholas'tic, pertaining to a scholar, to a school or schools.

schol'ar, <i>n.</i>	‡schol'ion, or	school'maid, <i>n.</i>
schol'arship, <i>n.</i>	scho'lium, <i>n.</i>	school'man, <i>n.</i>
schol'arlike, <i>a.</i>	school, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	school'master, <i>n.</i>
scholas'tic, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	school'boy, <i>n.</i>	school'mistress, <i>n.</i>
scholas'tical, <i>a.</i>	school'dame, <i>n.</i>	school'ing, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
scholas'tically, <i>ad.</i>	school'day, <i>n.</i>	unscholas'tic, <i>a.</i>
†scholas'ticism, <i>n.</i>	school'fellow, <i>n.</i>	unschool'ed, <i>a.</i>
scho'liast, <i>n.</i>	school'house, <i>n.</i>	

**SCI**-*a*, *f.* 1. (σκια), a shadow: as, sciam'achy, a battle with a shadow; sciather'ic, belonging to a sun-dial.

‡amphis'cii, or      amphis'cians, *n.*      †antis'cii, or

doubted of every thing. In theology, a person who doubts the existence and perfections of God, or the truth of revelation; one who disbelieves the divine original of the Christian religion.

\*Sceptre, the appropriate ensign of royalty; an ensign of higher antiquity than a crown,—hence, royal power or authority.

†Schism, in a general sense, division or separation; but appropriately, a division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians, occasioned by diversity of opinions; breach of unity among people of the same religious faith. In Scripture, the word seems to denote a breach of charity, rather than a difference of doctrine. Separation, division among tribes or classes of people.

‡Scholasticism, the method or subtleties of the schools.

§Scholion, Scholium, in mathematics, a remark or observation subjoined to a demonstration.

‖Amphiscii, Amphiscians, in geography, the inhabitants of the tropics, whose shadows, in one part of the year, are cast to the north, and in the other to the south, according as the sun is in the southern or northern signs.

¶Antiscii, Antiscians, the inhabitants of the earth, living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions. Those who live north of the equator are Antiscians to those on the south, and vice versa; the shadows on one side being cast towards the north; those on the other, towards the south.

antis'cians, *n.*  
 \*as'cii, or  
 as'cians, *n.*  
 †heteros'cii, or  
 heteros'cians, *n.*  
 heteros'cian, *a.*

‡peris'cii, or  
 peris'cians, *n.*  
 †sciag'raphy, *n.*  
 sciagraph'ical, *a.*  
 sciom'achy, *n.*

‖sciather'ic, *a.*  
 sciather'ical, *a.*  
 sciather'icalness, *n.*  
 †sciop'tic, *a. & n.*  
 sciop'tics, *n.*

SCIATIC—*a. f.* 1. (à ἰσχίον, *the hip*), *a pain in the hips.*  
 sciat'ica, *n.*      \*\*sciat'ic, *n. & a.*      †sciat'ical, *a.*

SCIND—*o, soissum, v.* 3. *to cut: as, abscind', to cut off; pre-*  
*scind'ent, cutting off, abstracting.*

abscind', <i>v.</i>	prescind', <i>v.</i>	‖‖‖scis'sible, <i>a.</i>
††ab'sciss, or	prescind'ent, <i>a.</i>	scis'sile, <i>a.</i>
abscis'sa, <i>n.</i>	rescind', <i>v.</i>	scissi'on, <i>n.</i>
abscissi'on, <i>n.</i>	rescissi'on, <i>n.</i>	scis'sors, <i>n.</i>
‡‡exscind', <i>v.</i>	rescis'sory, <i>a.</i>	††scis'sure, <i>n.</i>
interscind', <i>v.</i>		

SCINTILL—*a. f.* 1. *a spark of fire: as, scin'tillate, to emit*  
*sparks or fine igneous particles, to sparkle.*

scin'tillate, *v.*      scintilla'tion, *n.*      scin'tillant, *a.*  
 scin'tillating, *a.*

SCI—*o, v.* 4. *to know: as, conscien'tious, obeying the dic-*  
*tates of conscience; con'scious, knowing one's self;*  
*omnisc'ience, knowledge of all things.*

\* *Ascii, Ascians*, those persons, who, at certain times of the year, have no shadows at noon. Such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have, at times, a vertical sun.

† *Heteroscii, Heteroscians*. Those persons whose shadows fall one way only. Such are those who live between the tropics and the polar circles. The shadows of those who live north of the tropic of Cancer, fall northward; those south of the tropic of Capricorn, fall southward; whereas the shadows of those who dwell between the tropics, fall sometimes to the north and sometimes to the south.

‡ *Periscii, Periscians*, the inhabitants of a frigid zone, or within a polar circle, whose shadows move round, and in the course of the day fall in every point of the compass.

§ *Sciagraphy*, the art of sketching or delineating; in architecture, the profile or section of a building to exhibit its interior structure; in astronomy, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadows of objects, caused by the sun, moon, or stars; the art of dialling.

‖ *Sciatheric* (à θηρα, *a catching*), belonging to a sun-dial.

† *Sciopic*, pertaining to the Camera Obscura, or to the art of exhibiting images through a hole in a darkened room.

\*\* *Sciatic, Sciatica*, rheumatism in the hip.

†† *Sciatic, Sciatical*, pertaining to, or affecting the hip.

‡† *Absciss, Abcissa*, in conics, part of the diameter of a conic section intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate.

§§ *Exscind, Interscind, Prescind, Rescind*, to cut off.

‖‖‖ *Scissible, Scissile*, that may be cut or divided by a sharp instrument.

††† *Scissure*, a longitudinal opening in a body, made by cutting.

*conscience, <i>n.</i>	§insci'ence, <i>n.</i>	sci'olism, <i>n.</i>
con'scienced, <i>a.</i>	nesc'ience, <i>n.</i>	**sci'olist, <i>n.</i>
con'science-smitten, <i>a.</i>	omnisc'ience, <i>n.</i>	sci'olous, <i>a.</i>
con'scient, <i>a.</i>	omnisc'ency, <i>n.</i>	self-con'scious, <i>a.</i>
conscien'tious, <i>a.</i>	omnisc'tent, <i>a.</i>	self-con'sciousness, <i>n.</i>
conscien'tiously, <i>ad.</i>	omnisc'ious, <i>a.</i>	unconscien'tious, <i>a.</i>
conscien'tiousness, <i>n.</i>	pre'science, <i>n.</i>	uncon'scionable, <i>a.</i>
†con'scionable, <i>a.</i>	pre'scient, <i>a.</i>	uncon'scionably, <i>ad.</i>
con'scionably, <i>ad.</i>	pre'scious, <i>a.</i>	uncon'scionableness, <i>n.</i>
con'scionableness, <i>n.</i>	†sci'ence, <i>n.</i>	uncon'scious, <i>a.</i> [ <i>n.</i>
con'scious, <i>a.</i>	scien'tial, <i>a.</i>	uncon'sciously, <i>ad.</i>
con'sciously, <i>ad.</i>	scientif'ic, <i>a.</i>	uncon'sciousness, <i>n.</i>
†con'sciousness, <i>n.</i>	scientif'ical, <i>a.</i>	unscientif'ic, <i>a.</i>
incon'scionable, <i>a.</i>	scientif'ically, <i>ad.</i>	unscientif'ically, <i>ad.</i>

SCLAVI, *m.* 2. *a people of the north of Europe.*

††sclavo'nian, *a.* sclavon'ic, *a.*

SCLER-OS (σκληρός), *hard, firm*—††sclerot'ic, *a. & n.*

SCOBS or SCOB-IS, *f.* 3. *saw-dust*—scob'iform, *a.* §§scobs, *n.*

SCOP-Æ, *f.* 1. *a bryom or besom*—sco'piform, *a.*

SCOP-EO (σκοπεω, à σκοπομαι), *to look, to observe narrowly*:  
as, *astros'copy, observation of the stars; scope, design,*  
*aim, space.*

\* *Conscience*, internal or self-knowledge, or judgment of right and wrong; or the faculty, power, or principle within us, which decides on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of our own actions and affections, and instantly approves or condemns them; the moral faculty. Real sentiment, truth; *court of conscience*, a court established for the recovery of small debts in London and other trading cities and districts.

† *Conscionable*, according to *conscience*, reasonable, just.

‡ *Consciousness*, the knowledge of sensations and mental operations, or of what passes in one's own mind; the act of the mind which makes known an internal object.

§ *Inscience, Nescience*, want of knowledge, ignorance.

|| *Prescience*, foreknowledge, knowledge of events before they take place. Absolute *prescience* belongs to God only.

† *Science, knowledge*; one of the seven liberal branches of knowledge; viz. Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy, and Music. Authors have not always been careful to use the terms *art* and *science* with due discrimination and precision. *Music* is an *art* as well as a *science*. In general, an *art* is that which depends on practice or performance; and *science*, that which depends on abstract or speculative principles. The *theory* of music is a *science*; the *practice* of it an *art*.

\*\* *Sciolist*, one who knows little, or who knows many things superficially; a pretender to *science*.

†† *Sclavonian, Slavonic*, pertaining to the *Sclavi*, a people that inhabited the country between the rivers Save and Drave, or to their language. Hence the word came to denote the language which is now spoken in Poland, Russia, Hungary, Bohemia, &c.

‡† *Sclerotic, hard, firm*; the firm white outer coat of the eye; a medicine which hardens and consolidates the parts to which it is applied.

§§ *Scobe*, raspings of ivory, or other hard substances; dross of metals, &c.

*anem'oscope, n.	**chorepis'copal, a.	meteoros'copy, n.
antiepis'copal, a.	††cranios'copy, n.	†††††metopos'copy, n.
archbish'op, n.	†††deuteros'copy, n.	metopos'copist, n.
archbish'opric, n.	‡‡epis'copacy, n.	****mi'croscope, n.
archiepis'copal, a.	episcopa'lian, n. & a.	microscop'ic, a.
†as'troscope, n.	epis'copal, a.	microscop'ical, a.
astros'copy, n.	epis'copally, ad.	†††††naus'copy, n.
‡bar'oscope, n.	epis'copate, n. & v.	ophthalmos'copy, n.
baroscop'ic, a.	††††epis'copy, n.	orniscop'ics, n.
‡bish'op, n.	***geos'copy, n.	ornis'copist, n.
bish'oplike, a.	†††††he'lioscope, n.	pol'yscope, n.
bish'opric, n.	†††††hy'groscope, n.	polem'oscope, n.
††calei'do-scope, n.	hygrosco'p'ic, a.	pyr'oscope, n.
chorepis'copus, n.	‡‡‡‡man'oscope, n.	scope, n.

\* *Anemoscope*, a machine which *shows* the course and velocity of the wind.

† *Astroscope*, an astronomical instrument, composed of two cones, on whose surface the constellations with their stars are delineated, by means of which the stars may be easily known.

‡ *Baroscope*, an instrument to *show* the weight of the atmosphere,—superse-  
ded by the *Barometer*.

§ *Bishop*, an overseer, a spiritual overseer, superintendent, ruler, or director.

|| *Bishopric*, the district over which the jurisdiction of a *bishop* extends, a diocese; office, spiritual charge.

†† *Caleidoscope*, an instrument for creating and exhibiting an indefinite variety of beautiful forms.

\*\* *Chorepiscopal*, pertaining to the power of a *Chorepiscopus*, or local *bishop*.

††† *Cranioscopy*, the science of the *eminences* produced in the cranium by the brain, intended to *discover* the particular part of the brain in which reside the organs which influence particular passions or faculties. It is now termed *Phrenology*.

†††† *Deuteroscopy*, the second *intention*; the meaning beyond the literal sense.

§§ *Episcopacy*, government of the church by *bishops*; that form of ecclesiastical government in which diocesan *bishops* are established, as distinct from, and superior to, priests or presbyters,—as the church established in England.

|||| *Episcopate*, the office and dignity of a *bishop*, a *bishopric*; the order of *bishops*.

††††† *Episcopy*, survey, superintendence, search.

\*\*\* *Geoscopy*, knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by *inspection*.

††††† *Helioscope*, a sort of telescope fitted for *viewing* the sun without pain or injury to the eyes, as when made with coloured glasses, or glasses blackened with smoke.

†††††† *Hygroscope*. (See p. 183.)

§§§§ *Manoscopy*. (See p. 225.)

||||| *Meteoroscopy*, that part of astronomy which treats of sublime heavenly bodies, distance of stars, &c.

††††††† *Metoposcopy*, the study of *physiognomy*; the art of *discovering* the character or the dispositions of men by their features, or the lines of their face.

\*\*\*\* *Microscope*, an optical instrument, consisting of lenses or mirrors, which magnify objects, and thus render *visible* minute objects which cannot be seen by the naked eye, or enlarge the apparent magnitude of small visible bodies, so as to enable us to *examine* their texture or construction.

†††††††† *Nauscopy*, the art of *discovering* the approach of ships, or the neighbour-  
hood of lands, at a considerable distance.—*Dr. Maty*.

\*sid'eroscope, *n.*telescop'ic, *a.*||unbish'op, *n.*†steth'oscope, *n.*telescop'ical, *a.*†Uranos'copy, *n.*†tel'escope, *n.*†ther'moscope, *n.*SCOPT-*o* (σκωπτω), to gibe, to deride, to jeer.\*\*scoff, *n.* & *v.*scoff'ing, *n.* & *a.*††scopt'ic, *a.*scoff'er, *n.*scoff'ingly, *ad.*scopt'ical, *a.*SCORBUT-*um*, *n.* 2. the scurvy: as, scorbu'tic, pertaining to, or diseased with scurvy.antiscorbu'tical, *a.* & *n.* scorbu'tical, *a.*scur'vy, *n.* & *a.*scorbu'tic, *a.*scorbu'tically, *ad.*SCORI-*a*, *f.* 1. dross, the refuse of metal: as, sco'rify, to reduce to scoria or drossy matter.sco'ria, *n.*sco'rify, *v.*sco'rifying, *a.*scoria'ceous, *a.*sco'rified, *a.*sco'riform, *a.*sco'rious, *a.*scorifica'tion, *n.*SCOT-*us*, *m.* 2. (a scotta, Sax.) a native of Scotland.††Scot, *n.*

scot'ish, or

scol'ticism, *n.*scotch, *a.*scot'tish, *a.*SCRIB-*o*, scriptum, *v.* 3. to write: as, ascribe', to write or impute to, to attribute; circumscribe', to write round, to limit or bound; describe', to write down, to delineate; inscribe', to write or to address to; transcribe', to copy.adscribe', *v.*ascri'bable, *a.*circumscribe', *v.*antiscrip'tural, *a.*ascri'bed, *a.*circumscri'bed, *a.*antiscrip'turism, *n.*ascri'bing, *a.*circumscri'bing, *a.*antiscrip'turist, *n.*ascrip'tion, *n.*circumscrip'tion, *n.*ascribe', *v.*ascrip'titious, *a.*circumscrip'tible, *a.*

\* Sideroscope (à σιδῆρος, sideros, iron), an instrument lately invented in France, for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance, mineral, vegetable, or animal.

† Stethoscope, a tubular instrument for distinguishing diseases of the stomach by sounds.

† Telescope, an optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects,—as the heavenly bodies.

§ Thermoscope, an instrument showing the temperature of the air, or the degree of heat and cold.

|| Unbishop, to deprive of episcopal orders.

† Uranoscopy, the contemplation of the heavenly bodies.

\*\* Scoff, to treat with insolent ridicule, mockery, or contumelious language; to manifest contempt by derision,—with at.

†† Sceptic, Sceptical, scoffing.

†† Scot, supposed to be from *ysgotiad*, Welsh, a woodsman, and that from *ysgawd*, a shade. This word signifies, according to the Welsh, an inhabitant of the woods, and from the same root probably as *Sythian*, *Sythia*.—Webster

circumscrip'tive, <i>a.</i>	man'uscript, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	scrip'ture, <i>n.</i>
circumscrip'tively, <i>ad.</i>	misascribe', <i>v.</i>	scrip'turist, <i>n.</i>
*con'script, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	nondescript', <i>a.</i>	scrip'tural, <i>a.</i>
conscript'ion, <i>n.</i>	§prescribe', <i>v.</i>	scrip'turalist, <i>n.</i>
describe', <i>v.</i>	prescri'bed, <i>a.</i>	§§subscribe', <i>v.</i>
descri'bable, <i>a.</i>	prescri'ber, <i>n.</i>	subscri'bed, <i>a.</i>
descri'bed, <i>a.</i>	prescri'bing, <i>a.</i>	subscri'ber, <i>n.</i>
descri'ber, <i>n.</i>	prescrip'tible, <i>a.</i>	subscri'bing, <i>a.</i>
descri'bing, <i>a.</i>	pre'script, or	subscription, <i>n.</i>
descrip'tion, <i>n.</i>	prescrip'tion, <i>n.</i>	superscribe', <i>v.</i>
descrip'tive, <i>a.</i>	prescrip'tive, <i>a.</i>	superscri'bed, <i>a.</i>
descrip'tively, <i>ad.</i>	proscribe', <i>v.</i>	superscri'bing, <i>a.</i>
†escri'voir, or	proscri'bed, <i>a.</i>	superscrip'tion, <i>n.</i>
scrutoir', <i>n.</i>	proscri'ber, <i>n.</i>	transcribe', <i>v.</i>
†ex'script', <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	proscri'bing, <i>a.</i>	transcri'bed, <i>a.</i>
imprescrip'tible, <i>a.</i>	proscrip'tion, <i>n.</i>	transcri'ber, <i>n.</i>
incircumscrip'tible, <i>a.</i>	proscrip'tive, <i>a.</i>	transcri'bing, <i>a.</i>
indescri'bable, <i>a.</i>	rescribe', <i>v.</i>	tran'script, <i>n.</i>
indescrip'tive, <i>a.</i>	¶re'script, <i>n.</i>	transcrip'tion, <i>n.</i>
inscri'be', <i>v.</i>	**scrib'ble, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	transcrip'tively, <i>ad.</i>
inscri'bed, <i>a.</i>	scrib'bled, <i>a.</i>	uncircumscri'bed, <i>a.</i>
inscri'ber, <i>n.</i>	scrib'bler, <i>n.</i>	undescri'bed, <i>a.</i>
inscri'bing, <i>a.</i>	††scribe, <i>n.</i>	uninscri'bed, <i>a.</i>
inscrip'tion, <i>n.</i>	scriba'tious, <i>a.</i>	unscrip'tural, <i>a.</i>
inscrip'tive, <i>a.</i>	††scrip, <i>n.</i>	unscrip'turally, <i>ad.</i>
interscribe', <i>v.</i>	scrip'tory, <i>a.</i>	

\* *Conscript*, written, enrolled ;—as, *conscript* fathers, the senators of Rome, so called, because their names were written in the register of the senate.

† *Escri'voir*, a box with instruments and conveniences for writing, also a desk or chest of drawers, with a lid opening downward, for the convenience of writing on it. It is often pronounced *scrutore*.

‡ *Exscript*, a copy, a transcript.

§ *Prescribe*, literally, to write before ; in medicine, to direct, as a remedy to be used or applied to a diseased patient ; to set or lay down authoritatively for direction.

|| *Proscribe*, to doom to destruction, to put one out of the protection of law, and promise a reward for his head ; to reject utterly. The sense of this word originated in the Roman practice of writing the names of persons doomed to death, and posting the list in public.

¶ *Rescript*, literally, written back, the answer of an emperor, when consulted by particular persons on some difficult question. This answer serves as a decision of the question, and is therefore equivalent to an *edict* or *decree*.

\*\* *Scrubble*, to write with haste or without care.

†† *Scribe*, a writer, a public writer ; in Scripture and Jewish history, a clerk or secretary to the king, 2 Sam. viii. ; a writer and a doctor of the law, a man of learning, one skilled in the law ; one who read and explained the law to the people, Ezra vii.

†† *Scrip*, a small writing, certificate, or schedule ; but *scrip* (à *ygrab*, Welsh), a small bag, a wallet, 1 Sam. xvii. 40. Matt. x. 10.

§§ *Subscribe*, literally, to write underneath ; hence, to sign with one's own hand ; to attest by writing one's name beneath ; to promise to give by writing one's name.

**SCROFUL**—*a*, *f*. 1. (*à* *scrōfa*, *f*. 1. *a* *saw*), the name of a disease called the king's evil.

\**scrof'ula*, *n*.                      *scrof'ulous*, *a*.

**SCRUPUL**—*us*, *m*. 2. (*à* *scrupus*, *m*. 2. *a* little rough stone), *a* *scruple*, *doubt*, or *difficulty*.

<i>overscrup'ulous</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>scrup'ling</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>scrup'ulousness</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>scrup'le</i> , <i>n</i> . & <i>v</i> .	<i>scrup'ulize</i> , <i>v</i> .	<i>scrupulos'ity</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>scrup'led</i> , <i>a</i> .	† <i>scrup'ulous</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>unscrup'ulous</i> , <i>a</i> .
<i>scrup'ler</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>scrup'ulously</i> , <i>ad</i> .	<i>unscrup'ulousness</i> , <i>n</i> .

**SCRUT**—*or*, *v*. *dep*. 1. *to seek, to search diligently, to trace out*: *as*, *scrut'iny*, *close search*, *critical examination*; *scruta'tor*, *a* *close examiner*.

<i>inscrutable</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>scruta'tion</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>scrut'inize</i> , <i>v</i> .
<i>inscrut'ably</i> , <i>ad</i> .	<i>scruta'tor</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>scrut'inized</i> , <i>a</i> .
<i>inscrutableness</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>scrut'iny</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>scrut'inizing</i> , <i>a</i> .
<i>inscrutabil'ity</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>scrut'inous</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>scrut'inizer</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>scrutable</i> , <i>a</i> .		

**SCULP**—*o*, *sculptum*, *v*. 3. *to carve in stone, to grave in metal*.

† <i>insculp'</i> , <i>v</i> .	<i>sculp'tile</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>sculp'tured</i> , <i>a</i> .
<i>insculp'ture</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>sculp'tor</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>sculp'turing</i> , <i>a</i> .
<i>sculp</i> , <i>v</i> .	‡ <i>sculp'ture</i> , <i>n</i> . & <i>v</i> .	

**SCURR**—*a*, *m*. 1. *a scoffer, a buffoon*.

<i>scur'rile</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>scur'rilous</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>scur'rilousness</i> , <i>n</i> .
‡ <i>scurril'ity</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>scur'rilously</i> , <i>ad</i> .	

**SCUT**—*um*, *n*. 2. *a buckler or shield, a defence*.

† <i>scu'tage</i> , <i>n</i> .	** <i>escutch'eon</i> , or	<i>escutch'eoned</i> , <i>a</i> .
<i>scu'tiform</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>scutch'eon</i> , <i>n</i> .	

**SCYTHIA**, *f*. 1. *the northern part of Asia*—††*Scyth'ian*, *a*. & *n*.

\* *Scrofula*, a disease, called vulgarly the king's evil, characterized by hard, scirrhous, and often indolent tumours, in the glands of the neck, under the chin, in the arm-pits, &c.

† *Scrupulous*, nicely doubtful; cautious in decision, from a fear of offending or doing wrong. ‡ *Insculp* or *Sculp*, to engrave, to carve.

§ *Sculpture*, the art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood or stone into image of men, beasts, or other things. *Sculpture* is a generic term, including *carving* or *statuary* and *engraving*; *carved work*.

|| *Scurrility*, such low, vulgar, indecent, or abusive language, as is used by mean fellows, buffoons, jesters, and the like; grossness of reproach or invective.

¶ *Scutage*, in English history, a tax or contribution levied upon those who held lands by knight service; originally, a composition for personal service which the tenant owed to his lord, but afterward levied as an *assessment*.

\*\* *Escutcheon*, *Scutcheon*, the shield on which a coat of arms is represented the shield of a family; the picture of ensigns armorial.

†† *Scythian*, pertaining to *Scythia*, a name given to the northern part of Asia and Europe adjoining to Asia.

**SEASON** (à saison, Fr.) *one of the four parts of the year,—*  
Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

* <i>sea'son</i> , n. & v.	<i>sea'soner</i> , n.	<i>unsea'sonable</i> , a.
<i>sea'sonable</i> , a.	<i>sea'soning</i> , n. & a.	<i>unsea'sonably</i> , ad.
<i>sea'sonably</i> , ad.	<i>unsea'soned</i> , a.	<i>unsea'sonableness</i> , n.
<i>sea'sonableness</i> , n.		

**SEB-UM**, n. 2. *tallow, fat—seba'ceous*, a. *sebac'ic*, a.

**SECR-o** (comp<sup>a</sup> form of *sacro*), *to dedicate*. (See *Sacer*.)

**SEC-o**, *sectum*, v. 1. *to cut*: as, *dissect'*, *to cut* in pieces, *to anatomize*; *insect'ile*, of an *insect*; *insectiv'orous*, *feeding on insects*.

† <i>bisect'</i> , v.	<i>insect'ile</i> , a.	<i>sect</i> , n.
<i>bisect'ed</i> , a.	<i>insec'tion</i> , n.	<i>secta'rian</i> , n. & a.
<i>bisect'ing</i> , a.	<i>insectiv'orous</i> , a.	<i>secta'rianism</i> , n.
<i>bisec'tion</i> , n.	** <i>insectol'oger</i> , n.	<i>sect'ary</i> , n.
† <i>biseg'ment</i> , n.	†† <i>interse'cant</i> , a.	<i>sect'arism</i> , n.
‡ <i>cosec'ant</i> , n.	†† <i>intersect'</i> , v.	<i>sect'arist</i> , n.
<i>dissect'</i> , v.	<i>intersect'ed</i> , a.	††† <i>sect'ile</i> , a.
<i>dissect'ed</i> , a.	<i>intersect'ing</i> , a.	<i>sec'tion</i> , n.
<i>dissect'ing</i> , a.	<i>intersec'tion</i> , n.	<i>sec'tional</i> , a.
<i>dissec'tion</i> , n.	<i>resec'tion</i> , n.	*** <i>sect'or</i> , n.
<i>dissect'or</i> , n.	<i>saw</i> , n. & v.	††† <i>seg'ment</i> , n.
‡ <i>insec'able</i> , a.	<i>saw'ed</i> , a.	<i>subsec'tion</i> , n.
†† <i>in'sect</i> , n. & a.	<i>saw'er</i> , n.	<i>trise'ct'</i> , v.
<i>insect'ed</i> , a.	‡‡ <i>se'cant</i> , a. & n.	<i>trise'ct'ed</i> , a.

\* *Season*, literally, that which comes or arrives; and in this general sense is synonymous with *time*; a fit or suitable *time*, usual or appointed *time*.

† *Bisect*, *to cut* or *divide* into two equal parts.

‡ *Bisegment*, one of the parts of a line *divided* into two equal parts.

§ *Cosecant*, in geometry, the *secant* of an arc which is the complement of another to 90 degrees.

|| *Insecable*, that cannot be divided by a *cutting* instrument, indivisible.

† *Insects*, small animals whose bodies appear *cut* in or almost divided,—as, wasps, flies, spiders, ants, &c. Most *insects* pass through three states or metamorphoses, the *larva*, the *chrysalis*, and the *perfect insect*.

\*\* *Insectologer*, one who studies *insects*. See *Entomologist*, pages 123, 212.

†† *Intersecant*, *dividing* into parts, *crossing*.

‡‡ *Intersect*, *to cut* between, *to cut* or *cross* mutually; *to divide* into parts.

§§ *Secant*, *cutting*, *dividing* into parts; in geometry, a line that *cuts* another, or *divides* it into parts.

||| *Sectary*, one who separates from an established church, or from the prevailing denomination of Christians.

††† *Sectile* mineral is one that is midway between the brittle and the malleable,—as, soapstone and plumbago.

\*\*\* *Sector*, in geometry, a *part* of a circle comprehended between two radii and the arc; a mathematical instrument.

†††† *Segment*, in geometry, that *part* of the circle contained between a chord and an arc of that circle, or so much of the circle as is *cut off* by the chord; in general, a part *cut off* or *divided*.



trisect'ing, *a.*trisec'tion, *n.*\*venesection, *n.*SECUL-UM, *n.* 2. *the world, an age.*†sec'ular, *a. & n.*sec'ularize, *v.*seculariza'tion, *n.*sec'ularly, *ad.*sec'ularized, *a.*supersec'ular, *a.*sec'ularness, *n.*sec'ularizing, *a.*unsec'ularize, *v.*secular'ity, *n.*SECUND-US, *a.* *second in number or order.*sec'ond, *a. n. & v.*sec'ondarily, *ad.*sec'ond-sight, *n.*sec'ondly, *ad.*sec'ondariness, *n.*sec'ond-sighted, *a.*sec'onded, *a.*sec'ond-hand, *n. & a.*unsec'onded, *a.*sec'ondary, *a. & n.*sec'ond-rate, *n. & a.*SECUR-IS, *f.* 3. *an ax or hatchet—secu'riform, a.*SECRET-US, *a.* (se et cerno), *kept hidden, retired.*†exsec'retary, *n.*se'cretist, *n.*secrete', *v.*se'cret, *a. & n.*se'crecy, *n.*secre'ted, *a.*se'cretly, *ad.*‡sec'retary, *n.*secre'ting, *a.*se'cretness, *n.*sec'retariship, *n.*undersec'retary, *n.*SEDAT-US, *a.* (a sedo, *v.* 1. *to soften*), *calm, peaceful.*sedate', *a.*sedate'ness, *n.*||sed'ative, *a.*sedate'ly, *ad.*seda'tion, *n.*

SED-EO, *sessum, v.* 2. *to sit*: as, *assess'*, *to set or fix a certain sum upon one as a tax, to value*; *insid'iate, to lie in ambush for*; *obsid'ional, pertaining to a siege*; *preside'*, *to be at the head, to direct or control*; *sed'en-tary, belonging to sitting*; *sess, a tax.*

assess', *v. & n.*assess'ment, *n.*assid'uoussness, *n.*assess'ible, *a.*assess'or, *n.*assidu'ity, *n.*assess'ed, *a.*as'sident, *a.*\*\*assize', *n. & v.*assess'ing, *a.*†assid'uous, *a.*assiz'ed, *a.*asses'sionary, *a.*assid'uously, *ad.*assiz'er, *n.*

\* *Venesection*, the act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood, blood-letting.

† *Secular*, pertaining to this present *world*, or to things not spiritual or holy *worldly*; a church officer for the vocal department of the choir.

‡ *Exsecretary*, one who has been *secretary*, but is no longer in office.

§ *Secretary*, originally, a confidant, one entrusted with *secrets*, now a person employed by a public body, by a company or by an individual, to write orders, letters, dispatches, public or private papers, records, and the like; an officer who superintends and manages the affairs of a particular department of government.

|| *Sedative*, in medicine, *moderating* muscular motion or animal energy.

† *Assiduous*, literally, *sitting to*, constant in application, attentive, careful; regular in attendance.

\*\* *Assize*, originally, an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with a bailiff or justice, in a certain place and at a certain time, for public business.

*besiege', v.	inconsid'erably, ad.	prepossess'ed, a.
besie'ged, a.	inconsid'erableness, n.	prepossess'ing, a.
besie'ger, n.	inconsidera'tion, n.	prepossessi'on, n.
besie'ging, n. & a.	inconsid'erate, a.	preside', v.
consessi'on, n.	inconsid'erately, ad.	pres'idency, n.
consess'or, n.	inconsid'erateness, n.	pres'ident, n.
† consid'er, v.	insid'iate, v.	pres'idenship, n.
‡ consid'ered, a.	insid'iator, n.	presiden'tial, a.
consid'erable, a.	insid'ious, a.	†† presid'ial, or
consid'erably, ad.	insid'iously, ad.	presid'iary, a.
consid'erableness, n.	insid'iousness, n.	presi'ding, a.
consid'erer, n.	non-res'idence, n.	repossess', v.
† consid'erate, a.	non-res'ident, n. & a.	repossess'ed, a.
consid'erately, ad.	obsess', v.	repossess'ing, a.
consid'erateness, n.	† obsessi'on, n.	repossessi'on, n.
considera'tion, n.	obsid'ional, a.	†† reside', v.
consid'ering, a. & n.	** possess', v.	resi'der, n.
consid'eringly, ad.	possess'ed, a.	res'idence, n.
consid'erative, a.	possess'ing, a.	res'ident, n. & a.
‡ dispossess', v.	possessi'on, n.	residen'tiary, a. & n.
dispossess'ed, a.	possess'ive, a.	‡‡ res'idue, n.
dispossess'ing, a.	possess'or, n.	resid'ual, or
dispossessi'on, n.	possess'ory, a.	resid'uary, a.
inconsid'erable, a.	prepossess', v.	resid'uum, n.

A court in England, held in every county by special commission to one of the judges, who is called of justice of the *assize*, and empowered to take *assizes*, that is, the verdict of a jury, called the *assize*; a jury. In Scotland, the *assize* consists of fifteen men, selected from a greater number; a writ; in a more general sense, any court of justice.

\* *Besiege*, to lay siege to.

† *Consider*, literally, to sit by or close, or to set the mind or eye to; to fix the mind on, with the view to a careful examination, to think on with care, to ponder, to study, to meditate on, to view attentively.

‡ *Considerate*, given to consideration, or to sober reflection, thoughtful,—hence, serious, circumspect, careful, discreet.

§ *Dispossess*, to put out of possession by any means; to deprive of actual occupancy of a thing, particularly of land or real estate; to dis seize.

|| *Insidious*, properly, lying in wait,—hence, watching an opportunity to ensnare or entrap; deceitful, sly, treacherous, intended to entrap.

† *Obsession*, the act of besieging; the first attack of Satan antecedent to possession.

\*\* *Possess*, literally, to be able to sit; to have the just and legal title, ownership, or property of any thing; to own; to hold or occupy.

†† *Presidial*, *Presidiary*, pertaining to, or having a garrison.

‡‡ *Reside*, to dwell permanently, or for a length of time; to have a settled abode for a time. We do not say, a man *resides* in an inn for a night, or a very short time; but lodges, stays, remains, abides; as, *reside* implies a longer time, though not definite.

§§ *Residue*, that which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or designated.

||| *Residuum*, residue; in chemistry, that which is left after any process of separation or purification.

\**sedan*, *n.*  
*sed'entary*, *a.*  
*sed'entarily*, *ad.*  
*sed'entariness*, *n.*  
†*sed'iment*, *n.*  
†*sed'ulous*, *a.*  
*sed'ulously*, *ad.*  
*sed'ulousness*, *n.*  
*sedu'lity*, *n.*  
*sess*, *n.*  
‡*ses'sile*, *a.*  
*sessi'on*, *n.*

*sessi'onal*, *a.*  
‡*siege*, *n.*  
†*subside*', *v.*  
*subsi'dence*, *n.*  
*subsi'dency*, *n.*  
\*\**subsidi'ary*, *a. & n.*  
*subsidi'arily*, *ad.*  
††*sub'sidize*, *v.*  
*sub'sidized*, *a.*  
*sub'sidizing*, *a.*  
††*sub'sidy*, *n.*  
‡‡*supersede*', *v.*

*superse'ded*, *a.*  
‡‡‡*superse'deas*, *n.*  
*superse'ding*, *a.*  
†††*superse'dure*, *n.*  
*unassess'ed*, *a.*  
*unpossess'ed*, *a.*  
*unpossess'ing*, *a.*  
*unprepossess'ed*, *a.*  
*unprepossess'ing*, *a.*  
*unsub'sidized*, *a.*  
*vice-pres'ident*, *n.*

SELEN—E (σεληνη), *the moon* : as, *paraselene*', a mock moon.

*paraselene*', *n.* †††*selen'ite*, *n.* ‡‡‡*selen'ic*, *a.*  
\*\*\**selenog'raphy*, *n.* *selenit'ic*, *a.* ‡‡‡*seleniu'ret*, or  
*selenograph'ic*, *a.* *selenit'ical*, *a.* *selenu'ret*, *n.*  
*selenograph'ical*, *a.* *sele'nium*, *n.*

SEMEN, in-is, *n.* 3. (à sero, *v.* 3. *to sow*), *seed* : as, *sem'in'al*, per-  
taining to *seed* ; *seminif'ic*, forming or producing *seed*.

‡‡‡‡*consem'inate*, *v.* ††††*dissem'inate*, *v.* *dissem'inated*, *a.*

\* *Sedan*, a portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person sitting. It is borne on poles by two men. Supposed by some to be derived from *Sedan*, a town in the north-east of France, it being first made there.

† *Sediment*, the matter which *subsides* to the bottom of liquors ; *settlings*, lees, dregs.

‡ *Sedulous*, literally, *sitting* close to an employment ; hence, *assiduous*, diligent in application or pursuit ; constant, steady, and persevering in business, or in endeavours to effect an object.

§ *Sessile*, in botany, *sitting* on the stem.

• ‡ *Siege*, the *sitting* or *setting* of an army around or before a fortified place, for the purpose of compelling the garrison to surrender.

† *Subside*, literally, *to sit* under, to sink or fall ; to abate.

\*\* *Subsidiary*, aiding, auxiliary, assistant.

†† *Subsidize*, to furnish with a *subsidy*.

‡† *Subsidy*, literally, a *sitting* under or by ; aid in money, supply given, a tax.

§§ *Supersede*, *to sit* above ; hence, to make void, inefficacious, or useless, by superior power, or by coming in place of ; to set aside, to suspend ; to take the place of another.

‡‡‡ *Supersedeas*, in law, a writ or command to *suspend* the powers of an officer in certain cases, or to stay proceedings.

††† *Supersedure*, the act of *superseding*,—as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury

\*\*\* *Selenography*, a description of the moon.

††† *Selenite*, foliated or crystallized sulphate of lime.

‡‡† *Selenic*, pertaining to *selenium* or a new elementary body or substance. So called on account of its reflecting the moon's light with brilliancy. It is doubted whether it ought to be classed with the metals.

§§§ *Seleniu'ret* or *Selenuret*, a newly discovered mineral, of a shining lead grey colour, with a granular texture.

‡‡‡‡ *Conseminate*, to sow different *seeds* together.

†††† *Disseminate*, literally, to sow, to scatter *seed*, (but seldom or never used in its literal sense) ; hence, to scatter for growth and propagation like *seed*, to spread.

dissem'inating, *a.*  
dissemina'tion, *n.*  
dissem'inator, *n.*  
\*insem'inate, *v.*  
insemina'tion, *n.*  
†prosemina'tion, *n.*

sem'inal, *a.*  
seminal'ity, *n.*  
†sem'inary, *n.*  
‡sem'inarist, *n.*  
sem'inate, *v.*

semina'tion, *n.*  
seminif'erous, *a.*  
seminif'ic, *a.*  
seminif'ical, *a.*  
seminifica'tion, *n.*

**SEMI** *a.* (ἡμι), *half*: as, sem'itone, *half* a tone.

semian'nual, *a.*  
semian'nular, *a.*  
semibarba'rian, *a.*  
sem'ibreve, *n.*  
sem'icircle, *n.*  
semicir'cular, *a.*  
sem'icolon, *n.*  
semicolum'nar, *a.*  
semicrusta'ceous, *a.*  
semicylin'dric, *a.*  
semideis'tical, *a.*  
semidiam'eter, *n.*

semidiaph'anous, *a.*  
semiflos'culous, *a.*  
semiflu'id, *a.*  
semilu'nar, *a.*  
sem'imetal, *n.*  
semiopa'cous, *a.*  
semiorbic'ular, *a.*  
||semior'dinate, *n.*  
semios'eous, *a.*  
semio'vate, *a.*  
semipe'dal, *a.*  
semipellu'cid, *a.*

semiprimig'enous, *a.*  
sempersp'icuous, *a.*  
sem'iquaver, *n.*  
semispher'ical, *a.*  
semispheroid'al, *a.*  
semiter'tian, *a.* & *n.*  
sem'itone, *n.*  
semiton'ic, *a.*  
semitranspa'rent, *n.*  
semivo'cal, *a.*  
semivow'el, *n.*  
semivit'reous, *a.*

**SEMPER**, *adv.* *always*: as, sempervi'rent, *always* fresh.

sempervi'rent, *a.* †sempitern'al, *a.* \*\*sempitern'ity, *n.*

**SENEX**, *sen-is*, *c.* 3. *an old man*; *old*: as, consenes'cence, or senes'cence, *a* growing *old*.

consenes'cence, *n.* ††sei'gniorage, *n.*  
sei'gnior, or ‡†sei'gnior, or  
si'gnior, *n.* si'gnior, *n.*  
††seigneu'rial, or  
seignio'rial, *a.* sei'gniorize, or  
si'gniorize, *v.*

|||sen'ate, *n.*  
sen'ate-house, *n.*  
sen'ator, *n.*  
senato'rial, *a.*  
senato'rially, *ad.*

\* *Inseminate*, to sow.

† *Prosemination*, propagation by seed.

‡ *Seminary*, literally, a seed-plot, ground where seed is sown for producing plants for transplantation. A place of education, a school, academy, college, or university, where the seeds or elements of instruction are instilled into the youthful mind, to qualify them for their future employments.

§ *Seminarist*, a Romish priest educated in a *seminary*.

|| *Semi-ordinate*, in conic sections, a line drawn at right angles to, and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to the other.

† *Sempiternal*, eternal in futurity, or having no end, everlasting.

\*\* *Sempiternity*, future duration without end.

†† *Seigneurial* or *Seignorial*, pertaining to a *seignior* or lord of a manor, — used also in the south of Europe as a title of honour. The Sultan of Turkey is called the *Grand Seignior*, — pronounced, *see'nyor*.

‡† *Seigniorage*, a royal right or prerogative of the king of England, by which he claims an allowance of gold and silver brought in the mass, to be exchanged for coin.

§§ *Seignior*, a lordship, a manor; the power or authority of a lord, dominion.

||| *Senate*, originally, a council of *elders* or aged persons, an assembly or council of *senators*; a body of the principal inhabitants of a city or state, invested with a share in government; any legislative or deliberative body of men.

sen'atorship, *n.*  
senato'rian, *n.*  
senes'cence, *n.*

se'nile, *a.*  
senil'ity, *n.*  
\*se'nior, *n. & a.*

senior'ity, *n.*  
sire, *n. & v.*

SENT—*to*, *sensum*, *v.* 4. *to feel, to think*: as, *consen'tient*, agreeing in mind; *dissen'tient*, disagreeing, declaring dissent; *non'sense*, no sense; *sens'ual*, pertaining to the senses; *sen'tient*, that perceives.

†*assent'*, *v. & n.*  
assent'er, *n.*  
assenta'tion, *n.*  
assenta'tor, *n.*  
assent'ing, *a.*  
assent'ingly, *ad.*  
consent', *n. & v.*  
consent'er, *n.*  
consen'sion, *n.*  
consenta'neous, *a.*  
consenta'neously, *ad.*  
†consenta'neousness, *n.*  
consen'tient, *a.*  
disconsent', *v.*  
‡dissent', *v. & n.*  
dissent'er, *n.*  
dissent'ing, *a. & n.*  
‡‡dissen'sion, *n.*

dissen'tious, *a.*  
dissenta'neous, *a.*  
dissen'tient, *a. & n.*  
†insens'ate, *a.*  
\*\*insens'ible, *a.*  
insens'ibly, *ad.*  
insens'ibleness, *n.*  
insensibil'ity, *n.*  
insent'ient, *a.*  
non'sense, *n.*  
nonsens'ical, *a.*  
nonsens'ically, *ad.*  
nonsens'icalness, *n.*  
nonsens'itive, *a.*  
presensa'tion, *n.*  
presen'sion, *n.*  
††present'iment, *n.*  
††resent', *v.*

resent'ed, *a.*  
resent'er, *n.*  
resent'ing, *a.*  
resent'ingly, *ad.*  
resent'ful, *a.*  
resent'ive, *a.*  
resent'iment, *a.*  
scent, *n. & v.*  
scent'ful, *a.*  
scent'less, *a.*  
‡‡sensa'tion, *n.*  
‡‡sense, *n.*  
sense'less, *a.*  
sense'lessly, *ad.*  
sense'lessness, *n.*  
sens'ible, *a.*  
sens'ibly, *ad.*  
sens'ibleness, *n.*

\* *Senior*, one older than another, one older in office; *elder* or *older*; *older* in office.

† *Assent*, agreeing to, or admitting the truth of a proposition; *consent*, agreement to a proposal respecting some right or interest. The distinction between *assent* and *consent* seems to be this. *Assent* is the agreement to an abstract proposition. We *assent* to a statement, but we do not *consent* to it. *Consent* is an agreement to some proposal or measure, which affects the rights or interest of the consenter. We *consent* to a proposal of marriage.

‡ *Consentaneousness*, agreeable, accordant, suitable.

§ *Dissent*, to differ in opinion, to differ; to think in a different or contrary manner.

‖ *Dissension*, disagreement in opinion, usually a disagreement which is violent, producing warm debates or angry words.

† *Insensate*, destitute of sense, stupid; wanting sensibility.

\*\* *Insensible*, that cannot be felt or perceived.

†† *Presentiment*, previous conception, sentiment, or opinion; or apprehension of something future.

†† *Resent*, to take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to feel angry or provoked at.

§§ *Sensation*, the perception of external objects by means of the senses.

‡‡ *Sense*, the faculty of the soul, by which it perceives external objects by means of impressions made on certain organs of the body. *Sense* is a branch of perception. The five senses of animals are sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste. *Sensibility*, understanding, reason, opinion, consciousness; meaning, import, signification;—as, the true sense of words or phrases.

<i>sensibil'ity, n.</i>	<i>sensual'ity, n.</i>	<i>sent'iment, n.</i>
* <i>sens'itive, a.</i>	<i>sens'ualize, v.</i>	† <i>sentiment'al, a.</i>
<i>sens'itively, ad.</i>	<i>sens'uous, a.</i>	<i>sentiment'alist, n.</i>
† <i>senso'rium, or</i>	<i>sen'tient, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>sentimental'ity, n.</i>
<i>senso'ry, n.</i>	‡ <i>sen'tence, n. &amp; v.</i>	** <i>sent'inel, or</i>
<i>senso'rial, a.</i>	<i>senten'tial, a.</i>	<i>sen'try, n.</i>
<i>sens'ual, a.</i>	‡ <i>senten'tious, a.</i>	<i>supersens'ible, a.</i>
<i>sens'ually, ad.</i>	<i>senten'tiously, ad.</i>	<i>unconsent'ing, a.</i>
<i>sens'ualist, n.</i>	<i>senten'tiousness, n.</i>	<i>unresent'ed, a.</i>

SEP-o (σηπω), to corrupt, to make putrid.

antiseptic, a. & n. ††sep'tic, a. & n. sept'ical, a.

SEPTEM, a. seven: as, sep'tenary, consisting of seven.

<i>septang'ular, a.</i>	<i>septin'sular, a.</i>	<i>sev'enteenth, a.</i>
†† <i>Septem'ber, n.</i>	<i>sep'tuple, a.</i>	<i>sev'enth, a. &amp; n.</i>
<i>septem'partite, a.</i>	‡‡ <i>sep'tuary, n.</i>	<i>sev'enty, a.</i>
<i>sep'tenary, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>sev'en, n.</i>	<i>sev'entieth, a.</i>
<i>septen'nial, a.</i>	<i>sev'en-fold, a. &amp; ad.</i>	<i>subsep'tuple, a.</i>
<i>septilat'eral, a.</i>	<i>sev'enteen, a.</i>	

SEPULCHR-UM, n. 2. (à sepelio, v. 4. to bury), a grave.

sep'ulchre, n. & v. sepul'chral, a. |||sep'ulture, n.

SEPTUAGINT-A (à septem), seventy.

septuag'enary, a. & n. septuages'im'al, a. \*\*\*sep'tuagint, n. & a.  
†††septuages'ima, n.

\* *Sensitive*, having sense or feeling; having feelings easily excited.

† *Sensorium* or *Sensory*, the seat of sense,—supposed to be in some part of the brain; the brain and nerves.

‡ *Sentence*, in law, a judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal. In civil cases, the decision of a court is called a judgment. In criminal cases, *sentence* is a judgment pronounced; doom; opinion, a maxim; in grammar, a period.

‡ *Sententious*, full of sentences, axioms, and maxims; short and energetic.

|| *Sentiment*, properly, a thought prompted by passion or feeling; thought, opinion, notion, judgment; the sense, thought, or opinion contained in words, but considered as distinct from them. We may like the sentiment, when we dislike the language.

† *Sentimental*, abounding with sentiment, or just opinions or reflections; expressing quick intellectual feeling; affecting sensibility.

\*\* *Sentinel*, a guard, a watch,—contracted into sentry.

†† *Septic*, having power to promote putrefaction.

‡† *September*, the seventh month from March, which was formerly the first month of the year. *September* is now the ninth month of the year.

§§ *Septuary*, something composed of seven, a week.

||| *Septulture*, burial, interment.

††† *Septuagesima*, the third Sabbath before Lent,—supposed to be so called, because it is about seventy days before Easter.

\*\*\* *Septuagint*, a Greek version of the Old Testament, so called, because it was the work of seventy, or rather of seventy-two interpreters. This translation from the Hebrew is supposed to have been made in the reign, and by the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about 270 or 280 years before the birth of Christ.

• **SEPTENTRIO**, *ōn-is*, *m.* 3. (*a septem*), the north part of the world, the north.

*septen'trion*, *n.* & *a.*    *septen'trional*, *a.*    *septen'trionate*, *v.*

**SEQU-OR**, *secutus*, *v. dep.* 3. to follow: as, *consec'utive*, following in a train; *ex'ecute*, to follow out or through, to perform; *pursue'*, to follow; *sequa'cious*, following; *se'quel*, what follows.

* <i>assecu'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ex'ecuting</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ob'sequent</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>con'secratory</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>execu'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ob'sequies</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>consecu'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡ <i>execu'tioner</i> , <i>n.</i>	§§ <i>obse'quious</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>consec'utive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>exec'utive</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>obse'quiously</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>consec'utively</i> , <i>ad.</i>	** <i>exec'utor</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>obse'quiousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
‡ <i>con'sequence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>executo'rial</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>per'secute</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>con'sequent</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>exec'utory</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>per'secuted</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>con'sequentially</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>exec'utorship</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>per'secuting</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
<i>con'sequentness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>exec'utress</i> , or	<i>persecu'tion</i> , <i>a.</i>
‡ <i>consequen'tial</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>exec'utrix</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>per'secutor</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>consequen'tially</i> , <i>ad.</i>	†† <i>ex'equies</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡‡ <i>pros'ecute</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>consequen'tialness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>exe'quial</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pros'ecuted</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>ensue'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>incon'sequence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pros'ecuting</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>ensu'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>incon'sequent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>prosecu'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ex'ecute</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>inexecu'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pros'ecutor</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ex'ecuted</i> , <i>a.</i>	‡‡ <i>insecta'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pursue'</i> , <i>v.</i>

\* *Assecution*, an obtaining or acquiring.

† *Consecratory*, following, consequent.

‡ *Consequence*, that which follows from any act, cause, principle, or series of actions; hence, an event or effect, produced by some preceding act or cause; influence, importance.

§ *Consequential*, following as the effect; important. Conceited, pompous,—applied to persons.

|| *Ensue*, to follow; to follow in a train of events or course of time, to come after.

‡ *Executioner*, one who follows out or carries into effect a judgment of death.

\*\* *Executor*, the person appointed by the testator to execute or follow out his will, or to see it carried into effect.

†† *Exequies*, *Obsequies*, funeral rites and solemnities; funeral procession.

‡‡ *Insectator*, a persecutor.

§§ *Obsequious*, promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another; compliant; servilely or meanly condescending or complying.

||| *Persecute*, to pursue in a manner to injure, vex, or afflict; to afflict, harass, or destroy unjustly, for adherence to a particular creed or system of religious principles, or to a mode of worship. Thus Nero the Roman emperor persecuted the Christians by crucifying some, burning others, and condemning others to be worried by dogs.—See Acts xxii.

‡‡ *Prosecute*, literally, to follow forward, to follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; to continue efforts already begun. This word signifies either to begin and carry on, or simply to continue what has been begun; to seek to obtain by legal process. *Prosecute* differs from *persecute*, as in law it is applied to the legal proceedings only, whereas *persecute* implies cruelty, injustice, or oppression.

pursu'ed, a.	se'quence, n.	suit'ness, n.
pursu'er, n.	se'quent, a.	suit'able, a.
pursu'able, a.	subsec'utive, a.	suit'ably, ad.
pursu'ance, n.	sub'sequence, n.	suit'ableness, n.
pursu'ant, a.	†sub'sequent, a.	suit'ed, a.
pursu'ing, a.	sub'sequentially, ad.	suit'ing, a.
pursuit', n.	†sue, v.	supercon'sequence, n.
*pur'suivant, n.	su'ed, a.	unex'ecuted, a.
sequa'cious, a.	su'able, a.	unobse'quious, a.
sequa'ciousness, n.	su'ing, a.	unobse'quiously, ad.
sequac'ity, a.	‡suit, n. & v.	unobse'quiousness, n.
se'quel, n.	suit'or, n.	unpursu'ed, a.

SERAPH (Heb. שרף, to burn), an angel of the highest order.

ser'aph, n. ser'aphim, pl. seraph'ic, a. seraph'ical, a.

SEREN-US, a. clear and fair, without clouds and rain, calm, unruffled.

||serenade', n. & v. serene'ly, ad. seren'itude, n.  
serene', a. serene'ness, n. seren'ity, n.

SERIC-UM, n. 2. silk—||seri'ceous, a.

SERI-US, a. grave, solemn.

\*\*joco-se'rious, a. se'rious, a. se'riously, ad. se'riousness, n.

SERP-O, v. 3. to creep: as, ser'pentine, like a serpent.

ser'pent, n. ser'pentine, a. & v. ††serpi'go, n.  
††serpenta'rius, n. ser'pentize, v. serpig'inous, a.

SERR-A, f. 1. (à seco, to cut), a saw.

‡‡serr'ate, or serr'ature, n. ||||ser'rukate, a.  
ser'rated, a. ser'rous, a.

SERT-UM, sup. (à sero, v. 3. to sow; to thrust, to knit), to

\* Pursuivant, a state messenger.

† Subsequent, following in time or order.

‡ Sue, to seek justice or right from one by legal process, to prosecute; to seek by request.

§ Suit, literally, a following; a set; retinue; a petition; in law, legal application to a court for justice; to fit, to adapt; to agree.

|| Serenade, properly, music performed in a clear night; hence, an entertainment of music given in the night by a lover to his mistress under her window; music performed in the streets during the stillness of the night.

¶ Sericeous, pertaining to silk,—so called from Seres, a people of India, by whom silk was first woven. Plin. 21, 3.

\*\* Joco-serious, partaking of mirth and seriousness.

†† Serpentarius, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing seventy-four stars.

‡† Serpigo, a kind of herpes or tetter: called also a ring-worm.

§§ Serrate, Serrated, jagged, notched; indented on the edge like a saw.

|||| Serrulate, finely serrated; having very minute teeth or notches.



*knit, to join in discourse*: as, *assert'*, to affirm, to maintain; *desert'*, to forsake; *exert'*, to *put* or *thrust* forth.

<i>assert'</i> , v.	<i>desert'</i> less, a.	<i>reassert'</i> ed, a.
<i>assert'</i> ed, a.	<i>desert'</i> lessly, ad.	<i>reassert'</i> ing, a.
<i>assert'</i> ing, a.	<i>dissert'</i> , v.	<i>reinsert'</i> , v.
<i>asser'tion</i> , n.	* <i>disserta'tion</i> , n.	<i>reinsert'</i> ed, a.
<i>assert'</i> ive, a.	<i>dis'sertator</i> , n.	<i>reinsert'</i> ing, a.
<i>assert'</i> ively, ad.	<i>exert'</i> , v.	<i>reinsert'</i> ion, n.
<i>assert'</i> or, n.	<i>exert'</i> ed, a.	† <i>se'ries</i> , n.
<i>assert'</i> ory, a.	<i>exert'</i> ing, a.	<i>ser'mon</i> , n. & v
<i>des'ert</i> , n. & a.	<i>exer'tion</i> , n.	<i>ser'moning</i> , n.
<i>desert'</i> , v. & n.	‡ <i>insert'</i> , v.	<i>ser'monize</i> , v.
<i>desert'</i> ed, a.	<i>insert'</i> ed, a.	<i>ser'monizing</i> , a.
<i>desert'</i> ing, a.	<i>insert'</i> ing, a.	<i>ser'monizer</i> , n.
<i>desert'</i> er, n.	<i>inser'tion</i> , n.	§ <i>sermocina'tion</i> , n.
<i>desert'</i> rix, n.	<i>intersert'</i> , v.	<i>sermocina'tor</i> , n.
<i>desert'</i> ful, a.	<i>interser'tion</i> , n.	<i>unexert'</i> ed, a.
<i>deser'tion</i> , n.	<i>reassert'</i> , v.	<i>unassert'</i> ed, a.

**SERV**-*io*, *servitum*, v. 4. (à *servus*, m. 2. a slave), to be a slave, to serve, to obey: as, *deserve'*, to merit; *serv'ile*, belonging to slavery.

<i>deserve'</i> , v.	<i>ser'geantship</i> , n.	‡ <i>serv'itor</i> , n.
<i>deserv'</i> ed, a.	<i>serve</i> , v.	<i>serv'itorship</i> , n.
<i>deserv'</i> edly, ad.	<i>serv'</i> ed, a.	<i>serv'itude</i> , n.
<i>deserv'</i> er, n.	<i>serv'</i> er, n.	<i>subserve'</i> , v.
<i>deserv'</i> ing, a. & n.	† <i>serv'ice</i> , n.	<i>subserv'ience</i> , n.
‖ <i>disserve'</i> , v.	<i>serv'iceable</i> , a.	<i>subserv'ien'cy</i> , n.
<i>disserv'</i> ed, a.	<i>serv'iceableness</i> , n.	§§ <i>subserv'ient</i> , a.
<i>disserv'ice</i> , n.	<i>serv'ile</i> , a.	<i>subserv'iently</i> , ad.
<i>disserv'iceable</i> , a.	<i>serv'ilely</i> , ad.	<i>superserv'iceable</i> , a.
<i>disserv'iceableness</i> , n.	<i>serv'ileness</i> , n.	<i>underserv'ant</i> , n.
¶ <i>inserv'ient</i> , a.	<i>serv'il'ity</i> , n.	<i>undeserv'</i> ed, a.
<i>misserve'</i> , v.	<i>serv'ing</i> , a.	<i>undeserv'</i> edly, ad.
<i>ser'geant</i> , n.	<i>serv'ing-maid</i> , n.	<i>undeserv'edness</i> , n.
** <i>ser'geantry</i> , n.	<i>serv'ing-man</i> , n.	<i>undeserv'ing</i> , a.

\* *Dissertation*, a discourse, or rather a formal discourse, intended to illustrate a subject; a written essay, treatise, or disquisition.

† *Insert*, to thrust in, to set in or among.

‡ *Series*, a continued succession of things in the same order, and bearing the same relation to each other; sequence, order, course.

§ *Sermocination*, speech-making.

‖ *Disserve*, to injure, to hurt, to harm.

¶ *Inservient*, conducive.

\*\* *Sergeantry*, a kind of knight service.

†† *Service*, labour of body, or labour of body and mind, done at the command of a superior, or in pursuance of duty, or for the benefit of another. Voluntary service is that of servants, involuntary that of slaves.

‡‡ *Servitor*, a servant; in Oxford university, a student.

§§ *Subservient*, useful as an instrument to promote a purpose; serving to promote some end; subordinate, acting as a subordinate instrument.

undeserv'ingly, *ad.*  
undeserv'er, *n.*

unserv'iceable, *a.*  
unserv'iceably, *ad.*

unserv'iceableness, *n.*  
unserv'ed, *a.*

**SERV**-o, servatum, *v.* 1. *to keep, to save*: as, observe', to see, to notice, *to keep*; preserve', *to keep, to save*.

\*conserve', *v.*

con'serve, *n.*

conserv'ed, *a.*

conserv'ing, *a.*

conserv'er, *n.*

conserv'able, *a.*

conserv'ancy, *n.*

conserv'ant, *a.*

conserva'tion, *n.*

conserv'ative, *a. & n.*

conserv'ator, *n.*

conserv'atory, *n. & a.*

desert', *n.*

inobserv'able, *a.*

inobserv'ance, *a.*

inobserv'ant, *a.*

inobserva'tion, *n.*

misobserve', *v.*

observe', *v.*

observ'ed, *a.*

observ'er, *n.*

observ'ing, *a.*

observ'ingly, *ad.*

observ'able, *a.*

observ'ably, *ad.*

observ'ance, *n.*

observ'ant, *a. & n.*

observa'tion, *n.*

observa'tor, *n.*

†observ'atory, *n.*

observand'a, *n. pl.*

preserve', *v. & n.*

preserv'ed, *a.*

preserv'er, *n.*

preserv'ing, *a.*

preserv'able, *a.*

preserva'tion, *n.*

preserv'ative, *a. & n.*

preserv'atory, *a. & n.*

†reserve', *v. & n.*

reserv'er, *n.*

reserva'tion, *n.*

reserv'ative, *a.*

reserv'atory, *n.*

reserv'ed, *a.*

reserv'edly, *ad.*

reserv'edness, *n.*

reserv'ing, *a.*

‡reservoir', *n.*

self-preserva'tion, *n.*

serv'ant, *n.*

unobserv'ance, *n.*

unobserv'able, *a.*

unobserv'ant, *a.*

unobserv'ed, *a.*

unobserv'ing, *a.*

||unreserve', *n.*

unreserv'ed, *a.*

unreserv'edly, *ad.*

unreserv'edness, *n.*

**SET**-s, *f.* 1. *a bristle or big rough hair.*

seta'ceous, *a.*

se'tiform, *a.*

†se'ton, *n.*

se'tous, *a.*

**SEVER** (Eng. à separo), *to part, to disjoin.* (See *Paro.*)

**SEVER**-us, *a. sharp, rigorous, strict, grave.*

severe', *a.*

severe'ly, *ad.*

sever'ity, *n.*

**SEX**, *a. six*: as, sen'ary, of *six*, sex'fid, *six*-cleft; sex-loc'ular, *six*-celled; sex'tuple, *six*fold.

sen'ary, *a.*

\*\*sexagena'rian, *n.*

††sexages'ima, *n.*

senoc'ular, *a.*

††sex'agenary, *a.*

‡‡sexages'imal, *a.*

\* *Conserve*, to keep in a safe or sound state, to save, to preserve from loss, decay, waste, or injury: also, a sweetmeat; a kind of medicine.

† *Observatory*, a place or building for making observations on the heavenly bodies.

‡ *Reserve*, to keep in store for future or other use.

§ *Reservoir*, a place where any thing is kept in store, particularly water.

|| *Unreserve*, absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication.

† *Seton*, in surgery, a fine horse hair, a thread drawn through the skin for the discharge of humours.

\*\* *Sexagenarian*, one at the age of 60 years.

†† *Sexagenary*, sixty; as, a noun, a person sixty years of age.

‡† *Sexagesima*, the second Sunday before Lent, so called, as being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

§§ *Sexagesimal*, sixtieth; pertaining to sixty.

*sexang'*led, *a.*  
*sexang'*ular, *a.*  
*sexang'*ularly, *ad.*  
*sexen'*nial, *a.*  
*sexen'*nially, *ad.*  
*sex'*fid, *a.*  
*sexloc'*ular, *a.*

\**sex'*tain, *n.*  
†*sex'*tary, *n.*  
†*sex'*tile, *n.*  
*sex'*tuple, *a.*  
*six*, *a.*  
*six'*teen, *a.*

*six'*fold, *a.*  
*six'*teenth, *a.*  
*six*th, *a.* & *n.*  
*six'*ty, *a.*  
*six'*tieth, *a.*  
*subsex'*tuple, *a.*

**SEX**-*us*, *m.* 4. (*à seco*), *a sex, the distinction between male and female*: as, *bisex'*ous, of both *sexes*.

*bisex'*ous, *a.*      *sex*, *n.*      *sex'*ual, *a.*      *sex'*ualist, *n.*

**SIBIL**-*us*, *m.* 2. *a hiss or hissing.*

*sib'*ilant, *n.* & *a.*      *sibila'*tion, *n.*

**SICC**-*o*, *v.* 1. *to dry, to make dry*: as, *des'*iccate, or *ex'*siccate, *to dry*; *sic'*cative, *drying, causing to dry.*

‡ <i>desic'</i> cant, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>ex'</i> siccate, or	<i>exic'</i> cative, <i>a.</i>
<i>des'</i> iccate, <i>v.</i>	<i>exic'</i> cate, <i>v.</i>	<i>hortus-sic'</i> cus, <i>n.</i>
<i>des'</i> iccated, <i>a.</i>	<i>ex'</i> siccated, <i>a.</i>	<i>siccif'</i> ic, <i>a.</i>
<i>des'</i> iccat'ing, <i>a.</i>	<i>ex'</i> siccating, <i>a.</i>	<i>sic'</i> cate, <i>v.</i>
<i>desicca'</i> tion, <i>a.</i>	<i>exsicca'</i> tion, or	<i>sic'</i> cative, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
<i>desic'</i> cative, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>exicca'</i> tion, <i>n.</i>	<i>sicca'</i> tion, <i>n.</i>
<i>exsic'</i> cant, <i>a.</i>	<i>exsic'</i> cative, or	<i>sic'</i> city, <i>n.</i>

**SIDER**-*os* (σιδηρος), *iron.*

† <i>sid'</i> erite, <i>n.</i>	<i>siderograph'</i> ic, <i>a.</i>	<i>siderog'</i> raphist, <i>n.</i>
** <i>siderog'</i> raphy, <i>n.</i>	<i>siderograph'</i> ical, <i>a.</i>	<i>sid'</i> eroscope, <i>n.</i>

**SIDUS**, *ēr-is*, *n.* 3. *a star*: as, *sid'*eral, of the *stars*.

†† <i>consid'</i> er, <i>v.</i>	<i>desire'</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>side'</i> real, <i>a.</i>
<i>consid'</i> erer, <i>n.</i>	†† <i>Georgium-Si'</i> dus, <i>n.</i>	‡‡ <i>sid'</i> erated, <i>a.</i>
<i>desid'</i> erate, <i>v.</i>	<i>sid'</i> eral, or	<i>sidera'</i> tion, <i>n.</i>
<i>desidera'</i> tum, <i>n.</i>		

**SIGN**-*um*, *n.* 2. *a mark or sign, a seal*: as, *assign'*, to allot,

\* *Sextain*, a stanza of *six* lines.

† *Sextary*, a measure of a pint and a half.

‡ *Sextile*, denoting the aspect or position of two planets, when distant from each other *sixty* degrees, or two signs. This position is marked thus (\*).

§ *Desiccant*, *drying*; a medicine or application that dries a sore.

|| *Hortus-siccus*, literally, a *dry* garden; an appellation given to a collection of specimens of plants, carefully *dried* and preserved.

† *Siderite*, the loadstone; also, iron-worst, a genus of plants.

\*\* *Siderography*, the art or practice of engraving on *steel*, by means of which impressions may be transferred from a *steel* plate to a *steel* cylinder in a rolling press of a particular construction. †† *Consider*. (See page 395.)

‡† *Georgium-Sidus*, a planet discovered by Dr. Herschel in 1781, in the reign of George III.

§§ *Siderated*, planet-struck, blasted.

||| *Sideration*, a blasting or blast in plants; a sudden deprivation of sense, an apoplexy.

to appoint; *consign'*, to give, to deliver; *design'*, to delineate, to plan, to intend; *resign'*, to give up or back.

* <i>assign'</i> , v.	<i>designa'tion</i> , n.	<i>sign</i> , n.
<i>assign'able</i> , a.	<i>des'ignative</i> , a.	<i>sign'ed</i> , a.
† <i>as'signat</i> , n.	<i>design'less</i> , a.	†† <i>sig'nal</i> , n. & a.
‡ <i>assignee'</i> , n.	<i>design'lessly</i> , ad.	<i>sig'nally</i> , ad.
<i>assign'ed</i> , a.	<i>design'ment</i> , n.	<i>sig'nalize</i> , v.
<i>assign'ing</i> , a.	†† <i>insig'nia</i> , n. pl.	<i>sig'nalized</i> , a.
§ <i>assign'er</i> , or	<i>insig'nif'icance</i> , n.	<i>sig'nalizing</i> , n.
<i>assign'or</i> , n.	<i>insig'nif'icancy</i> , n.	<i>sig'nature</i> , n.
<i>assigna'tion</i> , n.	<i>insig'nif'icant</i> , a. & n.	<i>sig'net</i> , n.
<i>assign'ment</i> , n.	<i>insig'nif'icantly</i> , ad.	<i>sig'ner</i> , n.
<i>consign'</i> , v.	<i>insig'nif'icative</i> , a.	<i>sig'nify</i> , v.
<i>consign'ed</i> , a.	* <i>ob'signate</i> , v.	<i>sig'nif'icance</i> , n.
<i>consignee'</i> , n.	<i>ob'signa'tion</i> , n.	<i>sig'nif'icancy</i> , n.
<i>consign'er</i> , or	<i>ob'sig'natory</i> , a.	§§ <i>sig'nif'icant</i> , a. & n.
<i>consign'or</i> , n.	<i>preconsign'</i> , v.	<i>sig'nif'icantly</i> , ad.
<i>consign'ing</i> , a.	<i>predesign'</i> , v.	<i>significa'tion</i> , n.
<i>consigna'tion</i> , n.	<i>predesign'ed</i> , a.	<i>signif'icative</i> , a.
<i>consign'ature</i> , n.	<i>predesign'ing</i> , a.	<i>signif'icatively</i> , ad.
<i>consignifica'tion</i> , n.	<i>presig'nify</i> , v.	<i>signif'icator</i> , n.
<i>consignif'icative</i> , a.	<i>presignifica'tion</i> , n.	<i>signif'icatory</i> , a.
<i>consign'ment</i> , n.	<i>resign'</i> , v.	<i>sign'post</i> , n.
<i>design'</i> , v. & n.	<i>resign'ed</i> , a.	<i>subsign'</i> , v.
<i>design'able</i> , a.	<i>resign'er</i> , n.	<i>subsigna'tion</i> , n.
<i>design'ed</i> , a.	<i>resign'ing</i> , a.	<i>undesign</i> , v.
<i>design'edly</i> , ad.	<i>resign'ment</i> , n.	<i>undesign'ed</i> , a.
<i>design'er</i> , n.	<i>resigna'tion</i> , n.	<i>undesign'edly</i> , ad.
<i>design'ing</i> , a. & n.	<i>reassign'</i> , v.	<i>undesignedness</i> , n.
<i>design'ate</i> , v. & a.	†† <i>sig'il</i> , n.	<i>undesign'ing</i> , a.
<i>des'ignated</i> , a.	<i>sig'illa'tion</i> , n.	<i>unsig'nalized</i> , a.
<i>des'ignating</i> , a.		

**SIL-EO**, v. 2. to hold peace, to be still or quiet.

<i>si'lence</i> , n. & v.	<i>si'lently</i> , ad.	<i>silen'tiary</i> , n.
<i>si'lent</i> , a.	<i>si'lentness</i> , n.	

\* *Assign*, to allot; a person to whom property or an interest, is or may be transferred.

† *Assignat*, a public note or bill in France; paper currency.

‡ *Assignee*, a person to whom an *assignment* is made.

§ *Assigner*, *Assignor*, one who assigns or appoints.

|| *Consignation*, joint signing or stamping.

†† *Insignia*, marks, signs, or visible impressions, by which any thing is known or distinguished; *badges* or distinguishing marks of office or honour.

\*\* *Ob'signate*, to seal up, to ratify.

†† *Sig'il*, a seal; signature.

‡† *Signal*, the sign that gives, or is intended to give notice; or the notice given; also, eminent, remarkable.

§§ *Significant*, bearing a meaning; important, momentous.

||| *Silentiary*, one who keeps *silence* and order in court: one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

**SILEX**, *īc-is*, *m.* or *f.* 3. a flint-stone.

* <i>si'lex</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>silicif'erous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>silici'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>silicica'rious</i> , <i>a.</i>	† <i>sil'icify</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>silic'ited</i> , <i>a.</i>

**SILIQU**-*a*, *f.* 1. the seed-vessel, husk, pod, or shell of the bean, pea, &c.: as, *sil'iquous*, having pods.

<i>multisil'iquous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>silic'ulous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>siliquose'</i> , or
‡ <i>sil'icle</i> , or	‡ <i>sil'iqua</i> , or	<i>sil'iquous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>sil'icule</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>sil'ique</i> , <i>n.</i>	

**SILV**-*a*, *f.* 1. a wood or forest: as, *sil'van*, of a wood.

<i>sav'age</i> , <i>a. n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>sav'agery</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>sil'van</i> , or
<i>sav'agely</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>sav'agism</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>syl'van</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>sav'ageness</i> , <i>n.</i>	† <i>Sylva'nus</i> , <i>n.</i>	

**SIMIL**-*is*, *a.* like: as, *assim'ilate*, to make like to; *dissim'ilar*, not like or similar; *sim'ilar*, like, resembling.

<i>assim'iable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>dissem'blingly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>similar'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>assim'ilate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>dissim'ilar</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>simil'itude</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>assim'ilated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>dissimilar'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>similitu'dinary</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>assim'ilateness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>dissimil'itude</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡ <i>sim'ulate</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>
<i>assim'ilating</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>dissimula'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>sim'ulated</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>assimila'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	†† <i>fac-sim'ile</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>sim'ulating</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>assim'ilative</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>reassim'ilate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>simula'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>consim'ilar</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>reassim'ilated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unassim'ilated</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>consimil'itude</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>reassim'ilating</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>undissem'bled</i> , <i>a.</i>
** <i>dissem'ble</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>reassimila'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>undissem'bling</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>dissem'bled</i> , <i>a.</i>	†† <i>sim'ile</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>verisim'ilar</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>dissem'bler</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>sim'ilar</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>verisimil'itude</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>dissem'bling</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>sim'ilarly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>verisimil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>

**SIMONI**-*a*, *f.* 1. the crime of buying or selling church pre-ferments: as, *simo'nious*, given to simony.

\* *Siler*, one of the supposed primitive earths usually found in the state of stone.

† *Silicify*, to convert into, or become *siler*.

‡ *Silicle*, *Silicule*, a little pod.

§ *Siliqua*, *Silique*, a pod.

|| *Savage*, pertaining to the forest; wild; uncivilized; cruel; also, a human being in his native state of rudeness.

† *Sylvanus*, in mythology, a god of the woods.

\*\* *Dissemble*, to hide under a false appearance; to conceal, to disguise, to pretend that not to be which really is.

†† *Fac-simile*, an exact copy or likeness, as of hand-writing.

‡† *Simile*, in rhetoric, *similitude* or *likeness*; a comparison of two things, which, however different in other respects, have some strong point or points of resemblance; by which comparison the character or qualities of a thing are illustrated, or presented in an impressive light. Thus, the eloquence of Demosthenes was like a rapid torrent; that of Cicero, like a large stream that glides smoothly along with majestic tranquillity.

§§ *Simulate*, to feign, to counterfeit.

||| *Verisimilar*, having the appearance of truth, probable, likely.

\**sim'ony*, *n.*  
*simo'niac*, *n.*

*simoni'acal*, *a.*  
*simoni'acally*, *ad.*

*simo'nious*, *a.*

**SIMUL**, *adv.* *together, at the same time.*

†*simulta'neous*, *a.*      *simulta'neously*, *ad.*      *simulta'neousness*, *n.*

**SINGUL—US**, *a.* *one, one by one ; not double.*

*sin'gle*, *a. & v.*  
*sin'gled*, *a.*  
*sin'gleness*, *n.*  
*sin'gly*, *ad.*

*sin'gleness*, *n.*  
*sin'gular*, *a. & n.*  
*sin'gularly*, *ad.*

*sin'gularist*, *n.*  
*sin'gularize*, *v.*  
*singular'ity*, *n.*

**SINISTER**, *a.* *left, on the left hand, unlucky, bad.*

*sin'ister*, *a.*  
*sin'isterly*, *ad.*

*sin'ister-handed*, *a.*  
*sin'istrous*, *a.*

*sin'istrously*, *ad.*  
 †*sinistror'sal*, *a.*

**SINUS**, *m.* 4. *the bosom, a bay or gulf of the sea, a winding or turning : as, sin'uous, bending in and out.*

*insin'uant*, *a.*  
 †*insin'uate*, *v.*  
*insin'uated*, *a.*  
*insin'uating*, *a.*

*insinua'tion*, *n.*  
*insin'uative*, *a.*  
*insin'uator*, *n.*  
 ‖*si'nus*, *n.*

*sin'uate*, *v. & a.*  
*sinua'tion*, *n.*  
*sin'uous*, *a.*  
*sinuos'ity*, *n.*

**SIP—O**, *v.* 1. (*obs.*) *to throw or cast.*

*dis'sipable*, *a.*  
 †*dis'sipate*, *v.*

*dis'sipated*, *a.*  
*dis'sipating*, *a.*

*dissipa'tion*, *n.*  
*undis'sipated*, *a.*

**SIREN**, *f.* 3. (à Heb. שָׂרָן, *to sing*), *a siren—\*\*si'ren*, *n. & a.*

**SIST—O**, *v.* 3. *to set, to stop, to stand : as, assist', to stand up*

\* *Simony*, (à *Simon Magus*, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit, Acts viii.) The crime of *buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment* ; or the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward. By Stat. 31. Elizabeth, c. vi. severe penalties are enacted against this crime.

† *Simultaneous*, existing or happening *at the same time.*

‡ *Sinistrorsal* (à *ὀρσω*, *orso*, *to rise*), rising from *left to right* ; as, a spiral line or *reliz*.

§ *Insinuate*, literally, to make gently or imperceptibly into the *bosom* ; to wind in ; to push or work one's self into favour ; to introduce by slow, gentle, or artful means.

‖ *Sinus*, a bay of the sea ; an anatomical term for an *opening* ; an opening, a hollow.

¶ *Dissipate*, to drive asunder, to disperse, to scatter. *Scatter*, *disperse*, and *dissipate*, are in many cases synonymous ; but *dissipate* is used appropriately to denote the *dispersion* of things that *vanish*, or are not afterwards collected ; as, to *dissipate* fog, vapour, or clouds, care and anxiety. We say, an army is *scattered* or *dispersed*, but not *dissipated*. To expend, to squander.

\*\* *Siren*, in ancient mythology, a goddess who enticed men into her power by the charms of music, and devoured them ; hence, in modern use, an enticing woman ; a female rendered dangerous by her enticements ; a mermaid ; a species of lizards in Carolina.

to, to help; consist', *to stand together*; desist', *to stop*,  
to forbear; exist', *to stand out*, to be, to live, to remain.

abstist', v.	inconsist'ence, n.	pre-exist'ence, n.
assist', v.	inconsist'ency, n.	pre-exist'ent, a.
assist'ance, n.	inconsist'ent, a.	pre-exist'ing, a.
assist'ant, n. & a.	inconsist'ently, ad.	† resist', v.
assist'ed, a.	inconsist'ing, a.	resist'ed, a.
assist'er, n.	inexist'ence, n.	resist'er, n.
assist'ing, a.	inexist'ent, a.	resist'ing, a.
assist'less, a.	† insist', v.	resist'ance, n.
*co-exist', v.	insist'ent, a.	resist'ant, a.
co-exist'ence, n.	insist'ure, n.	resist'ible, a.
co-exist'ent, a.	insist'ing, a.	resistibil'ity, n.
consist', v.	irresist'ance, n.	resist'ive, a.
consist'ence, n.	irresist'ible, a.	resist'less, a.
consist'ency, n.	irresist'ibly, ad.	resist'lessly, ad.
consist'ent, a.	irresist'ibleness, n.	self-exist'ence, n.
consist'ently, ad.	irresistibil'ity, n.	self-exist'ent, a.
† consist'ory, a. & n.	nonexist'ence, n.	**subsis't', v.
consisto'rial, a.	nonresist'ance, n.	subsist'ence, n.
consisto'rian, a.	nonresist'ant, a.	subsist'ent, a.
desist', v.	‡ persist', v.	unassist'ed, a.
desist'ance, n.	persist'ance, n.	unassist'ing, a.
desist'ing, a.	persist'ency, n.	unexist'ent, a.
exist', v.	‖ persist'ent, or	unresist'ed, a.
exist'ence, n.	persist'ing, a. & n.	unresist'ing, a.
exist'ent, a.	persist'ive, a.	unresist'ingly, ad.
existen'tial, a.	pre-exist', v.	unresist'ible, a.
exist'ing, a.		

SIT—os (σίτος), *corn, wheat; bread, food*.

††par'asite, n.	parasit'ic, a.	parasit'ically, ad.
par'asitism, n.	parasit'ical, a.	

\* *Co-exist*, to exist at the same time with another,—regularly followed by *with*.

† *Consistory*, an ecclesiastical court of an archbishop or bishop.

‡ *Insist*, literally, to stand or rest on; to dwell on in discourse.

§ *Persist*, literally, to stand thoroughly for; to continue steadily and firmly in the pursuit of any business or course commenced; to persevere. *Persist* is nearly synonymous with *persevere*; but *persist* frequently implies more obstinacy than *persevere*, particularly in that which is evil or injurious to others.

‖ *Persistent*, or *Persisting*, in botany, continuing without withering,—opposed to *marcescent*.

¶ *Resist*, literally, to stand back or against, *withstand*; hence, to act in opposition, or to oppose.

\*\* *Subsist*, literally, to stand under; to be, to have *existence*,—applicable to *matter* or *spirit*; to continue; to live, to be maintained with food and clothing; to inhere. To feed, to maintain, to support with provisions.

†† *Parasite*, in ancient Greece, a priest or minister of the gods, whose office was to gather of the husbandman the corn allotted for public sacrifices. In modern usage, a trencher friend, one that frequents the tables of the rich, and

**SITUS, m. 2.** *the standing of any place, local position.*

*site, n.      \*sit'uate, or      sit'uated, a.      situa'tion, n.*

**SOCIAT-US, p. p.** (*à socio, to join, to unite*), *joined.* (See *Socio.*)

**SOCIN-US, m. 2.** *Socinus, a native of Sienna, a heretic.*

† *Socin'ian, n. & a.      Socin'ianism, n.*

**SOCI-O, v. 1.** (*à socius, m. 2. a companion or sharer*), *to join, to unite : as, conso'ciate, to join, to unite ; disso'ciate, to disunite, to separate.*

‡ <i>asso'ciate, v. a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>consocia'tional, a.</i>	<i>sociabil'ity, n.</i>
<i>asso'ciated, a.</i>	<i>disso'ciable, a.</i>	‖ <i>so'cial, a.</i>
<i>asso'ciateship, n.</i>	<i>disso'cial, a.</i>	<i>so'cially, ad.</i>
<i>asso'ciating, a.</i>	<i>disso'ciate, v.</i>	<i>so'cialness, n.</i>
<i>associa'tion, n.</i>	<i>disso'ciated, a.</i>	<i>social'ity, n.</i>
<i>associa'tional, a.</i>	<i>disso'ciating, a.</i>	<i>so'ciate, v.</i>
<i>asso'ciative, a.</i>	<i>dissocia'tion, n.</i>	‡ <i>soci'ety, n.</i>
<i>asso'ciable, a.</i>	<i>inso'ciable, a.</i>	<i>unasso'ciated, a.</i>
<i>associabil'ity, n.</i>	‡ <i>so'ciable, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>unso'ciable, a.</i>
<i>conso'ciate, n. &amp; v.</i>	<i>so'cially, ad.</i>	<i>unso'cially, ad.</i>
<i>consocia'tion, n.</i>	<i>so'ciableness, n.</i>	<i>unso'cial, a.</i>

**SOCRAT-ES, m. 3.** (*Σωκράτης*), *an ancient Greek philosopher.*

*Soc'rates, n.      socrat'ical, a.      soc'ratism, n.*

\*\* *socrat'ic, a.      socrat'ically, ad.      soc'ratist, n.*

**SOL, sol-is, m. 3.** *the Sun : as, so'lar, of the sun.*

‡ *in'solate, v.      in'solated, a.      in'solating, a.*

earns his welcome by flattery ; a hanger on, a fawning flatterer ; in botany, a plant growing on the stem or branch of another.

\* *Situate, Situated, placed*, with respect to any other object ; as, a town or city *situate* or *situated* on a hill, a declivity, or on the sea shore.

† *Socinian*, pertaining to *Socinus*, or his religious creed. *Socinus* was a native of Sienna in Tuscany, the founder of the sect of *Socinians* in the 16th century, who held Christ to have been a mere man inspired, denied his divinity and atonement, and the doctrine of original depravity.

‡ *Associate, to join* in company, as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate ; *to unite* in the same mass ; also, joined in interest or purpose, in employment or office ; also, a companion, a mate, a fellow, a partner.

§ *Sociable*, that may be *conjoined* ; ready and inclined *to join* in company ; free in conversation ; also, a vehicle, a kind of less exalted phaeton, with two seats facing each other, and a box for the driver.

‖ *Social*, pertaining to *society*.

‡ *Society*, the union of a number of rational beings ; or a number of persons united, either for a temporary or permanent purpose ; company ; fellowship ; partnership.

\*\* *Socratic*, pertaining to *Socrates*, the Grecian sage, or to his language or manner of teaching and philosophizing. The *Socratic* method of reasoning and instruction was by interrogatories.

‡ *Insolate*, to dry in the sun's rays ; to expose to the heat of the sun ; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun.



insola'tion, *n.*\*sola'no, *n.*so'lar, *a.*so'lary, *a.*†sol'stice, *n.*solstiti'al, *a.*

**SOLEC-OS** (σολοιος, ἀ Σολοι, *an Athenian colony in Cilicia*),  
*one who speaks incorrectly.*

‡sol'ecism, *n.*sol'ecist, *n.*solecist'ical, *a.*solecist'ically, *ad.*sol'ecize, *v.*

**SOLEMN-IS**, *a. solemn, religiously grave, serious.*

sol'emn, *a.*sol'emnly, *ad.*sol'emnness, *n.*solem'nity, *n.*sol'emnize, *v.*sol'emnized, *a.*sol'emnizer, *n.*sol'emnizing, *a.*solemniza'tion, *n.*

**SOL-EO**, *v. 2. to use, to be accustomed or wont.*

in'solence, *n.*in'solency, *n.*‡insolent, *a.*in'solently, *ad.*

**SOLICIT-US**, *a. anxious, uneasy, careful.*

‡solic'it, *v.*solic'ited, *a.*solicita'tion, *n.*solic'iting, *n. & a.*solic'itous, *a.*solic'itously, *ad.*†solic'itor, *n.*\*\*solic'itor-general, *n.*solic'itress, *n.*††solic'itude, *n.*unsolic'ited, *a.*unsolic'itous, *a.*

**SOLID-US**, *a. firm, hard, compact: as, consol'idate, to make solid or firm.*

\* *Solano*, a hot south-east wind in Spain, which produces inflammatory effects on men.

† *Solstice*, literally, the standing of the *sun*; in astronomy, the point in the ecliptic at which the *sun* stops, or ceases to recede from the equator, either north in summer or south in winter; a tropic or tropical point. There are two *solstices*; the summer *solstice*, the first degree of Cancer, which the *sun* enters on the 21st of June; and the winter *solstice*, the first degree of Capricorn, which the *sun* enters on the 21st of December.

‡ *Solecism*, literally, the dialect or language of the *Soli*, a people of Attica, who being transplanted to Cilicia, lost or degenerated so much from the purity of their language, that they became proverbial for *speaking incorrectly*; hence, impropriety in language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax; incongruity of words; want of correspondence or consistency; any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety. A *barbarism* may be in one word, a *solecism* must be of more.—*Johnson*, from *Cicero*.

§ *Insolent*, literally, *unaccustomed*; proud and haughty, with contempt of others; overbearing; domineering in power.

|| *Solicit*, to ask with some degree of earnestness; to make petition to; to apply to for obtaining something; also, to seek by petition; to invite. This word implies *earnestness in seeking*, but less earnestness than *beg, implore, entreat*, and *importune*, and more than *ask* or *request*.

† *Solicitor*, one that asks for another; an attorney, advocate, or counsellor at law, who has authority to practise in the English Court of Chancery.

\*\* *Solicitor-General*, a lawyer who is employed as counsel for the king or queen.

†† *Solicitude*, *uneasiness* of mind, occasioned by the fear of evil, or the desire of good; *anxiety*, concern; *carefulness*.

*con'sol, n.	sol'derer, n.	solid'ify, v.
consol'idant, a. & n.	†sol'dier, n.	solid'ified, a.
consol'idate, v. & a.	sol'dier-like, or	solidifica'tion, n.
consol'idated, a.	sol'dierly, a.	solid'ifying, a.
consol'idating, a.	sol'diery, n.	solid'ity, n.
consolida'tion, n.	sol'id, a. & n.	§solidun'gulous, a.
insolid'ity, n.	sol'idly, ad.	sursol'id, n. & a.
†sol'der, or	sol'idness, n.	unconsol'idated, a.
sod'er, v. & n.	sol'ide, v.	unsol'id, n. & a.

SOL-OR, v. dep. 1. to comfort, to cheer: as, console', to comfort, to cheer; sol'ace, comfort in grief.

console', v.	consol'atory, a. & n.	recon'solate, v.
conso'led, a.	‡discon'solate, a.	sol'ace, v. & n.
conso'lable, a.	discon'solately, ad.	sol'aced, a.
conso'ler, n.	discon'solateness, n.	sol'acing, a.
consola'tion, n.	disconsola'tion, n.	sol'a'cious, a.
conso'ling, n. & a.	inconso'lable, a.	unconso'led, a.
con'solator, n.	inconso'lably, ad.	unconso'ling, a.

SOL-UM, n. 2. the ground, the basis or bottom of the foot—sole, n. & v.

SOL-US, a. alone, single, forlorn, desert: as, sol'itary, living alone; sol'itude, loneliness, a desert.

**des'olate, a. & v.	sole'ly, ad.	sol'itary, a. & n.
des'olated, a.	sole'ness, n.	sol'itarily, ad.
des'olately, ad.	††Solifid'ian, n. & a.	sol'itariness, n.
des'olating, a.	solifid'ianism, n.	solita'rian, n.
desola'tion, n.	solil'oquy, n.	sol'itude, n.
des'olator, n.	solil'oquize, v.	soliv'agant, a.
des'olatory, a.	††sol'iped, n.	‡‡so'lo, n.
sole, a.	§§solitair', n.	

\* Consols, in England, are the funds or stocks formed by the consolidation of different annuities.—Crabbe.

† Solder, Soder, to unite and make solid, as metallic substances; also, a metallic cement.

‡ Soldier, a man engaged in military service; a brave warrior;—so called from *solidus*, as a noun, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier.

§ Solidungulous, having hoofs that are whole or not cloven.

|| Sursolid, in mathematics, the fifth power of a number. Thus  $3 \times 3 = 9$ , the square of 3, and  $9 \times 3 = 27$ , the third power or cube, and  $27 \times 3 = 81$ , the fourth power, and  $81 \times 3 = 243$ , which is the *sursolid*, or fifth power of 3.

‡ Disconsolate, destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless or not expecting comfort; sad, dejected, melancholy; not affording comfort; cheerless.

\*\* Desolate, destitute or deprived of inhabitants; laid waste; solitary, deserted of God, deprived of comfort.

†† Solifidian, one who maintains that faith alone, without works, is necessary to justification.

†† Soliped, an animal whose foot is not cloven.

§§ Solitair, Solitarian, Solitary, one who lives alone, or in solitude, a hermit.

||| Solivagant, wandering alone.

‡‡ Solo, a tune, air, or strain to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.

**SOLV-o**, solutum, *v.* 3. *to loose, to melt, to free, to pay: as, ab'solutary, absolving; dis'soluble, that may be dissolved or melted; solve, to loosen, to explain, to remove.*

absolve', <i>v.</i>	insolubil'ity, <i>n.</i>	†res'olute, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>
absolv'ed, <i>a.</i>	insolv'able, <i>a.</i>	res'olutely, <i>ad.</i>
absolv'er, <i>n.</i>	insolv'ency, <i>n.</i>	res'oluteness, <i>n.</i>
absolv'ing, <i>a.</i>	†insolv'ent, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	resolu'tion, <i>n.</i>
absolv'atory, <i>n.</i>	irres'oluble, <i>a.</i>	resolu'tioner, <i>n.</i>
ab'solute, <i>a.</i>	irres'olubleness, <i>n.</i>	res'olutive, <i>a.</i>
ab'solutely, <i>ad.</i>	irres'olute, <i>a.</i>	sol'uble, <i>a.</i>
ab'soluteness, <i>n.</i>	irres'olutely, <i>ad.</i>	solubil'ity, <i>n.</i>
absolu'tion, <i>n.</i>	irres'oluteness, <i>n.</i>	solute', <i>a.</i>
ab'solutory, <i>a.</i>	irresolu'tion, <i>n.</i>	solve, <i>v.</i>
*assoil', <i>v.</i>	‡nonsolv'ent, <i>n.</i>	solv'ed, <i>a.</i>
dis'soluble, <i>a.</i>	nonsolv'ency, <i>n.</i>	solv'ency, <i>n.</i>
dissolubil'ity, <i>n.</i>	nonsolu'tion, <i>n.</i>	**solvend', <i>n.</i>
dissolve', <i>v.</i>	pre-resolve', <i>v. &amp; n.</i>	††solv'ent, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>
dissolv'ed, <i>a.</i>	pre-resolv'ed, <i>a.</i>	solv'ible, or
dissolv'er, <i>n.</i>	pre-resolv'ing, <i>a.</i>	solv'able, <i>a.</i>
dissolv'ing, <i>a.</i>	redissolve', <i>v.</i>	solvabil'ity, <i>n.</i>
dissolv'ent, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	redissolv'ed, <i>a.</i>	solu'tion, <i>n.</i>
dissolv'able, <i>a.</i>	redissolv'ing, <i>a.</i>	sol'utive, <i>a.</i>
†dis'solute, <i>a.</i>	resolve', <i>v. &amp; n.</i>	unabsolv'ed, <i>a.</i>
dis'solutely, <i>ad.</i>	resolv'ed, <i>a.</i>	undissolv'able, <i>a.</i>
dis'soluteness, <i>n.</i>	resolv'edly, <i>ad.</i>	undissolv'ed, <i>a.</i>
dissolu'tion, <i>n.</i>	resolv'edness, <i>n.</i>	undissolv'ing, <i>a.</i>
indissolv'able, <i>a.</i>	resolv'er, <i>n.</i>	unresolv'able, <i>a.</i>
indis'soluble, <i>a.</i>	resolv'ing, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	unresolv'ed, <i>a.</i>
indis'solubly, <i>ad.</i>	resolv'ent, <i>n.</i>	unresolv'ing, <i>a.</i>
indis'solubleness, <i>n.</i>	resolv'able, <i>a.</i>	unsolv'ed, <i>a.</i>
indissolubil'ity, <i>n.</i>	res'oluble, <i>a.</i>	unsolv'able, <i>a.</i>
insol'uble, <i>a.</i>		

**SOMA**, at-os (σῶμα, ατος), *a body.*

\* *Assoil, to solve, to release, to absolve.*

† *Dissolute, loose in behaviour and morals; given to vice and dissipation, wanton, lewd, vicious.*

‡ *Insolvent, not having money, goods, or estate sufficient to pay all debts; also, a debtor unable to pay his debts.*

§ *Nonsolvent, not able to pay debts.*

|| *Resolve, to loose again, to melt; to separate the component parts of a compound substance, or of a complex idea; to unravel or explain; to fix in opinion or purpose, to determine in mind.*

†† *Resolute, having a fixed purpose, determined; hence, bold, firm, steady; constant in pursuing a purpose.*

\*\* *Solvend, a substance to be dissolved.*

††† *Solvent, having the power of dissolving; able to pay all just debts; also, a fluid that dissolves any substance.*

asom'atous, *a.*  
somatol'ogy, *n.*

somat'ic, *a.*  
somat'ical, *a.*

\*so'matist,

**SOMN**—*us*, *m.* 2. *sleep*: as, *somnif'erous* or *somnif'ic*, causing or inducing *sleep*.

insom'nious, <i>a.</i>	somnambula'tion, <i>n.</i>	som'nolence, <i>n.</i>
†somnam'bulist, <i>n.</i>	somnif'erous, <i>a.</i>	som'nolency, <i>n.</i>
somnam'bulism, <i>n.</i>	somnif'ic, <i>a.</i>	†som'nolent, <i>a.</i>

**SON**—*us*, *m.* 2. *a sound*: as, *con'sonant*, *con'sonous*, agreeing in *sound*; *res'onant*, *sounding* back or again.

ðab'sonant, <i>a.</i>	‡dis'sonant, <i>a.</i>	sonorif'erous, <i>a.</i>
ab'sonous, <i>a.</i>	ððhorris'onous, <i>n.</i>	sonorif'ic, <i>a.</i>
†altis'onant, or	incon'sonancy, <i>n.</i>	***sonom'eter, <i>n.</i>
altis'onous, <i>a.</i>	res'onance, <i>n.</i>	†††sono'rous, <i>a.</i>
**as'sonance, <i>n.</i>	res'onant, <i>a.</i>	sono'rously, <i>ad.</i>
as'sonant, <i>a.</i>	resound', <i>v.</i>	sono'rousness, <i>n.</i>
con'sonance, <i>n.</i>	resound'ed, <i>a.</i>	sound, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
††con'sonant, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	resound'ing, <i>a.</i>	sound'ed, <i>a.</i>
con'sonantly, <i>ad.</i>	son'ata, <i>n.</i>	sound'ing, <i>a.</i>
con'sonantness, <i>n.</i>	††son'net, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	sound'less, <i>a.</i>
con'sonous, <i>a.</i>	sonneteer', <i>n.</i>	uncon'sonant, <i>a.</i>
dis'sonance, <i>n.</i>	sonif'erous, <i>a.</i>	

**SOPH**—*ia* (σοφία, à σοφος, *wise*), *wisdom*, *knowledge*, *learning*: as, *theos'ophy*, *divine wisdom*.

\* *Somatist*, one who admits the existence of *corporeal* or *material* being, only; one who denies the existence of *spiritual* substances.

† *Somnambulist*, one who walks in his *sleep*.

‡ *Somnolent*, *sleepy*, *drowsy*, inclined to *sleep*.

§ *Absonant*, literally, *sounding* from; wide from the purpose, contrary to reason.

|| *Absonous*, *unmusical*, or *untunable*.

† *Altisonant*, or *Altisonous*, *high sounding*, *lofty* or *pompous*,—as language.

\*\* *Assonance*, resemblance of *sound*. In rhetoric and poetry, a resemblance in *sound* or termination, without making rhyme.

†† *Consonant*, agreeing, according, consistent,—followed generally by *to*; sometimes by *with*; also, a letter, so named, because it is considered as being *sounded* only in connection with a vowel. But some *consonants* have no *sound* even when united with a vowel, and others have a very imperfect *sound*. The *consonants* are better called *articulations*, as they are the names given to the several *closings* or *junctions* of the organs of speech, which precede and follow the *openings* of the organs, with which the vowels are uttered. The *consonants* begin or end syllables, and their use is to determine the manner of beginning or ending the vocal *sounds*.

‡† *Dissonant*, not agreeing in *sound*, discordant, harsh, jarring, unharmonious, unpleasant to the ear; disagreeing,—usually with *from*.

§§ *Horrisonous*, *sounding* dreadfully; uttering a terrible *sound*.

||| *Sonata*, a tune intended for an *instrument* only, as *cantata* is for the *voice*.

†† *Sonnet*, a short poem.

\*\*\* *Sonometer*, an instrument for measuring *sounds*, or the intervals of *sounds*.

††† *Sonorous*, giving *sound* when struck; loud *sounding*; yielding *sound*; high *sounding*.

*anthropos'ophy, n.	†philos'ophism, n.	sophistica'tion, n.
archphilos'opher, n.	philos'ophist, n.	sophist'icator, n.
†chirosoph'ist, n.	philosophis'tic, a.	soph'istry, n.
†Gymnos'ophist, n.	philosophis'tical, a.	theos'ophy, n.
gymnos'ophy, n.	**philos'ophize, v.	theosoph'ic, a.
§pan'sophy, n.	philos'ophizing, a.	theosoph'ical, a.
pansoph'ical, a.	††soph'ical, a.	††theos'ophism, n.
philos'ophate, v.	††soph'ism, n.	theos'ophist, n.
philosoph'a'tion, n.	soph'ist, n.	unphilosoph'ic, a.
philos'ophy, n.	soph'ister, n.	unphilosoph'ical, a.
philos'opher, n.	sophist'ic, a.	unphilosoph'ically, ad
philosoph'ic, a.	sophist'ical, a.	unphilos'ophize, v.
philosoph'ical, a.	sophist'ically, ad.	unsophist'icated, a.
philosoph'ically, ad.	§§sophist'icate, v. & a.	unphilos'ophized, a.

SOPOR, *or-is*, m. 3. *sleep, a deep sleep*: as, *conso'pate*, *con'sopite*, *so'pate*, or *sop'orate*, to lull or lay *asleep*.

conso'pate, v.	sopiti'on, n.	soporif'erousness, n.
consopia'tion, n.	sop'orate, v.	soporif'ic, a. & n.
con'sopite, v. & a.	***soporif'erous, a.	so'porous, a.
so'pate, v.		

SORB-EO, sorptum, v. 2. *to suck in, to drink up*: as, *absorb'*, *to drink in*, to engross wholly; *resorb'*, *to swallow up*.

absorb', v.	absorb'ed, a.	absorp'tive, a.
absorba'tion, n.	absorb'ent, n. & a.	resorb', v.
absorb'able, a.	absorb'ing, a.	resorb'ent, a.
absorbabil'ity, n.	absorp'tion, n.	sorb'ent, a.

\* *Anthroposophy*, knowledge of the nature of man; *acquaintance* with man's structure and functions, comprehending anatomy and physiology.

† *Chirosophist*, a chirologist, one who communicates *thoughts* by signs made with the hands and fingers.

† *Gymnosophist*, a philosopher of India, so called from his going with bare feet, or with little clothing. The *Gymnosophists* in India lived on wild productions of the earth. They never drank wine, nor married. Some of them travelled about, and practised physic. They believed the immortality and transmigration of the soul. They placed the chief happiness of man in a contempt of the goods of fortune, and of the pleasures of sense.

§ *Pansophy*, universal wisdom or knowledge.

|| *Philosophate*, to play the philosopher, to moralize.

†† *Philosophism*, the love of fallacious arguments, or false reasoning; the practice of *sophistry*. \*\* *Philosophize*, to reason like a philosopher.

††† *Sophical*, teaching wisdom.

†† *Sophism*, a specious but fallacious argument; a subtilty in reasoning; an argument that is not supported by sound reasoning, or in which the inference is not justly deduced from the premises.

§§ *Sophisticate*, to adulterate, to corrupt by something spurious or foreign; to pervert; to render spurious.

||| *Sophistry*, fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only.

††† *Theosophism*, pretension to divine illumination; enthusiasm.

\*\*\* *Soporiferous*, *soporific*, or *soporous*, causing sleep.

\**sorb'ic*, *a.*  
*sorb'ile*, *a.*

*sorbiti'on*, *n.*  
*unabsorb'able*, *a.*

*unabsorb'ed*, *a.*

**SORDID**—*us*, *a.* *filthy, mean, covetous, meanly avaricious.*

*sor'did*, *a.*

*sor'didly*, *ad.*

*sor'didness*, *n.*

**SOROR**, *or-is*, *f. 3.* *a sister—soror'icide*, *n.*

**SORS**, *sort-is*, *f. 3.* (*sortir*, *v.* *to go or come out*, *Fr.*) *lot, sort, kind*: *as, assort*, *to distribute into sorts, kinds, or classes.*

*assort'*, *v.*

*assort'ed*, *a.*

*assort'ing*, *a.*

*assort'ment*, *n.*

†*con'sort*, *n.*

*con'sortship*, *n.*

*consort'*, *v.*

*consort'able*, *a.*

*consort'ed*, *a.*

*consort'ing*, *a.*

*consort'ion*, *n.*

‡*resort'*, *v. & n.*

*resort'er*, *a.*

*resort'ing*, *a.*

*sort*, *n. & v.*

*sort'ed*, *a.*

*sort'able*, *a.*

*sort'ably*, *ad.*

§*sortie'*, *n.*

||*sort'ilege*, *n.*

*sortile'gious*, *a.*

¶*sortiti'on*, *n.*

*sort'ment*, *n.*

*unsort'ed*, *a.*

**SPARG**—*o*, *sparsum*, *v. 3.* *to scatter*: *as, asperse'*, *to bespatter with calumnies; disperse'*, *to scatter.*

*asperse'*, *v.*

*aspers'er*, *n.*

*asper'sion*, *n.*

*disperge'*, *v.*

*disperse'*, *v.*

*dispers'ed*, *a.*

*dispers'edly*, *ad.*

*dispers'edness*, *n.*

*dispers'er*, *n.*

*dispers'ing*, *a.*

*disper'sion*, *n.*

*dispers'ive*, *a.*

*indispers'ed*, *a.*

*insper'sion*, *n.*

\*\**intersperse'*, *v.*

*interspers'ed*, *a.*

*interspers'ing*, *a.*

*intersper'sion*, *n.*

*resperse'*, *v.*

††*resper'sion*, *n.*

††*sparse*, *a.*

*spars'ed*, *a.*

*spars'edly*, *ad.*

*undispers'ed*, *a.*

**SPASM**—*α* (*σπασμα*, *à σπaw*, *to draw*), *a drawing, a convulsion*: *as, spasmod'ic*, *consisting in spasm.*

§§*antis'pasis*, *n.*

*antispas'tic*, *a.*

*antispasmod'ic*, *a.*

||||*epispas'tic*, *a. & n.*

*neu'rospast*, *n.*

*pol'yspast*, *n.*

\* *Sorbic*, belonging to the *sorbus* or service tree.

† *Consort*, a companion, *a partner*; particularly *a partner of the bed, a wife or husband*; an association; union; a number of instruments played together, *a concert*. But in this sense *concert* is now used. *To associate*, *to unite in, or keep company.*

‡ *Resort*, *to have recourse, to apply, to betake*; *to go, to repair.*

§ *Sortie*, the *issuing* of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; *a sally.* || *Sortilege*, the act or practice of drawing *lots.*

¶ *Sortition*, selection or appointment by *lot.*

\*\* *Intersperse*, *to scatter* or set here and there among other things.

†† *Respersion*, the act of *sprinkling.*

†† *Sparse*, *thinly scattered*; set or planted here and there.

§§ *Antispasis*, *a revulsion* of fluids or humors from one part of the body to another.

|||| *Epispastic*, in medicine, *drawing; attracting* the humours to the skin; *exciting action* in the skin; *blistering.*

\**spasm*, *n.**spasmod'ic*, *a.*†*tris'past*, *n.*

**SPATI-UM**, *n.* 2. *space*: as, *expa'tiate*, to move at large, to enlarge in discourse or writing.

*expa'tiate*, *v.**spa'tiate*, *v.**spa'ciously*, *ad.**expa'tiating*, *a.**space*, *n.* & *v.**spa'ciousness*, *n.**expa'tiator*, *n.*‡*spa'cious*, *a.*

**SPECI-ES**, *f.* 5. (*à specio*), *sight, a form, a sort.* (See *Specio*.)

**SPECI-O**, *v.* 3. to see, to look: as, *as'pect*, to look to, look, view; *despise'*, to look down with contempt; *expect'*, to look for; *inspect'*, to look on or into; *respect'*, to look back with deference, to regard.

*as'pect*, *n.*\*\**conspic'uous*, *a.**despite'fulness*, *n.**aspect'able*, *a.**conspic'uously*, *ad.**disrespect'*, *n.**aspec'tion*, *n.**conspic'uoussness*, *n.**disrespect'ful*, *a.*§*au'spice*, *n.*††*des'picable*, *a.**disrespect'fully*, *ad.*||*au'spicate*, *v.**des'picably*, *ad.*††*especi'al*, *a.**auspici'al*, *a.**des'picableness*, *n.**especi'ally*, *ad.**auspici'ous*, *a.**despi'sable*, *a.**espy'*, *v.* & *n.**auspici'ously*, *ad.**despise'*, *v.**expect'*, *v.**auspici'ousness*, *n.**despi'sed*, *a.**expect'ed*, *a.*¶*cir'cumspect*, *a.**despi'sedness*, *n.**expect'er*, *n.**cir'cumspectly*, *ad.**despi'ser*, *n.**expect'ing*, *a.**cir'cumspectness*, *n.**despi'sing*, *n.* & *a.**expect'able*, *a.**circumspec'tion*, *n.**despi'singly*, *ad.**expect'ance*, *n.**circumspect'ive*, *a.**despite'*, *n.* & *v.**expect'ancy*, *n.**circumspect'ively*, *ad.**despite'ful*, *a.**expect'ant*, *a.* & *n.**conspicu'ity*, *n.**despite'fully*, *ad.*§§*expecta'tion*, *n.*

\* *Spasm*, an involuntary contraction or irregular motion of the muscles or muscular fibres in animal bodies.

† *Trispast*, or *Trispaston*, a machine with three pulleys for raising great weights.

‡ *Spacious*, wide, roomy, vast in extent.

§ *Auspice*, *Auspices*, literally, inspection of birds, the omens of an undertaking, drawn from birds,—the same as *augury*. Protection, favour shown, patronage, influence.—In this sense the word is generally plural, *auspices*.

|| *Auspicate*, to give a favourable turn to,—a sense taken from the Roman practice of taking the *auspicium*, or inspection of birds, before they undertook any important business; to foreshow; to begin.

¶ *Circumspect*, looking round, looking on all sides; hence, cautious, prudent, watchful on all sides; examining carefully all the circumstances that may affect a determination, or a measure to be adopted.

\*\* *Conspicuous*, open to the view, obvious to the eye, easy to be seen, manifest; obvious to the mental eye, clearly or extensively known, perceived or understood; hence, eminent, famous, distinguished.

†† *Despicable*, that may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible, mean, vile, worthless.

‡† *Especial*, *Special*, belonging to a species or sort, not general, particular.

§§ *Expectation* differs from *hope*. *Hope* originates in desire, and may exist with little or no ground of belief that the desired event will arrive. *Expectation* is founded on some reasons which render the event probable. *Hope* is directed to some good; *expectation* is directed to good or evil.

imperspicu'ity, n.	perspica'cious, a.	respect'fulness, n.
imperspic'uous, a.	§per'spicil, n.	respect'ing, a.
inconspic'uous, a.	perspicu'ity, n.	respect'ive, a.
inexpect'ed, a.	perspic'uous, a.	respect'ively, ad.
inexpect'edly, ad.	perspic'uously, ad.	respect'less, a.
inexpecta'tion, n.	perspic'uousness, n.	respect'lessness, n.
inspect', v.	pros'pect, n.	††ret'rospect, n.
inspect'ed, a.	prospec'tion, n.	retrospec'tion, n.
inspect'ing, a.	prospect'ive, a.	retrospect'ive, a.
inspect'ion, n.	prospect'ively, ad.	retrospect'ively, ad.
inspect'ive, a.	†prospect'us, n.	semiperspic'uous, a.
inspect'or, n.	prospici'ence, n.	speci'al, a. & n.
inspect'orate, or	reinspect', v.	speci'ally, ad.
inspect'orateship, n.	reinspect'ion, n.	special'ity, n.
*introspect', v.	respect', v. & n.	††speci'alty, n.
introspec'tion, n.	**respect'able, a.	speci'alize, v.
irrespect'ive, a.	respect'ably, ad.	§§spec'ie, n.
irrespect'ively, ad.	respect'ableness, n.	spe'cies, n.
†perspect'ive, n. & a.	respectabil'ity, n.	††specif'ic, n. & a.
perspect'ively, ad.	respect'ed, a.	specif'icness, n.
per'spicable, a.	respect'er, n.	specif'ical, a.
†perspicac'ity, or	respect'ful, a.	specif'ically, ad.
per'spicacy, n.	respect'fully, ad.	specif'icate, v.

\* *Introspect*, to look into or within; to view the inside.

† *Perspective*, a glass through which objects are viewed; the art of drawing on a plane surface true resemblances or pictures of objects, as the objects appear to the eye from any distance and situation, real or imaginary.

‡ *Perspicacity*, *Perspicacy*, acuteness of sight or discernment.

§ *Perspicil*, an optic glass.

|| *Perspicuity*, clearness; clearness to mental vision; that quality of writing or language which readily presents to the mind of another the precise ideas of the author. *Perspicuity* is the first excellence of writing or speaking.

†† *Prospectus*, the plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design; with the manner and terms of publication, and sometimes a specimen of it.

\*\* *Respectable*, worthy of respect or esteem; *Respectful*, characterized by respect; *Respective*, particular, relating to a particular person or thing, relative. *Respectable*, in popular language, is much used to express what is moderate in degree of excellence, or in number, but not despicable.

†† *Retrospect*, a looking back on things past.

†† *Specialty*, a being particular; a special contract; an obligation or bond.

§§ *Specie*, coin; copper, silver or gold coined and used as a circulating medium of commerce.

||| *Species*, an appearance, that which is presented to the eye. In zoology, a collection of organized beings derived from one common parentage by natural generation, characterized by one peculiar form, liable to vary from the influence of circumstances only within certain narrow limits. In botany, all the plants which spring from the same seed, or which resemble each other in certain characters or invariable forms. A sort or kind, a sub-division of a genus.

†† *Specific*, *specifical*, characterizing the species; that which makes a thing of the species of which it is.



<i>specifica'tion, n.</i>	†† <i>spec'ulate, v.</i>	<i>suspici'ous, a.</i>
* <i>spec'ify, v.</i>	<i>specula'tion, n.</i>	<i>suspici'ously, ad.</i>
<i>spec'ified, a.</i>	<i>spec'ulatist, n.</i>	<i>suspici'ousness, n.</i>
<i>spec'ifying, a.</i>	<i>spec'ulative, a.</i>	<i>transpic'uous, a.</i>
† <i>spec'imen, n.</i>	<i>spec'ulatively, ad.</i>	<i>unaspect'ive, a.</i>
† <i>spe'cious, a.</i>	<i>spec'ulativeness, n.</i>	<i>uncir'cumspect, a.</i>
<i>spe'ciously, ad.</i>	<i>spec'ulator, n.</i>	<i>unexpect'ed, a.</i>
<i>spe'ciousness, n.</i>	<i>spec'ulatory, a.</i>	<i>unexpect'edly, ad.</i>
‡ <i>spect'acle, a.</i>	<i>spy, n. &amp; v.</i>	<i>unexpect'edness, n.</i>
<i>spect'acled, a.</i>	<i>superinspect', v.</i>	<i>unexpecta'tion, n.</i>
<i>spectac'ular, a.</i>	‡‡ <i>suspect', v. &amp; a.</i>	<i>unrespec'ed, a.</i>
<i>specta'tor, n.</i>	<i>suspect'able, a.</i>	<i>unrespec'ive, a.</i>
<i>spectato'rial, a.</i>	<i>suspect'er, n.</i>	<i>unspec'ified, a.</i>
<i>specta'torship, n.</i>	<i>suspect'ed, a.</i>	<i>unspe'cious, a.</i>
<i>specta'tress, or</i>	<i>suspect'edly, ad.</i>	<i>unspec'ulative, a.</i>
<i>specta'trix, n.</i>	<i>suspect'edness, n.</i>	<i>unsuspect'ed, a.</i>
† <i>spec'tre, n.</i>	<i>suspect'ing, a.</i>	<i>unsuspect'edly, ad.</i>
** <i>spec'trum, n.</i>	<i>suspect'ive, a.</i>	<i>unsuspect'ing, a.</i>
<i>spec'ulum, n.</i>	<i>suspect'less, a.</i>	<i>unsuspi'cious, a.</i>
†† <i>spec'ular, a.</i>	<i>suspi'cious, n.</i>	<i>unsuspi'ciously, ad.</i>

**SPERM**—*a*, *āt-os* (σπέρμα, σπός, à σπείρω, *to sow*), *seed*: *as*, *spermat'ic*, pertaining to the *semen* or *seed*.

<i>ac'rospire, n.</i>	<i>disperm'ous, a.</i>	<i>polysperm'ous, a.</i>
<i>ac'rospired, a.</i>	** <i>epiphyllosp'erm'ous, a.</i>	<i>monosp'erm'ous, a.</i>
<i>angiomonosperm'ous,</i>	††† <i>gym'nosperm, n.</i>	<i>octosp'erm'ous, a.</i>
††† <i>an'giosperm, n.</i>	<i>gymnosperm'ous, a.</i>	‡‡‡ <i>sperm, n.</i>
<i>angiosperm'ous, a.</i>	††† <i>pol'y'sperm, n.</i>	<i>spermat'ic, a.</i>

\* *Specify*, to show by particular marks; to mention or name, as a particular thing.

† *Specimen*, what is shown as a sample, a sample.

‡ *Specious*, showy, pleasing to the sight or view; apparently right; superficially right, but substantially wrong; plausible.

§ *Spectacle*, the thing looked at; a show; a sight. *Spectacles*, in the plural, glasses to assist the sight.

|| *Spectator*, one who looks on.

† *Spectre*, the appearance of a person who is dead; an apparition, a ghost.

\*\* *Spectrum*, a visible form; an image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed, covered or turned away. This is called an *ocular spectrum*.

†† *Specular*, having the qualities of a *speculum* or looking-glass, or a glass that reflects the images of objects.

‡† *Speculate*, literally, to view afar off, as from a watch-tower; to view with meditation; to buy goods, land, stock, or other thing, with the expectation of a rise of price, and of profiting from such advance; to theorize, to scheme.

§§ *Suspect*, to look up or regard with jealousy or fear, to imagine to be guilty, but upon slight evidence, or without proof; to doubt, to mistrust.

||| *Angiomonospermous*, producing one seed only in a pod.

††† *Angiosperm*, a plant which has its seeds in pods.

\*\*\* *Epiphyllouspermous*, bearing their seeds on the back of the leaves, as ferns.

††† *Gymnosperm*, a plant that bears naked seeds.

††† *Polysperm*, a tree whose fruit contains many seeds.

§§§ *Sperm*, spawn of fishes or frogs.

*spermat'ical, a.*  
*sperm'atize, v.*

*\*spermat'ocele, n.*  
*tetrasperm'ous, a.*

*trisperm'ous, a.*

**SPER-o**, *v.* 1. (*à spes, f. 5. hope*), *to hope*: as, *despair'*, a *hopeless state*; *des'perate*, without *hope*.

*despair', n. & v.*

*des'perately, ad.*

*pros'perous, a.*

*despair'er, n.*

*des'perateness, n.*

*pros'perously, ad.*

*despair'ing, a.*

*despera'tion, n.*

*pros'perousness, n.*

*despair'ingly, ad.*

*†pros'per, v.*

*spe'rable, a.*

*despair'ful, a.*

*pros'pered, a.*

*sper'ate, a.*

*†despera'do, n.*

*pros'pering, a.*

*unpros'perous, a.*

*des'perate, a. & n.*

*prosper'ity, n.*

*unpros'perously, ad.*

**SPHACEL-os** (*σφακελος*), *a mortification, gangrene, a putrefying sore*: as, *sphac'elate*, *to mortify*.

*‡sphac'elus, n.*

*sphac'elate, v.*

*sphacela'tion, n.*

**SPHÆR-a**, *f.* 1. (*σφαῖρα*), *a sphere or globe*: as, *ensphere'*, *to make into a sphere*; *spher'ics*, doctrine of the *sphere*; *spher'ule*, a little *sphere*.

*‖at'mosphere, n.*

*semispher'ic, a.*

*spher'ics, n.*

*atmospher'ic, a.*

*semispher'ical, a.*

*††spheroid', n.*

*atmospher'ical, a.*

*semispheroid'al, a.*

*spheroid'al, a.*

*ensphere', or*

*††sphere, n. & v.*

*spheroid'ic, a.*

*insphere', v.*

*spher'ic, a.*

*spheroid'ical, a.*

*hem'isphere, n.*

*spher'ical, a.*

*spheroid'ity, n.*

*hemispher'ic, a.*

*spher'ically, ad.*

*spher'ule, n.*

*hemispher'ical, a.*

*spher'icalness, n.*

*spher'y, a.*

*††perispher'ic, a.*

*spheric'ity, n.*

*unsphere', v.*

*\*\*plan'isphere, n.*

**SPHAGN-os** (*σφαγνος*), *lichen, bog-moss*—*sphag'nous, a.*

**SPHEN** (*σφην*), *a wedge*—*sphenoid'*, or *sphenoid'al, a.*

**SPIC-a**, *f.* 1. *an ear of corn, a spike*: as, *spi'cate*, having a *spike or ear*.

\* *Spermatocoele*, a swelling of the *spermatic vessels*.

† *Desperado*, one of a *desperate* character.

‡ *Prosper*, literally, *to hope or carry forward*; to favour, to be successful, to succeed, to thrive, to make gain.

§ *Sphacelus*, gangrene; *mortification* of the flesh of a living animal; caries or decay of a bone.

‖ *Atmosphere*, the air which surrounds this globe.

†† *Perispheric*, having the form of a ball; *globular*.

\*\* *Planisphere*, a *sphere* projected on a plane.—as in maps.

†† *Sphere*, in geometry, a solid body contained under a single surface, which in every part is equally distant from a point called its centre; an *orb* or *globe*; circuit of action, province; rank, order of society.

†† *Spheroid*, a body or figure approaching to a *sphere*, but not perfectly *spherical*. A *spheroid* is oblate or prolate.

*spi'cate*, *a.*  
*\*spic'ular*, *a.*  
*†spic'ulate*, *v.*

*‡spike*, *n. & v.*  
*spi'ked*, *a.*  
*spike'nard*, *n.*

*spi'king*, *a.*  
*spike'let*, *n.*  
*spi'ky*, *a.*

**SPIN**—*s*, *f.* 1. *a thorn or briar, the spine or back-bone*: *as*,  
*spi'ny*, full of *spines*, *thorny*, perplexed, difficult.

*spine*, *n.*

*‡spi'net*, *n.*

*spi'nous*, *a.*

*spi'nal*, *a.*

*spinif'erous*, *a.*

*spinos'ity*, *n.*

*spines'cent*, *a.*

*spi'ny*, *a.*

**SPIR**—*o*, *spiratum*, *v.* 1. (*ἀσπῆσω*, to *pant*), to *breathe*: *as*,  
*conspire'*, to *plot*, to *agree*; *dispir'it*, to depress the  
*spirits*; *expire'*, to *breathe out*, to *die*, to *end*; *inspire'*,  
to *breathe into*; *inspir'it*, to excite *spirit in*.

*arch-conspir'ator*, *n.*

*dispir'iting*, *a.*

*per'spirative*, *a.*

*aspire'*, *v.*

*expi'nable*, *a.*

*per'spiratory*, *a.*

*aspi'rant*, *n.*

*expire'*, *v.*

*reinspire'*, *v.*

|| *aspirate*, *v. a. & n.*

*expira'tion*, *n.*

*reinspi'ed*, *a.*

*as'pirated*, *a.*

*expi'ring*, *a.*

*reinspi'ring*, *a.*

*as'pirating*, *a.*

*inspire'*, *v.*

*res'pirable*, *a.*

*aspira'tion*, *n.*

*inspi'ed*, *a.*

**\*\*respire'**, *v.*

*aspi'rer*, *n.*

*inspi'rer*, *n.*

*respi'ed*, *a.*

*aspi'ring*, *n. & a.*

*inspi'ring*, *a.*

*respi'ring*, *a.*

*conspire'*, *v.*

*inspi'nable*, *a.*

*res'piratory*, *a.*

*conspi'ed*, *a.*

*inspira'tion*, *n.*

*respira'tion*, *n.*

*conspi'ring*, *a.*

*in'spiratory*, *a.*

†† *spir'acle*, *n.*

*conspi'ringly*, *ad.*

*inspir'it*, *v.*

†† *spire*, *n. & v.*

*conspir'acy*, *n.*

*inspir'ited*, *a.*

*spi'ed*, *a.*

*conspi'rant*, *a.*

*inspir'iting*, *a.*

*spi'ral*, *a.*

*conspira'tion*, *n.*

*irres'pirable*, *a.*

*spi'rally*, *ad.*

*conspir'ator*, *n.*

† *perspire'*, *v.*

*spiry*, *a.*

*dispir'it*, *v.*

*per'spirable*, *a.*

*spir'it*, *n. & v.*

*dispir'ited*, *a.*

*perspirabil'ity*, *n.*

‡‡ *spir'ited*, *a.*

*dispir'itedness*, *n.*

*perspira'tion*, *n.*

*spir'itedly*, *ad.*

\* *Spicular*, resembling a *dart* or *spike*; having *sharp points*.

† *Spiculate*, to sharpen to a *point*.

‡ *Spike*, a large rail or *sharp point* of wood; an *ear* of corn or grain.

§ *Spinet*, a small wand, or place where *briars* and *thorns* grow; an instru-  
ment of music resembling a *harpichord*, but smaller; a *virginal*.

|| *Aspirate*, to pronounce with a *breathing* or full emission of *breath*; also, a  
letter marked with an *asper*, or note of *breathing*; a mark of *aspiration*,—as  
the Greek accent (').

† *Perspire*, to evacuate the fluids of the body through the pores of the skin.

\*\* *Respire*, literally, to *breathe* again; to inhale *air* into the lungs, and exhale  
it for the purpose of maintaining animal life; to rest, to take rest after toil,—  
and hence, perhaps, *respire*, for *respirit*,—pause, interval of *rest*; delay.

†† *Spiracle*, a small vent, hole, or orifice, a *pore*.

‡† *Spire*, a winding line like the threads of a screw, a curl, a twist, a wreath;  
a tapering body, a steeple; a stalk or blade of grass or other plant.

§§ *Spirited*, full of *life*, *spirit*, or *fire*; *Spiritous*, like *spirit*, refined,—as *liquors*;  
*Spiritual*, pertaining to the *spirit* or *soul*,—opposed to *temporal* or *material*.

*spir'itedness, n.*  
*spir'itful, a.*  
*spir'itfully, ad.*  
*spir'itfulness, n.*  
*spir'itless, a.*  
*spir'itlessly, ad.*  
*spir'itlessness, n.*  
*spir'itous, a.*  
*spir'itousness, n.*  
*spir'itual, a.*  
*spir'itually, ad.*  
*spir'itualness, n.*  
*spir'itual'ity, n.*  
*spir'itualize, v.*  
*spir'itualiza'tion, n.*

*spir'ituos, a.*  
*spir'ituosness, n.*  
*\*spright, or*  
*sprite, n.*  
*†spright'ful, or*  
*sprite'ful, a.*  
*spright'fully, or*  
*sprite'fully, ad.*  
*spright'fulness, n.*  
*spright'ly, a.*  
*sprite'ly, a.*  
*spright'liness, or*  
*sprite'liness, n.*  
*‡uspi'ral, n.*

*suspire', v.*  
*§suspira'tion, n.*  
*||transpire', v.*  
*transpi'red, a.*  
*transpi'rabl, a.*  
*transpi'ring, a.*  
*transpira'tion, n.*  
*unas'pirated, a.*  
*unaspi'ring, a.*  
*uninspi'red, a.*  
*unper'spirable, a.*  
*unspir'it, v.*  
*unspir'itual, a.*  
*unspir'itualize, v.*

**SPISS—us, a. thick:** as, *inspis'sate, to thicken, as fluids.*

*conspissa'tion, n.*      *inspis'sated, a.*      *inspissa'tion, n.*  
*inspis'sate, v.*      *inspis'sating, a.*      *spiss'itude, n.*

**SPLANCHN—A (σπλαγχνα), entrails—**||*splanchnol'ogy, n.*

**SPLEN (σπλην), the milt or spleen; ill-humor, anger.**

*antisplen'etic, a.*      *spleen'less, a.*      *splen'ish, or*  
*\*\*spleen, n.*      *spleen'y, a.*      *spleen'ish, a.*  
*spleen'ed, a.*      *††splen'etic, a. & n.*      *††splen'itive, a.*  
*spleen'ful, n.*      *splen'ic, a.*

**SPLEND—EO, v. 2. to shine:** as, *resplen'dent, very bright;*  
*splen'did, shining, showy, brilliant.*

*resplen'dence, n.*      *splen'dent, a.*      *transplen'dency, n.*  
*resplen'dency, n.*      *splen'did, a.*      *||transplen'dent, a.*  
*resplen'dent, a.*      *splen'didly, ad.*      *transplen'dently, ad.*  
*resplen'dently, ad.*      *splen'dour, n.*

**SPOIL—UM, n. 2. that which is taken from an enemy, booty,**  
*pillage:* as, *despoil', to take from by force.*

*despoil', v.*      *despoil'ed, a.*      *despoil'er, n.*

\* *Spright* or *Sprite*, a spirit, a shade, an apparition.

† *Sprightful* or *Spriteful*, *Sprightly* or *Spritely*, lively, brisk, airy, gay.

‡ *Suspiral*, a breathing-hole, a vent.

§ *Suspiration*, the act of sighing or fetching a long and deep breath, a sigh.

|| *Transpire*, to emit or be emitted in vapour, exhale; to escape from secrecy, to become public.

† *Splanchnology*, the doctrine, treatise, or description of the viscera; the doctrine of diseases of the internal part of the body.

\*\* *Spleen*, one of the entrails, the milt. The ancients supposed this to be the seat of melancholy, anger, or vexation; hence, *anger, latent spite, ill-humor.*

†† *Splenetic*, affected with spleen, peevish, fretful.

‡† *Splenitive*, hot, fiery, passionate.

§§ *Transplendent, resplendent* in the highest degree.

despoil'ing, *a.*  
despolia'tion, *n.*  
exspolia'tion, *n.*  
spoil, *v.* & *n.*

spoiled, *v.*  
spoil'er, *n.*  
spoil'ing, *n.* & *v.*  
spoil'ful, *a.*

\*spo'liate, *v.*  
spolia'tion, *n.*  
unspoiled, *a.*

SPONDÆ-US, *m.* 2. (σπονδεῖος), *a* foot of two long syllables.

†spon'dee, *n.*      sponda'ic, *a.*      sponda'ical, *a.*

SPOND-EO, sponsum, *v.* 2. to promise or undertake : as, correspond', to answer, to suit ; respond', to answer, to reply ; response', an ocular answer.

correspond', <i>v.</i>	espous'al, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	respons'ibleness, <i>n.</i>
correspond'ence, <i>n.</i>	espous'als, <i>n.</i>	responsibil'ity, <i>n.</i>
correspond'ing, <i>a.</i>	espouse', <i>v.</i>	respon'sion, <i>n.</i>
correspond'ently, <i>ad.</i>	espous'ed, <i>a.</i>	respons'ive, <i>a.</i>
correspond'ent, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	espous'er, <i>n.</i>	respons'ory, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
correspond'ently, <i>ad.</i>	espous'ing, <i>a.</i>	spons'al, <i>a.</i>
correspond'sive, <i>a.</i>	irrespons'ible, <i>a.</i>	spons'ible, <i>a.</i>
†despond', <i>v.</i>	irresponsibil'ity, <i>n.</i>	spon'sion, <i>n.</i>
despond'ence, <i>n.</i>	respond', <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	spons'or, <i>n.</i>
despond'ency, <i>n.</i>	respond'ed, <i>a.</i>	spous'al, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
despond'ing, <i>a.</i>	respond'ent, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	spouse, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
despond'ingly, <i>ad.</i>	respond'ing, <i>a.</i>	spous'ed, <i>a.</i>
despond'er, <i>n.</i>	response', <i>n.</i>	spouse'less, <i>n.</i>
despond'ent, <i>a.</i>	respons'al, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	unrespons'ible, <i>a.</i>
despond'ently, <i>ad.</i>	respons'ible, <i>a.</i>	unresponsibil'ity, <i>n.</i>

SPONGI-A, *f.* 1. (σπγγια), *a* sponge or soft porous substance : as, spung'iform, resembling a sponge.

sponge, or	spung'ed, <i>a.</i>	spung'iness, <i>n.</i>
spunge, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	spung'iform, <i>a.</i>	spung'ious, <i>a.</i>
spong'er, or	spung'ing, <i>a.</i>	spong'y, or
spung'er, <i>n.</i>	†spung'ing-house, <i>n.</i>	spung'y, <i>a.</i>

SPONTANE-US, *a.* (à sponte, of free will), voluntary.

spontane'ity, <i>n.</i>	sponta'neously, <i>ad.</i>	sponta'neousness, <i>n.</i>
sponta'neous, <i>a.</i>		

SPUM-A, *f.* 1. foam, froth : as, des'pumate, to foam.

des'pumate, <i>v.</i>	spume, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	spu'my, <i>a.</i>
despuma'tion, <i>n.</i>	spu'mous, <i>a.</i>	

\* Spoliate, to plunder or practise plunder.

† Sponde, a foot of two long syllables.

‡ Despond, to cast down, to sink by loss of hope, to despair. Although despair implies a total loss of hope, which despond does not, at least in every case ; yet despondency is followed by the abandonment of effort, or cessation of action ; and despair sometimes impels to violent action, even to rage.

§ Espousals, the act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.

|| Espouse, to betroth, to marry, to embrace.

† Spunging-house, a bailiff's house to put debtors in.

**SPURI—US**, *a. not genuine, counterfeit.*

*spu'rious, a.*

*spu'riously, ad.*

*spu'riousness, n.*

**SPUT—O**, *v. 1. (à spuo, v. 3. to spit), to spit often.*

*expu'ti'on, or*

*spew, v.*

*spu'tative, a.*

*\*expu'ti'on, n.*

*spew'ed, a.*

*sput'ter, v.*

*puke, n. & v.*

*spew'er, n.*

*sput'tered, a.*

*pu'ked, a.*

*spew'ing, a. & n.*

*sput'terer, n.*

*pu'ker, n.*

*sputa'tion, n.*

*sput'tering, a.*

*pu'king, a.*

**SQUAL—EO**, *v. 2. to be foul or dirty from neglect.*

*squal'id, a.*

*squal'idness, n.*

*squa'lor, n.*

**SQUAM—A**, *f. 1. a scale of a fish: as, squa'mous, scaly.*

*desqua'ma'tion, n.*

*squamig'erous, a.*

*squa'mous, a.*

*squa'miform, a.*

**STABIL—IS**, *a. (à sto), firm, steadfast. (See Sto.)*

**STAGN—UM**, *n. 2. standing water, as in pools or ponds: as, stag'nate, to cease to flow or move, or to be brisk.*

*restag'nant, a.*

*stag'nancy, n.*

*stag'nate, v.*

*restag'nate, v.*

*stag'nant, a.*

*stagna'tion, n.*

**STAMEN**, *in-is, n. 3. (à sto), a thread. (See Sto.)*

**STANN—UM**, *n. 2. tin—†stan'nary, a. & n. stan'nic, a.*

**STAS—IS** (στασις, *ah istēmi, to place or put*), *a standing or placing; a weighing.*

*†antiperis'tasis, n.*

*||ap'osteme, n.*

*ec'stased, a.*

*antiperistat'ic, a.*

*apost'emate, v.*

*ecstat'ic, or*

*†apost'asy, n.*

*apostema'tion, n.*

*extat'ic, a.*

*apost'tate, n. & a.*

*apostem'atous, a.*

*ecstat'ical, or*

*apostat'ical, a.*

*archapos'tate, n.*

*extat'ical, a.*

*apost'tatize, v.*

*ec'stasy, or*

*\*\*hydrostat'ics, n.*

*apost'tatizing, a.*

*††ex'tasy, n.*

*hydrostat'ic, a.*

\* *Expulsion, Expuition*, a discharge of saliva by *spitting*.

† *Stannary*, relating to the *tin* works; also, a *tin* mine.

‡ *Antiperistasis*, the opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality opposed acquires strength; or the action by which a body attacked collects force by opposition. Thus *quicklime* is set on *fire*, or sensible heat is excited in it, by mixture with water.

§ *Apostasy*, an *abandonment* of what one has professed; a total *desertion* or *departure* from one's faith, religion, or party.

|| *Aposteme*, a swelling filled with purulent matter, an abscess,—written corruptly *imposthume*.

†† *Ecstasy*, literally, a *standing out*, a fixed *state*, a *trance*; a *state* in which the mind is *arrested* and fixed, or as we say, lost; excessive joy, rapture, a degree of delight that *arrests* the whole mind, extreme delight.

\*\* *Hydrostatics*, the science which treats of the *weight, motion, and equilibriums* of fluids, or of the specific gravity and other properties of fluids, particularly of water.

hydrostat'ical, *a.*  
 hydrostat'ically, *ad.*  
 \*hypos'tasis, or  
 hypos'tasy, *n.*  
 hypostat'ic, *a.*  
 hypostat'ical, *a.*  
 hypostat'ically, *ad.*  
 †metas'tasis, *n.*

‡sys'tem, *n.*  
 systemat'ic, *a.*  
 systemat'ical, *a.*  
 systemat'ically, *ad.*  
 sys'tematist, *n.*  
 sys'temize, *v.*  
 sys'temized, *a.*  
 sys'temizer, *n.*

sys'temizing, *a.*  
 systemiza'tion, *n.*  
 sys'tem-maker, *n.*  
 sys'tem-monger, *n.*  
 unsystemat'ic, *a.*  
 unsystemat'ical, *a.*  
 unsys'temized, *a.*

STATU—*o*, *v.* 3. (à sto), to set or place, so as to stand, to fix, to appoint or ordain. (See Sto.)

STEGAN—*os* (στεγανος, à στεγω, to cover), covered, concealed, hidden, secret—§steganog'raphy, *n.* steganog'raphist, *n.*

STELE (στῆλη), a pillar—||stelog'raphy, *n.*

STELL—*a*, *f.* 1. a star : as, con'stellate, to join *hustre*.

con'stellate, *v.*  
 con'stellated, *a.*  
 †constella'tion, *n.*  
 interstel'lar, *a.*  
 stel'lar, *a.*

stel'lary, *a.*  
 \*\*stel'late, or  
 stel'lated, *a.*  
 stella'tion, *n.*

stel'lify, *v.*  
 stellif'erous, *a.*  
 stel'liform, *a.*  
 subconstella'tion, *n.*

STELL—*o* (στελλω), to send : as, epis'tle, a letter sent, a letter ; epistol'ography, the art or practice of writing letters.

antiapos'tle, *n.*  
 †apos'tle, *n.*  
 apos'tleship, *n.*  
 †apos'tolate, *n.*  
 apostol'ic, *a.*

apostol'ical, *a.*  
 apostol'ically, *ad.*  
 apostol'icalness, *n.*  
 archapos'tle, *n.*  
 §§dias'tole, *n.*

epis'tle, *n.*  
 epis'tler, *n.*  
 epis'tolary, *a.*  
 epistol'ic, *a.*  
 epistol'ical, *a.*

\* *Hypostasis, Hypostasy*, properly *subsistence, substance* ; hence the distinct substance or subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in the Godhead,—called by the Greek Christians, three *hypostases* ; by the Latins, three *persons* ; and we say, the Godhead consists of three *persons*.

† *Metastasis*, a translation or removal of a disease from one part to another, or such an alteration as is succeeded by a solution.

‡ *System*, literally, a *standing* together, so as to make a consistent whole ; an assemblage of things adjusted into a regular whole.

§ *Steganography*, the art of writing in *ciphers*, or characters which are not intelligible, except to the persons who correspond with each other.

|| *Stelography*, the art of writing or inscribing characters on *pillars*.

† *Constellation*, a cluster of fixed stars, resembling the figure of animals, &c. as the bear, the bull, the ram, the balance, &c.

\*\* *Stellate* or *Stellated* leaves, are radiated like spokes of a wheel, or like a star.

†† *Apostle*, literally, one sent ; appropriately, a disciple of Christ commissioned by himself to preach the gospel.

‡† *Apostolate*, a mission ; the office or dignity of an apostle ; now restricted to the dignity of the Pope, whose See is called the *Apostolic See*.

§§ *Diastole*, in medicine, a dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries ;—opposed to *systole*, or contraction. In Grammar, *Diastole*, the lengthening of a short syllable ; *Systole*, the shortening of a long syllable.

epis'tolize, *v.*epis'tolizer, *n.*epis'tolog'raphy, *n.*epistolograph'ic, *a.*\*peristalt'ic, *a.*†perisys'tole, *n.*sys'tole, *n.*

STEMA, āt-os (στήμα, ατος, *ab* ἰστημι), *standing or placing.*  
(See *Stasis.*)

STEN-os (στενος, ἀ στενω, *to groan*), *narrow, short.*

†stenog'raphy, *n.*stenograph'ic, *a.*stenograph'ical, *a.*stenog'raper, *n.*

STEPHAN-os, *m.* 2. (στέφανος, ἀ στεφω, *to crown*), *a garland ;*  
*a crown, or crowned—Steph'anus, n. Ste'phen, n.*

STERCUS, ōr-is, *n.* 3. *dung or dirt.*

stercora'ceous, *a.*§ster'corary, *n.*||stercora'tion, *n.*

STERE-os (στερεος), *standing firm, solid.*

†stereog'raphy, *n.*stereom'etry, *n.*ster'eotyper, *n.*stereog'raper, *n.*stereomet'rical, *a.*stereotyp'ic, *a.*stereograph'ic, *a.*\*\*stereot'omy, *n.*ster'eotyping, *a.*stereograph'ical, *a.*stereotom'ical, *a.*††stereotypog'raphy, *n.*stereograph'ically, *ad.*††ster'eotype, *n. a. & v.*stereotypog'raper, *n.*

STERIL-is, *a. barren, unfruitful.*

ster'ile, *a.*steril'ity, *n.*ster'ilize, *v.*

STERN-o, stratum, *v.* 1. *to spread, to cast or throw down, to*  
*lay flat : as, stra'tum, a layer ; pros'trate, laid flat.*

§§consterna'tion, *n.*pros'trate, *a. & v.*†††stramin'eous, *a.*instra'tified, *a.*pros'trated, *a.*stra'tum, *n.*interstra'tified, *a.*pros'trating, *a.*stra'ta, *n. pl.*|||prosterna'tion, *n.*prostra'tion, *n.*\*\*\*stra'tify, *v.*

\* *Peristaltic*, spiral, vermicular or worm-like.

† *Perisystole*, the pause or interval between the *systole* or contraction, and the *diastole*, or dilatation of the heart.

† *Stenography*, the art of writing in *short-hand*, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words.

§ *Stercorary*, a place for containing *dung*.

|| *Stercoration*, the act of manuring with *dung*.

†† *Stereography*, the act or art of delineating the forms of *solid bodies* on a plane.

\*\* *Stereotomy*, the science of cutting *solids* into certain figures or sections,—as arches, &c.

†† *Stereotype*, literally, a *fixed metal* type ; hence, a plate of *fixed* or *solid metallic* types for printing books.

†† *Stereotypography*, the art or practice of printing on *stereotype*.

§§ *Consternation*, the act of astonishing or confounding ; amazement or horror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates a person for consultation and execution ; excessive terror, wonder, or surprise.

||| *Prostration*, a state of being *cast down*, dejection, depression.

††† *Stramineous*, *strawy*, consisting of *straw*.

\*\*\* *Stratify*, to form into a *layer*, to lay in *strata*.



*stra'tified, a.*  
*stra'tifying, a.*  
*stratifica'tion, n.*

*straw, n. & v.*  
*straw'y, a.*  
*street, n.*

\**substra'tum, n.*  
*unstra'tified, a.*

**STERNUT-o**, *v.* 1. (*à sternuo*, *v.* 3. *to sneeze*), *to sneeze*.

*sternuta'tion, n.*      *sternu'tative, a.*      *sternu'tatory, a. & n.*

**STETH-os** (στήθος), *the breast—steth'oscope, n.*

**STHEN-os** (σθένος), *strength, vigor, power*: *as, asthen'ic*, without *power* or *force—asthen'ic, a.* †*asthenol'ogy, n.*

**STICH-os** (στίχος), *a row, a line, a verse*: *as, hem'istich*, half a poetic verse.

‡*acros'tic, n. & a.*  
*acros'tically, ad.*  
 §*dec'astich, n.*  
*dis'tich, n. & a.*

*dis'tichous, a.*  
*hem'istich, n.*  
*hemis'tichal, a.*  
*hex'astich' n.*

*mon'ostich, n.*  
 ||*stich, n.*  
*stichom'etry, n.*  
*tetras'tich, n.*

**STIGMA**, *āt-is* (στίγμα, *ατος*, *à στίζω, to puncture*), *a brand-mark imprinted on the foreheads of fugitive slaves; a mark of infamy or reproach.*

*stig'ma, n.*  
*stigmat'ic, a.*  
*stigmat'ical, a.*

*stigmat'ically, ad.*  
*stig'matize, v.*

*stig'matized, a.*  
*stig'matizing, a.*

**STIG-o**, *v.* 1. obs. (*à στίζω*), *to prick or spur*: *as, in'stigate, to spur on, to incite.*

*in'stigate, v.*  
*in'stigated, a.*

*in'stigating, a.*  
*instiga'tion, n.*

*in'stigator, n.*

**STILL-a**, *f.* 1. *a drop*: *as, distill', to drop, to fall in drops; exstill', to drop or distill from.*

*distill', v.*  
*distill'able, a.*  
*distill'ed, a.*  
*distill'er, n.*

*distill'ing, a.*  
*distilla'tion, n.*  
*distill'atory, a.*  
 †*distill'ery, n.*

*exstill', v.*  
*exstill'a'tion, n.*  
 \*\**instill', v.*  
*instill'ed, a.*

\* *Substratum*, a lower layer.

† *Asthenology*, a description of weakness; or the doctrine of diseases arising from debility.

‡ *Acrostic*, a poem in which the first letters of every line taken in order, form or make up the name of the person or thing of which it is the subject.

§ *Decastich*, a poem consisting of ten lines or verses; *distich*, of two lines or verses; *hexastich*, of six verses; *tetrastich*, of four verses.

|| *Stich*, a verse; in rural affairs, an order or rank of trees. *Stich* is used in numbering the books of Scripture.

† *Distillery*, the act or art of *distilling*; also, the building and works where *distilling* is carried on.

\*\* *Instill*, to infuse by drops; to infuse slowly, and by small quantities;—*as, to instill good principles into the mind.*

instill'er, *n.*  
instill'ing, *a.*  
instilla'tion, *n.*

instill'ment, *n.*  
still, *n.* & *v.*  
\*stillatiti'ous, *a.*

†stil'licide, *n.*  
stillicid'ious, *a.*  
undistill'ed, *a.*

STIMUL-US, *m.* 2. *a goad or spur; an incitement: as, ex-*  
*tim'ulate, instim'ulate, stim'ulate, to excite, to animate.*

extim'ulate, *v.*  
extimula'tion, *n.*  
instim'ulate, *v.*  
instim'ulating, *a.*  
instimula'tion, *n.*

stim'ulant, *a.* & *n.*  
stim'ulate, *v.*  
stim'ulated, *a.*  
stim'ulating, *a.*  
stimula'tion, *n.*

stim'ulative, *a.*  
stim'ulator, *n.*  
†stim'ulus, *n.*  
unstim'ulated, *a.*  
unstim'ulating, *a.*

STINGU-O or STING-O, stinctum, *v.* 3. *to prick, to mark, to*  
*thrust: as, distin'guish, to ascertain and mark differ-*  
*ence; extinct', put out, being at an end.*

contradistin'guish, *v.* distinct'ive, *a.*  
contradistin'guished, *a.* distinct'ively, *ad.*  
contradistin'guish-  
ing, *a.* exting'uish, *v.*  
exting'uishable, *a.*  
contradistinct', *a.* exting'uished, *a.*  
contradistinc'tion, *n.* exting'uisher, *n.*  
contradistinct'ive, *a.* exting'uishing, *a.*  
distin'guish, *v.* exting'uishment, *n.*  
distin'guishable, *a.* extinct', *a.*  
distin'guished, *a.* extinc'tion, *n.*  
distin'guisher, *n.* indistinct', *a.*  
distin'guishing, *a.* indistinct'ly, *ad.*  
distin'guishingly, *ad.* indistinct'ness, *n.*  
distin'guishment, *n.* indistinct'ible, *a.*  
distinct', *a.* indistinc'tion, *n.*  
distinct'ly, *ad.* indisting'uishable, *n.*  
distinct'ness, *n.* indisting'uishing, *a.*  
distinc'tion, *n.* inexting'uishable, *a.*

inextinct', *a.*  
§in'stinct, *n.*  
instinct'ed, *a.*  
instinct'ive, *a.*  
instinct'ively, *ad.*  
interstinct'ive, *a.*  
||pres'tiges, *n.*  
prestigia'tion, *n.*  
prestigia'tor, *n.*  
prestig'iatory, *a.*  
prestig'ious, *a.*  
restin'guish, *v.*  
restinc'tion, *n.*  
undisting'uishable, *a.*  
undisting'uished, *a.*  
undisting'uishing, *a.*  
unexting'uishable, *a.*  
unexting'uished, *a.*

STIN-O, *v.* 1. (obs.) *to fix, to fix unalterably: as, des'tine,*  
*to fix down, to ordain or appoint, to doom.*

des'tine, *v.*  
des'tined, *a.*

des'tining, *a.*  
des'tiny, *n.*

des'tinate, *v.* & *a.*  
destina'tion, *a.*

\* Stillatious, falling in drops; drawn by a still.

† Stillicide, a continual falling or succession of drops.

‡ Stimulus, literally, *a goad*; hence, something that rouses from languor; what excites or increases action in the animal system; or that which rouses the mind or spirits.

§ Instinct, literally, *thrust in, infixed*; that in animals which naturally directs them to do whatever is necessary for their preservation,—as in animals, the instinct of sucking exerted immediately after birth; in birds, the instinct of depositing their eggs in situations most favourable for hatching.

|| Prestiges, literally, *a dazzling or obscuring*,—hence, juggling tricks, impostures, deceptions.

*ob'stinacy, <i>n.</i>	predes'tine, <i>v.</i>	predes'tinated, <i>a.</i>
ob'stinate, <i>a.</i>	predes'tined, <i>a.</i>	predes'tinating, <i>a.</i>
ob'stinately, <i>ad.</i>	predes'tinate, <i>v. &amp; a.</i>	predes'tination, <i>n.</i>
ob'stinateness, <i>n.</i>	predes'tina'rian, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	predes'tinator, <i>n.</i>

STIPENDI—*um*, *n.* 2. (*a* stips, *f.* 3. *a piece of money, and*  
pendo, *to pay*), *the pay of soldiers; wages.*

†sti'pend, *n. & v.* stipen'diary, *a. & n.*

STIP—*o*, stipatum, *v.* 1. *to fill up close, to stuff or cram.*

con'stipate, <i>v.</i>	cos'tive, <i>a.</i>	†obstipa'tion, <i>n.</i>
constipa'tion, <i>n.</i>	cos'tiveness, <i>n.</i>	

STIPUL—*a*, *f.* 1. *a straw; a bargain.*

‡exstip'ulate, <i>a.</i>	stip'ular, <i>a.</i>	stipula'tion, <i>n.</i>
stip'ula, or stip'ule, <i>n.</i>	**stip'ulate, <i>v. &amp; a.</i>	stip'ulator, <i>n.</i>
†stipula'ceous, <i>a.</i>	stip'ulated, <i>a.</i>	stub'ble, <i>n.</i>
	stip'ulating, <i>a.</i>	

STIRPS, stirp-is, *c.* 3. *root or stem: as, ex'tirpate, to pull*  
*out by the roots; to root out.*

extirp', <i>v.</i>	ex'tirpated, <i>a.</i>	ex'tirpator, <i>n.</i>
extirp'able, <i>a.</i>	ex'tirpating, <i>a.</i>	inextirp'able, <i>a.</i>
ex'tirpate, <i>v.</i>	extirpa'tion, <i>n.</i>	

ST—*o*, statum, *v.* 1. *to stand; to set: as, arrest', to obstruct,*  
*to seize; con'stancy, a standing firm; con'stitute, to*  
*set, to fix, to form; ob'stacle, a thing standing in the*  
*way; sta'ble, firm, solid, sure; sta'tue, an image; stat'-*  
*ute, a law; understand', to know, to comprehend fully.*

anteconstitu'tional, <i>a.</i>	arrest'ing, <i>a.</i>	arrest'ment, <i>n.</i>
ar'mistice, <i>n.</i>	arrest'er, <i>or</i>	††arret', <i>n.</i>
arrest', <i>v.</i>	arrest'or, <i>n.</i>	by-stand'er, <i>n.</i>
arrest'ed, <i>a.</i>	arresta'tion, <i>n.</i>	††cir'cumstance, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>

\* *Obstinacy, a fixedness in opinion or resolution that cannot be shaken at all—*  
*stubbornness, pertinacity.*

† *Stipend, settled pay or compensation for services; an annual salary.*

‡ *Obstipation, the act of stopping up, as a passage.*

§ *Exstipulate, having no stipules.*

|| *Stipula or Stipule, in botany, a scale at the base of nascent petioles or*  
*peduncles; a leafy appendage to the proper leaves, or to their footstalks.*

¶ *Stipulaceous, Stipular, formed of stipules or scales.*

\*\* *Stipulate, to bargain,—so called, it is said, because straws were anciently*  
*employed in the making of bargains.*

†† *Arret, the decision of a court or council; a decree published; the edict of*  
*a sovereign prince.*

‡‡ *Circumstance, that which stands around or near; something attending,*  
*appendant, or relative to a fact or case; the adjuncts of a fact; accident, inci-*  
*dent, event; condition or state of property.*

circumstanced, <i>a.</i>	con'trast, <i>n.</i>	in'stant, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>
cir'cumstant, <i>a.</i>	contrast', <i>v.</i>	in'stantly, <i>ad.</i>
*circumstan'tial, <i>a.</i>	contrast'ed, <i>a.</i>	§§instanta'neous, <i>a.</i>
circumstan'tially, <i>ad.</i>	contrast'ing, <i>a.</i>	instanta'neously, <i>ad.</i>
circumstantial'ity, <i>n.</i>	des'titute, <i>a. n. &amp; v.</i>	instanta'neousness, <i>n.</i>
circumstan'tiate, <i>v.</i>	des'titu'tion, <i>n.</i>	instan't'er, <i>ad.</i>
†con'stable, <i>n.</i>	‡dis'tance, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	instead', <i>n.</i>
con'stableship, <i>n.</i>	dis'tanced, <i>a.</i>	¶¶in'stitute, <i>v. &amp; n.</i>
con'stablewick, <i>n.</i>	dis'tant, <i>a.</i>	in'stituted, <i>a.</i>
con'stancy, <i>n.</i>	equidis'tance, <i>n.</i>	in'stituting, <i>a.</i>
con'stant, <i>a.</i>	oquidis'tant, <i>a.</i>	in'stitutist, <i>n.</i>
con'stantly, <i>ad.</i>	equidis'tantly, <i>ad.</i>	institu'tion, <i>n.</i>
consti'tuent, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	**estab'lish, <i>v.</i>	institu'tional, <i>a.</i>
con'stitute, <i>v.</i>	estab'lished, <i>a.</i>	institu'tionary, <i>a.</i>
con'stituted, <i>a.</i>	estab'lisher, <i>n.</i>	in'stitutive, <i>a.</i>
con'stituter, <i>n.</i>	estab'lishing, <i>a.</i>	in'stitutor, <i>n.</i>
con'stituting, <i>a.</i>	estab'lishment, <i>n.</i>	insubstan'tial, <i>a.</i>
‡constitu'tion, <i>n.</i>	ex'tancy, <i>n.</i>	***in'terstice, <i>n.</i>
constitu'tional, <i>a.</i>	††ex'tant, <i>a.</i>	interstiti'al, <i>a.</i>
constitu'tionally, <i>ad.</i>	incon'stance, <i>n.</i>	ob'stacle, <i>n.</i>
constitu'tionalist, <i>n.</i>	incon'stant, <i>a.</i>	ob'stancy, <i>n.</i>
constitu'tionist, <i>n.</i>	incon'stantly, <i>ad.</i>	†††obstet'rics, <i>n.</i>
constitu'tive, <i>a.</i>	insta'ble, <i>a.</i>	obstet'ric, <i>a.</i>
consubstan'tial, <i>a.</i>	insta'bleness, <i>n.</i>	obstet'ricate, <i>v.</i>
consubstan'tialist, <i>a.</i>	instabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	obstettrica'tion, <i>n.</i>
consubstantial'ity, <i>n.</i>	††in'stance, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	obstettrici'an, <i>n.</i>
consubstan'tiate, <i>v.</i>	in'stanced, <i>a.</i>	overstand', <i>v.</i>
‡consubstantia'tion, <i>a.</i>	in'stancy, <i>n.</i>	outstand', <i>v.</i>

\* *Circumstantial evidence*, in law, is that obtained from *circumstances*, which necessarily or usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption.

† *Constable* (à *comes stabuli*, count of the stable), an officer of the peace.

‡ *Constitution*, the act of *constituting*; the *state* of being, frame or temper; the *established form* of government in a state, kingdom, or country; a particular law, ordinance, or regulation.

§ *Consubstantiation*, the union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental elements. The Lutherans maintain, that after consecration of the elements, the body and blood of Christ are *substantially* present with the *substance* of the bread and wine, which is called *consubstantiation* or impanation.

|| *Contrast*, to set against; to set in opposition different things or qualities, to show the superior excellence of one to advantage.

¶ *Distance*, a *standing* apart, an interval or space between two objects.

\*† *Establish, Stablish*, to make *firm*, to make *set* and *fix*, to ordain, to settle or *fix*, to confirm.

†† *Extant, standing* out, remaining or subsisting.

†† *Instance*, a *standing* on, urgency; example; time, occasion.

§§ *Instantaneous*, done at the *instant*.

|||| *Instantly*, immediately, at the present time, without delay.

¶¶ *Institute*, to set in, to establish, appoint, or enact; to found; to instruct; to begin.

\*\*\* *Interstice*, a *space* between things; but chiefly, a narrow or small *space* between things closely set, or the parts which compose a body;—as in a net.

††† *Obstetrics*, the art of assisting women in *parturition* or bearing, midwifery.

*outstand'ing, a.*  
*precon'stitute, v.*  
*precon'stituted, a.*  
*precon'stituting, a.*  
*\*priest, n.*  
*priest'ess, n.*  
*priest'craft, n.*  
*priest'hood, n.*  
*priest'like, a.*  
*priest'ly, a.*  
*priest'liness, n.*  
*†priest'ridden, a.*  
*†pro'stitute, v. a. & n.*  
*pro'stituted, a.*  
*pro'stituting, a.*  
*prostitu'tion, n.*  
*prostitu'tor, n.*  
*re-esab'lish, v.*  
*re-esab'lished, a.*  
*re-esab'lisher, n.*  
*re-esab'lishing, a.*  
*re-esab'lishment, n.*  
*reinstat'e, v.*  
*reinstat'ed, a.*  
*reinstating, a.*  
*reinstat'ement, n.*

*‡rest, n. & v.*  
*rest'ant, a.*  
*rest'ed, a.*  
*rest'ful, a.*  
*rest'ing, a.*  
*rest'ing-place, n.*  
*rest'less, a.*  
*rest'lessly, ad.*  
*rest'lessness, n.*  
*‖rest'tif, or*  
*res'tive, a. & n.*  
*res'tifness, or*  
*res'tiveness, n.*  
*res'titute, v.*  
*‡restitu'tion, n.*  
*res'titutor, n.*  
*res'ty, a.*  
*sol'stice, n.*  
*solstit'i'al, a.*  
*\*\*stab, v. & n.*  
*stab'bed, a.*  
*stab'ber, n.*  
*stab'bing, a. & n.*  
*††sta'ble, a. n. & v.*  
*sta'bled, a.*  
*sta'bly, ad.*

*sta'bleness, n.*  
*sta'biliment, n.*  
*stabil'itate, v.*  
*stabil'ity, n.*  
*sta'bling, n.*  
*stab'lish, v.*  
*sta'ble-boy, n.*  
*sta'ble-man, n.*  
*††stam'en, n.*  
*stam'ened, a.*  
*stam'inal, a.*  
*stamin'eous, a.*  
*stam'inate, a. & v.*  
*staminif'erous, a.*  
*‡stanch, v. & n.*  
*stanch'ed, a.*  
*stanch'er, n.*  
*stanch'ing, a.*  
*‖‖‖stanch'ion, n.*  
*stanch'less, a.*  
*stanch'ness, n.*  
*stand, v. & n.*  
*‡‡stand'ard, a. & n.*  
*stand'ard-bearer, n.*  
*stand'er, n.*  
*stand'ing, a.*

\* *Priest*, one who *stands* before God for the people, to offer sacrifices, and to make intercession; a man who officiates in sacred offices; a person *set* apart or consecrated to the ministry of the gospel.

† *Priestridden*, managed or governed by the *priests*.

‡ *Prostitute*, to *set* forth; to offer freely to a lewd use, to give up to any vile or infamous purpose; to devote to any thing base, to sell to wickedness; also, a female given to indiscriminate lewdness; a base hireling.

§ *Rest*, literally, a *standing* back or from; cessation of motion or action; quiet, repose, sleep; in music, a pause. What remains behind; others.

‖ *Restif* or *Restive*, unwilling to go, refusing to move; also, a stubborn horse.

‡ *Restitution*, the act of restoring; the act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury.

\*\* *Stab*, to pierce with a pointed weapon.

†† *Stable*, that can *stand*, fixed, steady; also, a house or shed for horses to *stand* in.

‡‡ *Stamen*, usually in the plural *stamens* or *stamina*, the *fixed*, firm part of a body, which supports it, or gives it its strength or solidity; whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of any thing.

§§ *Stanch*, to *stop*, to *set*, or *fix*; sound, firm, strong, firm in principle, steady, constant and zealous.

‖‖‖ *Stanchion*, a prop, a support.

‡‡ *Standard*, an ensign of war, a *staff* with a flag or colours; that which is *established* by sovereign power, as a rule or measure by which others are to be adjusted; that which is *established* as a rule or model, by the authority of public opinion, by respectable opinions, or by custom or general consent.

* <i>stand'ish</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>statist'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>substan'tials</i> , <i>n.</i>
† <i>stan'za</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>stat'ue</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>substan'tially</i> , <i>ad.</i>
‡ <i>sta'tary</i> , <i>a.</i>	** <i>stat'uary</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>substan'tialness</i> , <i>n.</i>
§ <i>state</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	†† <i>stat'ure</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>substantial'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
‖ <i>sta'ted</i> , <i>a.</i>	‡ <i>stat'ured</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>substan'tiate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>sta'tedly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>stat'ute</i> , <i>n.</i>	††† <i>sub'stantive</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
<i>state'less</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>stat'utable</i> , <i>a.</i>	*** <i>sub'stitute</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>
<i>state'ly</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>ad.</i>	<i>stat'utably</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>sub'stituted</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>state'liness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>stat'utory</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>sub'stituting</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>state'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>stay</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>substitu'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
‖ <i>stat'ics</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>stay'ed</i> , or	<i>superinstit'u'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>states'man</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>staid</i> , <i>a.</i>	††† <i>superstiti'on</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>states'woman</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>staid'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>superstiti'onist</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>stay'lance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>stay'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>superstiti'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>stay'maker</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>stays</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>superstiti'ousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>stat'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	†† <i>stead</i> , or	<i>superstiti'ously</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>state'monger</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>sted</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>superstiti'ousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>stat'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>stead'fast</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>supersubstan'tiate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>sta'tion</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>stead'fastly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>transubstan'tiate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>sta'tional</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>stead'fastness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>transubstantia'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>sta'tionary</i> , <i>a.</i>	§§ <i>stead'y</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>unarrest'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>sta'tioner</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>stead'ily</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>uncircumstan'tial</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>sta'tionery</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>stead'iness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unconstitu'tional</i> , <i>a.</i>
†† <i>statist'ics</i> , <i>n.</i>	‖‖ <i>sub'stance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unconstitu'tionally</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>statist'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>substan'tial</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unconstitutional'ity</i> , <i>a.</i>

\* *Standish*, a case for pen and ink.

† *Stanza*, a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in that poem.

‡ *Statary*, fixed, settled.

§ *State*, a standing, condition; a stationary point; a political body, or body politic; pomp, dignity.

‖ *Statics*, that branch of mechanics which treats of bodies at rest. *Dynamics* treats of bodies in motion. In medicine, persons seized with *epilepsies*.

† *Statistics*, a collection of facts respecting the state of society, the condition of the people in a nation or country, their health, longevity, domestic economy, arts, property, and political strength, the state of the country, &c.—*Sinclair*.

\*\* *Statuary*, the art of making statues; also, the artist.

†† *Stature*, height of an animal.

‡ *Stead*, room or place which another had or might have; also, to help.

§§ *Steady*, firm in standing or position; constant in mind, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; regular, constant, undeviating.

‖‖ *Substance*, a being, something existing, a body; goods, estate.

††† *Substantive*, in Grammar, a noun or name; the part of speech which expresses something that exists, either material or immaterial. As, *man, horse, city, goodness, excellence*.

\*\*\* *Substitute*, to put in the place of another; also, one put in the place of another, to answer the same purpose;—as, the orthodox creed of Christians is, that Christ died as the *substitute* of sinners.

††† *Superstition*, religious fear which stands over, as it were, and overwhelms the mind, arising from false notions of the Deity; false religion or worship, rite or practice proceeding from excess of scruples in religion;—in this sense it admits of a plural. *Superstition* has reference to God, to religion, or to beings superior to man.

uncontrast'ed, *a.*  
understand', *v.*  
understand'ing, *n.*  
understand'ingly, *ad.*  
unestab'lish, *v.*  
unestab'lished, *a.*  
unpros'tituted, *a.*

unsta'ble, *a.*  
unsta'bleness, *n.*  
unstanch'ed, *a.*  
unstate', *v.*  
unstaid', *a.*  
unstaid'ness, *n.*  
unstay'ed, *a.*

unstat'utable, *a.*  
unstead'fast, *a.*  
unstead'fastness, *n.*  
unstead'y, *a.*  
unstead'ily, *ad.*  
unstead'iness, *n.*  
unsubstan'tial, *a.*

STO-A (στοα), *a porch or portico.*

\*Sto'ic, *n.*  
sto'icism, *n.*

sto'ical, *a.*  
sto'ically, *ad.*

sto'icalness, *n.*

STOL-OS (στολος, ἀ στέλλομαι, *to send*), *the person or thing sent; a drawing or shortening.* (See Stello.)

STOMACH-US, *m.* 2. (στομαχος, ἀ στομα, *the mouth*), *the stomach; anger, resentment.*

stom'ach, *n. & v.*  
stom'achal, *a.*  
stom'ached, *a.*

stom'acher, *n.*  
stom'achful, *a.*  
stom'achfulness, *n.*

stomach'ic, *a. & n.*  
stomach'ical, *a.*  
stom'achless, *a.*

STOR-O for STAUR-O, *v.* 1. (obs.) *to give or bring.*

restaura'tion, *n.*  
restore', *v.*  
resto'able, *a.*

resto'ed, *a.*  
resto'rer, *n.*  
resto'ring, *a.*

restora'tion, *n.*  
resto'rative, *a. & n.*  
unresto'ed, *a.*

STRANG-OS (στραγγος, ἀ στραγγω, *to squeeze*), *a drop squeezed out—†stran'gury, n. strangu'rious, a.*

STRANGUL-O, *v.* 1. *to choke, to kill by intercepting the breath: as, stran'gle, to choke.*

stran'gle, *v.*  
stran'gled, *a.*  
stran'gler, *n.*

†stran'gles, *n.*  
stran'gling, *a. & n.*

‡stran'gulated, *a.*  
strangula'tion, *n.*

STRAT-OS (στρατος), *an army: as, stratoc'racy, a military government.*

||strat'egus, *n.*  
†strat'agem, *n.*

stratagem'ical, *a.*  
stratoc'racy, *n.*

\*\*stratog'raphy, *n.*

\* *Stoic*, a disciple or follower of the philosopher Zeno, who taught in a porch in Athens, and founded a sect. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed.

† *Strangury*, literally, a discharge of urine by drops; a difficulty of discharging urine, attended with pain.

‡ *Strangles*, swellings in a horse's throat.

§ *Strangulated*, compressed.

¶ *Strategus*, an Athenian general officer.

|| *Stratagem*, an artifice, particularly in war; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy; any artifice.

\*\* *Stratography*, description of armies, or what belongs to an army.

**STREN-US**, *a. brave, vigorous, active.*

*stren'uous, a.*

*stren'uously, ad.*

*stren'uousness, n.*

**STREP-O**, *v. 1. to make a noise or sound: as, obstrep'erous, loud, noisy, clamorous.*

*obstrep'erous, a.*

*obstrep'erousness, n.*

*strep'erous, a.*

*obstrep'erously, ad.*

*strep'ent, a.*

**STRID-EO**, *v. 2. to make a noise, to creak.*

*stri'dor, n.*

*strid'ulous, a.*

**STRING-O**, *strictum, v. 3. to hold fast, to bind, to contract: as, astringe', to bind, to contract; constringe', constrict', to draw together, to contract.*

*astringe', v.*

*astring'ed, a.*

*astring'ency, n.*

*astring'ent, a. & n.*

*astring'er, n.*

*astring'ing, a.*

*\*astrict', v. & a.*

*astrict'ed, a.*

*astrict'ing, a.*

*astrict'ion, n.*

*astrict'ive, a.*

*astrict'ory, a.*

*constringe', v.*

*constring'ed, a.*

*constring'ing, a.*

*constrin'gent, a.*

*constrict', v.*

*constrict'ed, a.*

*constrict'ing, a.*

*constrict'ion, n.*

*constrict'or, n.*

*†constrain', v.*

*constrain'ed, a.*

*constrain'edly, ad.*

*constrain'er, n.*

*constrain'ing, a.*

*constrain'able, a.*

*constraint', v.*

*†obstric'tion, n.*

*‡prestric'tion, n.*

*||restrain', v.*

*restrai'ned, a.*

*restrai'nedly, ad.*

*restrai'ner, n.*

*restrai'ning, a.*

*restrai'nable, a.*

*restraint', n.*

*††restringe', v.*

*restring'ed, a.*

*restrin'gent, a. & n.*

*\*\*restrict', v.*

*restrict'ed, a.*

*restrict'ing, a.*

*restric'tion, n.*

*restrict'ive, a.*

*restrict'ively, ad.*

*self-restrai'ned, a.*

*self-restrai'ning, a.*

*††straight, a. & ad.*

*straight'ten, v.*

*straight'tened, a.*

*straight'tening, a.*

*straight'ly, ad.*

*straight'ness, n.*

*straight'way, ad.*

*††strain, v. & n.*

*strain'ed, a.*

*strain'er, n.*

*strain'ing, a. & n.*

*‡‡strait, a. & n.*

*strait'en, v.*

*strait'ly, ad.*

*strait'ness, n.*

*|||strait-waist'coat, n.*

*strait-jack'et, n.*

*strict, a.*

*\* Astrict, to bind fast or compress; also, compendious, contracted.*

*† Constrain, to press, to compel or force; to bind.*

*‡ Obstruction, obligation, bond.*

*§ Prestriction, dimness.—Milton.*

*|| Restrain, to hold back, to check.*

*†† Restringe, to confine, to contract.*

*\*\* Restrict, to limit, to confine.*

*†† Straight, right, direct, not crooked; narrow, close, tight; upright, not deviating from truth or fairness.*

*‡‡ Strain, to stretch, to press through some porous substance, to filter.*

*§§ Strait, narrow, close, not broad; rigorous; difficult, distressful; straight, not crooked.*

*||| Strait-waistcoat, or Strait-jacket, an apparatus to confine the limbs of a distracted person.*



*strict'ly*, *ad.*  
*strict'ness*, *n.*  
*\*strict'ure*, *n.*  
*subastrin'gent*, *a.*

*unconstrain'ed*, *a.*  
*unconstrain'edly*, *ad.*  
*unrestrain'ed*, *a.*  
*unfestrat'nable*, *a.*

*unrestraint'*, *n.*  
*unrestrict'ed*, *a.*  
*unstrain'ed*, *a.*

**STROPHE** (στροφή, ἀ στροφή, *to turn*), *a turning round.*

†*anas'trophe*, *or*  
*anas'trophy*, *n.*  
†*antis'trophe*, *or*  
*antis'trophy*, *n.*  
†*antis'trophon*, *n.*  
‡*apos'trophe*, *or*

*apos'trophy*, *n.*  
*apostroph'ic*, *a.*  
*apos'trophize*, *v.*  
*apos'trophized*, *a.*  
*apos'trophizing*, *a.*  
‡*catas'trophe*, *or*

*catas'trophy*, *n.*  
\*\**epis'trophe*, *or*  
*epis'trophy*, *n.*  
*monostroph'ic*, *a.*  
††*stro'phe*, *or*  
*stro'phy*, *n.*

**STRUM**—*a*, *f.* 1. *a wen or swelling.*

*antistrumat'ic*, *a.* ‡*stru'ma*, *n.* *stru'mous*, *a.*

**STRU**—*o*, *structum*, *v.* 3. *to build* : as, *destroy'*, *to pull down* ;  
*instruct'*, *to teach*, *to direct* ; *misinstruct'*, *to instruct*  
*amiss* ; *obstruct'*, *to block up*, *to impede.*

§*con'strue*, *v.* *con'struing*, *a.* *construct'ed*, *a.*  
*con'strued*, *a.* ‡‡*construct'*, *v.* *construct'er*, *n.*

\* *Stricture*, a stroke, a glance, a touch ; a touch of criticism, critical remark, censure ; a drawing, a spasmodic or other morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

† *Anastrophe*, in grammar, an *inversion* of the natural order of words,—as, *saxa per et scopulos*, *fur per saxa et scopulos.*

‡ *Antistrophe*, in grammar, the *changing* of things mutually depending on each other ; *reciprocal conversion* ;—as, the master of the servant ; the servant of the master.

§ *Antistrophon*, a figure which *repeats* a word often.

‡‡ *Apostrophe*, in rhetoric, a *diversion* of speech ; a *digressive address* ; a *changing* the course of a speech, and addressing a person who is dead or absent, as if present. When an advocate, in an argument to the jury, *turns* and addresses a few remarks to the court. In Grammar, the contraction of a word by the omission of a letter or letters, marked by a comma,—as *call'd* for *called*. The comma used for this purpose may also be called an *apostrophe*.

¶ *Catastrophe*, the *change* or *revolution* which produces the final event of a dramatic piece ; or the unfolding and winding up of the plot, clearing up difficulties, and closing the play. The ancients divided a play into the *protasis*, *epitasis*, *calastasis*, and *calastrophy* ; the *introduction*, *continuance*, *heightening*, and *development* or conclusion. A final event, conclusion ; generally, an unfortunate *conclusion*, *calamity*, or *disaster*.

\*\* *Epistrophe*, a figure in rhetoric, in which several successive sentences end with the same word or affirmation.

†† *Strophe*, in Greek poetry, a stanza ; the first member of a poem. This is succeeded by a similar stanza called *antistrophe*. The ancient odes consisted of stanzas called *strophies* and *antistrophies*, to which was often added the *epode*. These were sung by a choir, which *turned* or *changed* places when they repeated the different parts of the ode. The *epode* was sung as the chorus stood still.

‡‡ *Struma*, a glandular *swelling* ; *scrofula* ; the king's evil ; a *wen*.

§§ *Construe*, to arrange words in their natural order ; hence to interpret, to explain, to translate.

‡‡‡ *Construct*, to put together the parts of a thing in their proper place and order ; *to build*, *to form* ; *to devise* and *compose*.

construct'ing, *a.*  
 construc'tion, *n.*  
 construc'tional, *a.*  
 construc'tive, *a.*  
 construc'tively, *ad.*  
 construc'ture, *n.*  
 \*deobstruct', *v.*  
 deobstruct'ed, *a.*  
 deobstruct'ing, *a. & v.*  
 deob'struent, *a. & n.*  
 destroy', *v.*  
 destroy'ed, *a.*  
 destroy'er, *n.*  
 destroy'able, *a.*  
 destroy'ing, *a.*  
 destruc'tion, *n.*  
 destruct'ible, *a.*  
 destruct'ibil'ity, *n.*  
 destruct'ive, *a.*  
 destruct'ively, *ad.*  
 destruct'iveness, *n.*  
 destruct'or, *n.*  
 †extract', *v.*  
 extract'ion, *n.*  
 extract'ive, *a.*

extract'or, *n.*  
 indestruct'ible, *a.*  
 indestructibil'ity, *n.*  
 instruct', *v.*  
 instruct'ed, *a.*  
 instruct'ing, *a.*  
 instruct'ible, *a.*  
 instruc'tion, *n.*  
 instruct'ive, *a.*  
 instruct'ively, *ad.*  
 instruct'iveness, *n.*  
 instruct'or, *n.*  
 instruct'ress, *n.*  
 ‡in'strument, *n.*  
 instrument'al, *a.*  
 instrument'ally, *ad.*  
 instrument'alness, *n.*  
 instrumental'ity, *n.*  
 §miscon'strue, *v.*  
 miscon'strued, *a.*  
 miscon'struing, *a.*  
 ||misconstruc'tion, *n.*  
 misinstruct', *v.*  
 misinstruct'or, *n.*  
 misinstruct'ion, *n.*

obstruct', *v.*  
 obstruct'ed, *a.*  
 obstruct'er, *n.*  
 obstruct'ing, *a.*  
 obstruct'ion, *n.*  
 obstruct'ive, *a. & n.*  
 ob'struent, *a. & n.*  
 preinstruct', *v.*  
 preinstruct'ed, *a.*  
 preinstruct'ing, *a.*  
 self-destruc'tion, *n.*  
 self-destruc'tive, *a.*  
 struc'ture, *n.*  
 substruction, *n.*  
 substruction, *n.*  
 superstruct', *v.*  
 superstruction, *n.*  
 superstruct'ive, *a.*  
 superstruct'ure, *n.*  
 undestroy'able, *a.*  
 undestroy'ed, *a.*  
 uninstruct'ed, *a.*  
 uninstruct'ive, *a.*  
 unobstruct'ed, *a.*  
 unobstruct'ive, *a.*

STUD-EO, *v. 2.* *to study, to strive or endeavour, to apply, to attend to.*

stu'dent, *n.*  
 stud'y, *n. & v.*  
 stud'ied, *a.*  
 stud'iedly, *ad.*

stud'ier, *n.*  
 stu'dious, *a.*  
 stu'diously, *ad.*

stu'diousness, *n.*  
 unstud'ied, *a.*  
 unstu'dious, *a.*

STULT-US, *a.* *foolish* : as, stul'tify, to make foolish.

stultil'oquy, *n.* stultil'oquence, *n.* stul'tify, *v.*

STUP-EO, *v. 2.* *to be void of sensibility ; to astonish* : as, stu'pid, very dull, senseless ; stu'pify, to make stupid or dull.

\* Deobstruct, to remove obstructions or impediments to a passage.

† Extract, to build, to construct.

‡ Instrument, a tool ; that by which work is performed, or any thing is effected,—as a knife, hammer, saw, plough, &c. That which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose, or to the production of any effect ; means used or contributing to an effect,—*applicable to persons or things.* An artificial machine or body constructed for yielding harmonious sounds ;—as, an organ, harpsichord, violin, flute, &c. In law, a writing containing the terms of a contract ;—as a deed of conveyance, a grant, a patent, an indenture, &c.

§ Misconstrue, to interpret erroneously either words or things.

|| Misconstruction, wrong interpretation of words or things ; a mistaking of the true meaning.

\**obstupefac'tion*, *n.*  
*obstupefac'tive*, *a.*  
†*stupen'dous*, *a.*  
*stupen'dously*, *ad.*  
*stupen'dousness*, *n.*

*stu'pefy*, *v.*  
*stu'pefier*, *n.*  
*stu'pefying*, *a.*  
*stupefac'tion*, *n.*  
*stupefac'tive*, *a. & n.*

*stu'pid*, *a.*  
*stu'pidly*, *ad.*  
*stu'pidness*, *n.*  
*stupid'ity*, *n.*  
*stu'por*, *n.*

STYL-OS (στυλος), *a pillar or column, a sharp-pointed iron pencil; a style or manner of speaking or writing.*

†*pen'tastyle*, *n.*  
*style*, *n. & v.*  
*styl'ed*, *a.*

‡*styl'et*, *n.*  
‖*styl'iform*, *a.*  
¶*styl'oid*, *a.*

\*\**sub'style*, *n.*  
*substyl'ar*, *a.*  
††*style*, *n.*

STYPH-O (στυφω), *to astringe, to thicken, to stop bleeding—*  
*styp'tic*, *a. & n.* *styp'tical*, *a.* *styp'tic'ity*, *n.*

STYX, *styg-is*, *f. 3.* (στυξ), *a fountain of Arcadia.*

††*Styx*, *n.* *styg'ian*, *a.*

SUAD-EO, SUASUM, *v. 2.* *to advise: as, assuage', to soften, to mitigate; dissuade', to advise against.*

*assuage'*, *v.*  
*assuag'ed*, *a.*  
*assuag'er*, *n.*  
*assuag'ing*, *a.*  
*assua'sive*, *a.*  
*dissuade'*, *v.*  
*dissua'ded*, *a.*  
*dissua'der*, *n.*  
*dissua'ding*, *a.*  
*dissua'sion*, *n.*  
*dissua'sive*, *a. & n.*

*impersua'sible*, *a.*  
*mispersuade'*, *v.*  
*mispersua'sion*, *n.*  
‡*persuade'*, *v.*  
*persua'ded*, *a.*  
*persua'der*, *n.*  
*persua'dable*, *a.*  
*persua'dably*, *ad.*  
*persua'ding*, *a. & n.*  
*persua'sible*, *a.*  
*persua'sibleness*, *n.*

*persuasibil'ity*, *n.*  
*persua'sion*, *n.*  
*persua'sive*, *a.*  
*persua'sively*, *ad.*  
*persua'siveness*, *n.*  
*persua'sory*, *a.*  
*sua'sible*, *a.*  
*sua'sion*, *n.*  
*sua'sive*, *a.*  
*sua'sory*, *a.*  
*unpersua'dable*, *a.*

SUAV-IS, *a. sweet to the senses or to the mind.*

\* *Obstupefaction, Stupefaction*, the act of rendering *stupid* or *insensible*.

† *Stupendous*, literally, striking dumb by its magnitude;—hence, *astonishing*, wonderful, amazing; particularly, of *astonishing* magnitude or elevation;—*as, a stupendous pile, edifice, mountain, bridge, &c.*

‡ *Pentastyle*, in architecture, a work containing five rows of *columns*.

§ *Stylet*, a small *poniard* or *dagger*.

‖ *Styliform*, like a *style*, *pin*, or *pen*.

¶ *Stylloid*, having some resemblance to a *style* or *pen*.

\*\* *Substyle*, in dialling, the line on which the *gnomon* stands.

†† *Systyle*, in architecture, the manner of placing *columns*, where the place between the two shafts consists of two diameters or four modules.

‡† *Styx*, a poisonous or deadly river, issuing from a rock in Arcadia, fabled by the ancient poets to be a river of hell, over which the shades of the dead passed; or the region of the dead,—hence, *hellish*, *infernal*. By means of it Alexander the Great is said to have been poisoned.—Plin. xxx. Curt. x. 10, 16. Plutarch. Pausan. viii. 18.

§§ *Persuade*, to influence by argument, advice, intreaty, or expostulation; to draw or incline the will to a determination, by presenting motives to the mind to convince by argument or reasons offered.

## SUB

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## SUE

insuav'ity, *n.*  
 suav'ity, *n.*  
 sweet, *a. & n.*  
 sweet'en, *v.*  
 sweet'ened, *a.*

sweet'ener, *n.*  
 sweet'ening, *a.*  
 sweet'heart, *n.*  
 sweet'ish, *a.*  
 sweet'ishness, *n.*

sweet'ly, *ad.*  
 sweet'ness, *n.*  
 sweet'meat, *n.*  
 sweet'scented, *a.*  
 sweet'smelling, *a.*

SUBER, *n.* 3. *cork*—su'beric, *a.* su'berous, *a.*

SUBLIM—*is*, *a.* (*q. supra limum?*) exalted, lofty, high.

sublime', <i>a. n. &amp; v.</i>	sublime'ness, <i>n.</i>	*sub'limite, <i>a. &amp; v.</i>
subli'med, <i>a.</i>	sublim'ity, <i>n.</i>	sub'limated, <i>a.</i>
subli'ming, <i>a.</i>	subli'mable, <i>a.</i>	sub'limating, <i>a.</i>
sublime'ly, <i>ad.</i>	subli'mableness, <i>n.</i>	sublima'tion, <i>n.</i>

SUBTIL—*is*, *a.* (*sub & tela, f. 1. a web, a work, à texo, v. 3. to weave*), thin, fine, acute; sly, cunning, artful.

sub'tile, <i>or</i>	sub'tileness, <i>n.</i>	subtilia'tion, <i>n.</i>
sub'tle, <i>a.</i>	sub'tilety, <i>or</i>	sub'tilize, <i>v.</i>
sub'tilely, <i>or</i>	sub'tlety, <i>n.</i>	subtiliza'tion, <i>n.</i>
sub'tlely, <i>ad.</i>	†subtil'iate, <i>v.</i>	supersub'tle, <i>a.</i>

SUCCIN—*um*, *n.* 2. *amber*: as, succin'ic, suc'cinous, of *amber*—†suc'cinated, *a.* succin'ic, *a.* suc'cinous, *a.*

SUD—*o*, sudatum, *v.* 1. *to sweat or emit any moisture*: as, desuda'tion, exsuda'tion, or suda'tion, *a.* sweating.

desuda'tion, <i>n.</i>	exu'ding, <i>a.</i>	sweat'er, <i>n.</i>
exsude', <i>or</i>	resuda'tion, <i>n.</i>	sweat'ing, <i>a.</i>
exude', <i>v.</i>	§su'dary, <i>n.</i>	sweat'y, <i>a.</i>
exu'date, <i>v.</i>	suda'tion, <i>n.</i>	sweat'iness, <i>n.</i>
exsuda'tion, <i>or</i>	su'datory, <i>n. &amp; a.</i>	**transude', <i>v.</i>
exuda'tion, <i>n.</i>	†sudorif'ic, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	transu'ding, <i>a.</i>
exsu'ded, <i>or</i>	su'dorous, <i>a.</i>	transuda'tion, <i>n.</i>
exu'ded, <i>a.</i>	sweat, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	transu'datory, <i>a.</i>
exsu'ding, <i>or</i>		

SUE—*o*, suetum, *v.* 2. *to use, to be in use, to be accustomed.*

\* *Sublimate*, to bring a solid substance into the state of vapour by heat, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state; to refine and exalt, to heighten, to elevate. *Sublimation* bears the same relation to a solid, that *distillation* does to a liquid.

† *Subtiliate, Subtilize*, to make thin or fine, to refine; to spin into niceties, to refine in argument.

‡ *Succinated*, impregnated with the acid of *amber*.

§ *Sudary*, a napkin or handkerchief.

|| *Sudatory, sweating*; also, a hot-house, a sweating bath.

†† *Sudorific*, causing sweat; also, a medicine that produces perspiration.

\*\* *Transude*, to pass through the pores or interstices of texture, as perspirable matter or other fluid,—as, liquor may transude through leather, or through wood.

\*assuefac'tion, *n.*†as'suetude, *n.*‡con'suetude, *n.*consuetu'dinal, *a.*‡consuetu'dinary, *n.*‡des'uetude, *n.*SUFFRAGI-UM, *n.* 2. *a vote*: as, *suf'fragate*, to vote with.*suf'frage*, *n.**suf'fragator*, *n.*\*\**suf'fragant*, *n.**suf'frigate*, *v.*†*suf'fragan*, *n. & a.*SUGILL-o, *v.* 1. *to make livid by a blow or bruise; to defame*—††*sug'il*, *v.* *sug'illate*, *v.* *sugilla'tion*, *n.*SUG-o, *suctum*, *v.* 3. *to suck or draw in*: as, *suc'tion*, *a sucking*.*exsuc'tion*, *n.**suck'er*, *n.**suc'tion*, *n.**exuc'cous*, *a.**suck'ing*, *a.**suc'culent*, *a.**san'guisuge*, *n.**suck'le*, *v.**suc'culency*, *n.**suck*, *v. & n.**suck'led*, *a.**succif'erous*, *a.**suck'ed*, *a.**suck'ling*, *a. & n.*††*suges'cent*, *a.*SUI, *pron. of one's self*—*su'icide*, *n.* *suici'dal*, *a.*SULC-us, *m.* 2. *a furrow*.‡‡*sul'cate*, *a.*‡‡‡*trisulc'*, *n.*†††*trisul'cate*, *a.**sul'cated*, *or*SULPHUR, *n.* 3. *brimstone*.\*\*\**sul'phur*, *n.**sul'phurous*, *a.**sulphu'reousness*, *n.**sul'phurate*, *a. & v.**sulphura'tion*, *n.**sul'phury*, *a.**sul'phurated*, *a.**sulphu'reous*, *a.**supersul'phate*, *n.*†††*sul'phuretted*, *a.**sulphu'reously*, *ad.*†††*supersul'phuretted*, *a.**sul'phuric*, *a.*SULTAN (سلطان, Heb. *to rule*), *the Turkish emperor*.‡‡‡*sul'tan*, *n.**sulta'na*, *or**sul'taness*, *n.*‡‡‡‡*sul'tanry*, *n.*\* *Assuefaction*, the act of *accustoming*.† *Assuetude*, custom, habit, habitual, use.‡ *Consuetude*, custom, usage.§ *Consuetudinary*, a ritual of monastic forms and customs.|| *Desuetude*, the cessation of use; disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion. Habit is acquired by practice, and lost by *desuetude*.¶ *Suffragan*, assisting; also, a bishop considered as an assistant to his metropolitan; or rather an assistant bishop.\*\* *Suffragant*, an assistant, a favourer.†† *Sugil*, to defame: *Sugillate*, to beat black and blue.†† *Sugescent*, relating to sucking.§§ *Sulcate*, *Sulcated*, in botany, *furrowed*, grooved, scored.‡‡‡ *Trisulc*, something having three points.††† *Trisulcate*, having three points or forks.\*\*\* *Sulphur*, a simple combustible, mineral substance, of a yellow colour, brittle, insoluble in water, but fusible by heat.††† *Sulphuretted*, applied to gaseous bodies holding *sulphur* in solution.††† *Supersulphuretted*, combined with an excess of *sulphur*.§§§ *Sultan*, an appellation given to the emperor of the Turks, denoting ruler or commander.‡‡‡‡ *Sultanry*, the dominions of a Sultan; an eastern empire.

**SUMMA**, *f.* 1. (*a* summus, *a.* highest), *a* sum, the whole or chief part of any thing.

*con'summate, <i>v.</i>	inconsum'mate, <i>a.</i>	sum'med, <i>a.</i>
con'summed, <i>a.</i>	inconsum'mateness, <i>n.</i>	sum'mer, <i>n.</i>
con'summing, <i>a.</i>	†sum, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	sum'ming, <i>n.</i>
consum'mate, <i>a.</i>	sum'less, <i>a.</i>	sum'mit, <i>n.</i>
consum'mately, <i>ad.</i>	†sum'mary, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	unconsum'mate, <i>a.</i>
consumma'tion, <i>n.</i>	sum'marily, <i>ad.</i>	

**SUM-o**, sumptum, *v.* 3. *to take*: as, assume', *to take to* or upon one; consume', *to take up*, *to destroy*, *to waste*; resume', *to take back*, *to begin again*.

assume', <i>v.</i>	inconsump'tible, <i>a.</i>	resu'med, <i>a.</i>
assu'med, <i>a.</i>	‡insume', <i>v.</i>	resu'ming, <i>a.</i>
assu'mer, <i>n.</i>	introsume', <i>v.</i>	resu'mable, <i>a.</i>
assu'ming, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	**presume', <i>v.</i>	resump'tion, <i>n.</i>
§assump'sit, <i>n.</i>	presu'med, <i>a.</i>	resump'tive, <i>a.</i>
assump'tion, <i>n.</i>	presu'mer, <i>n.</i>	self-assu'med, <i>a.</i>
assump'tive, <i>a.</i>	presu'mable, <i>a.</i>	self-consu'ming, <i>a.</i>
co-assume', <i>v.</i>	presu'mably, <i>ad.</i>	subsume', <i>v.</i>
consu'mable, <i>a.</i>	presu'ming, <i>a.</i>	sump'tion, <i>n.</i>
consume', <i>v.</i>	presump'tion, <i>n.</i>	††sump'tuary, <i>a.</i>
consu'med, <i>a.</i>	presump'tive, <i>a.</i>	††sump'tuous, <i>a.</i>
consu'mer, <i>n.</i>	presump'tively, <i>ad.</i>	sump'tuously, <i>ad.</i>
consu'ming, <i>a.</i>	presump'tuous, <i>a.</i>	sump'tuousness, <i>n.</i>
consump'tion, <i>n.</i>	presump'tuously, <i>ad.</i>	sumptuos'ity, <i>n.</i>
consump'tionary, <i>a.</i>	presump'tuousness, <i>n.</i>	§§transume', <i>v.</i>
consump'tive, <i>a.</i>	reassume', <i>v.</i>	transump'tion, <i>n.</i>
consump'tively, <i>ad.</i>	reassu'med, <i>a.</i>	unassu'ming, <i>a.</i>
consump'tiveness, <i>n.</i>	reassu'ming, <i>a.</i>	unconsu'med, <i>a.</i>
desume', <i>v.</i>	reassump'tion, <i>n.</i>	unpresump'tuous, <i>a.</i>
inconsu'mable, <i>a.</i>	resume', <i>v.</i>	

\* Con'summate, *v.* Consum'mate, *a.* to end, to finish; to perfect, to bring or carry to the utmost point or degree; summing up together, complete, perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree.

† Sum, the whole, amount, or aggregate of numbers added.

‡ Summary, reduced into narrow compass, or into few words; short, brief, concise, compendious; also, an abridged account, an abstract, abridgment, or compendium, containing the sum or substance of a fuller account.

§ Assumpsit, in law, a promise or undertaking founded on a consideration. This promise may be verbal or written.

|| Desume, to take from, to borrow.

‡ Insu'me, Introsu'me, to take or suck in.

\*\* Presume, literally, to take before, to take or suppose to be true or entitled to belief, without examination or positive proof, or on the strength of probability; to venture without positive permission.

†† Sump'tuary, relating to expense.

†† Sump'tuous, costly, expensive; hence splendid, magnificent.

§§ Transume, to take from one to another.

**SUPER**, *prep.* (ὑπέρ), *above or high*: **SUPERIOR**, *a.* *higher*;  
**SUPREM-US**, *a.* *highest*.

inexu'perable, <i>a.</i>	su'perable, <i>a.</i>	supe'rior, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>
*insu'perable, <i>a.</i>	su'perably, <i>ad.</i>	superior'ity, <i>n.</i>
insu'perably, <i>ad.</i>	su'perableness, <i>n.</i>	†super'lative, <i>a.</i>
insu'perableness, <i>n.</i>	‡superb', <i>a.</i>	super'latively, <i>ad.</i>
insuperabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	superb'ly, <i>ad.</i>	super'lativeness, <i>n.</i>
suv'eran, or	‡supercil'iary, <i>a.</i>	**supern'al, <i>a.</i>
†sov'ereign, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	supercil'ious, <i>a.</i>	††supreme', <i>a.</i>
sov'ereignly, <i>ad.</i>	supercil'iously, <i>ad.</i>	supreme'ly, <i>ad.</i>
sov'ereignize, <i>v.</i>	supercil'iousness, <i>n.</i>	suprem'acy, <i>n.</i>
sov'ereignty, <i>n.</i>		

**SUPIN-US**, *a.* *lying with the face upwards*; *negligent*.

††resu'pine, <i>a.</i>	supina'tion, <i>n.</i>	supine', <i>a.</i>
‡‡resu'pinate, <i>a.</i>	supina'tor, <i>n.</i>	supine'ly, <i>ad.</i>
resupina'tion, <i>n.</i>	††su'pine, <i>n.</i>	supine'ness, <i>n.</i>

**SUR-A**, *f.* 1. *the calf of the leg*—su'ral, *a.*

**SURCUL-US**, *m.* 2. *a young twig or shoot*—\*\*\*sur'cle, *n.*

**SURD-US**, *a.* *deaf*—†††absurd', *a.* *absurd'ly, ad.*

absurd'ness, *n.*      absurd'ity, *n.*      †††surd, *a. & n.*

**SURG-O**, *surrectum*, *v.* 3. (*sub & rego*), *to rise or lift up*.

‡‡‡assur'gent, *a.*      ||||insurg'ent, *n. & a.*      insurrec'tion, *n.*

\* *Insuperable*, that cannot be overcome or surmounted, or be passed over. This word is applied chiefly to *difficulties, objections, obstacles, or impediments*.

† *Sovereign*, *supreme* in power; a *supreme* lord or ruler; also, a gold coin value 20s.

‡ *Superb*, grand, magnificent; rich, elegant; showy, pompous; rich, splendid, august, stately.

§ *Superciliary*, being above the eye-brow.

|| *Supercilious*, literally, being above the eyebrow; lofty with pride; haughty dictatorial, overbearing; manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it.

† *Superlative*, highest in degree; most eminent; surpassing all other.

\*\* *Supernal*, relating to things above.

†† *Supreme*, highest in authority; highest, greatest.

‡† *Resupine*, lying on the back.

§§ *Resupinate*, in botany, reversed; turned upside down.

||| *Supinator*, in anatomy, a muscle that turns the palm of the hand upward.

†† *Supine*, in grammar, a word formed from a verb, or a modification of a verb.

\*\*\* *Surcle*, a little shoot, a twig, a sucker.

††† *Absurd*, opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with reason, or the plain dictates of common sense.

††† *Surd*, deaf, unheard; in Algebra, a quantity whose root cannot be exactly expressed in numbers. Thus, 2 is a *surd* number, because there is no number, which, multiplied into itself, will exactly produce 2.

§§§ *Assurgent*, rising upwards in an arch.

|||| *Insurgent*, rising in opposition to lawful, civil or political authority; also, the person that does so. An *insurgent* differs from a *rebel*. The *insurgent* opposes the execution of a particular law or laws; the *rebel* attempts to overthrow or change the government, or he revolts and attempts to place it under another jurisdiction. All *rebels* are *insurgents*, but all *insurgents* are not *rebels*.

insurrec'tional, *a.*  
insurrec'tionary, *a.*  
resurrec'tion, *n.*

resurrec'tionist, *n.*  
source, *n.*  
\*surge, *n.* & *v.*

surge'less, *a.*  
surg'y, *a.*  
surg'ing, *a.*

SUSURR-US, *m.* 2. *a* whisper—susurra'tion, *n.*

SUT-US, *p. p.* (*à* suo, *v.* 3. *to* sew or stitch), sewed or stitched—†sou'ter, *n.* †su'tile, *a.* ‡su'ture, *n.*

SYBAR-IS, *f.* 3. *an* ancient town in the south of Italy.

||sybarit'ic, *a.*                      sybarit'ical, *a.*

SYC-OS (συκος), *a* fig.

†syc'amore, *n.*

syc'ophancy, *or*

sycophant'ic, *a.*

\*\*syc'ite, *n.*

syc'ophantry, *n.*

syc'ophantize, *v.*

††syc'ophant, *n.* & *v.*

SYL-E (συλη, *à* συλαω, *to* plunder), spoil—††asy'lum, *n.*

SYLV-A, *f.* 1. *a* wood—Syl'van, *a.* & *n.* (See *Silva*.)

SYPHON (σιφων), *a* tube, *a* pipe—sy'phon, *or* si'phon, *n.*

SYRIGX, syring-os (συριγξ, συριγγος), *a* reed *or* pipe.

‡‡syrin'ga, *n.*

|||syr'inge, *n.* & *v.*

†††syringot'omy, *n.*

## T.

TABERN-A, *f.* 1. *a* shop *or* shed, *a* house *or* dwelling made of boards, *a* tent.

\* Surge, *a* large wave *or* billow; *a* great rolling swell of water.

† Soutle, *a* shoemaker *or* cobbler.

‡ Sutile, *done* by stitching.

§ Suture, *the* sewing of *a* wound; *the* seam *or* joint which unites *the* bones of *the* skull; *or* *the* peculiar articulation *or* connection of *those* bones.

|| Sybaritic, *belonging* to *the* Sybaritæ, *or* inhabitants of Sybaris, *a* town in Italy, who were proverbially voluptuous; hence, *luxurious*, *wanton*.

† Sycamore, *a* species of fig-tree.

\*\* Sycite, fig-stone,—*a* name given to nodules of flint *or* pebbles, which resemble *a* fig.

†† Sycophant, originally, *an* informer against *those* who stole figs, *or* exported them contrary to law, &c. Hence, in time, it came to signify *a* tale-bearer *or* informer, in general; hence, *a* parasite; *a* mean flatterer; especially *a* flatterer of princes and great men; hence, *a* deceiver, *an* impostor. Its most general use is in *the* sense of *an* obsequious flatterer *or* parasite.

‡† Asylum, *a* sanctuary, *or* place of refuge, where criminals and debtors shelter themselves from justice, and from which they cannot be taken without sacrilege. Temples and altars were anciently asylums; as were tombs, statues, and monuments. The ancient heathens allowed asylums for the protection of the vilest criminals; and the Jews had their cities of refuge.—Josh. xx. 7 to 9. Any place of retreat and security.

§§ Syringa, *a* genus of plants, *the* lilac.

||| Syringe, *an* instrument for injecting liquids into animal bodies, &c.; *or* *an* instrument in *the* form of *a* pump, serving to imbibe any fluid, and then to expel it with force.

††† Syringotomy, *the* operation of cutting for *the* fistula, *or* callous ulcer.



\**tab'ernacle*, *n.* & *v.*  
*tabernac'ular*, *a.*  
†*tab'ern*, *n.*

*tav'erner*, or  
‡*tav'erning*, *n.*  
*tav'ern-keeper*, *n.*

*tav'ernman*, *n.*  
*tav'ern-haunter*,

**TAB-ES**, *f.* 3. *a wasting disease, a consumption.*

‡*tab'efy*, *v.*  
*tabefac'tion*, *n.*

||*tab'id*, *a.*  
*tab'idness*, *n.*

*tabes'cent*, *a.*  
*tab'itude*, *n.*

**TABUL-*a***, *f.* 1. *a board or plank, a table: as, contab'ulate, to floor with boards.*

*contab'ulate*, *v.*  
*contabula'tion*, *n.*  
‡*tab'lature*, *n.*  
*ta'ble*, *n.* & *v.*  
*ta'bled*, *a.*

*ta'ble-beer*, *n.*  
*ta'ble-cloth*, *n.*  
*ta'ble-talk*, *n.*  
*ta'bler*, *n.*  
\*\**ta'blet*, *n.*

*ta'bling*, *a.* & *n.*  
*tab'ular*, *a.*  
*tab'ulate*, *v.*  
*tab'ulated*, *a.*

**TACE-*o***, *tacitum*, *v.* 2. *to be silent, to hold one's peace.*

††*ret'icence*, or  
*ret'icency*, *n.*  
††*ta'ce*, *n.*

*ta'cet*, *n.*  
‡‡*tac'it*, *a.*  
*tac'itly*, *ad.*

*tac'iturn*, *n.*  
‖*taciturn'ity*, *n.*

**TACHYS** (ταχυς), *swift, rapid, quick*—‡‡*tachyg'raphy*, *n.*

**TACT-*os*** (τακτος, à τασσω, *to place in order*), *placed or put in order, arranged.*

\* *Tabernacle*, among the Jews, a kind of *tent* to take up or down, as occasion required; which was as it were the palace of the Most High, the *dwelling* of the God of Israel; wherein the Israelites, during their journeyings in the wilderness, performed the chief of their religious exercises, offered their sacrifices, and worshipped. It was 30 cubits long, and 10 in breadth and in height. It was divided into two partitions. The first was called, **THE HOLY PLACE**, which was 20 cubits long, and 10 wide; here were placed the table of show-bread, the golden candlestick, and the golden altar of incense. The second was called **THE MOST HOLY PLACE**, whose length was 10 cubits, and breadth 10, wherein, before the building of the temple, the *ark of the covenant* was kept, which was a symbol of God's gracious presence with the Jewish Church. The **MOST HOLY** was divided from the **HOLY PLACE** by a curtain or veil of very rich cloth.—*Exod. xxvi. Heb. ix. 2, 3.—Cruden.* A tent or pavilion, a temporary dwelling; a place of worship, a sacred place; our natural body, in which the soul lodges as in a *tabernacle*; the tokens of God's gracious presence.

† *Tavern*, a house licensed to sell liquors in small quantities, to be drank on the spot.

‡ *Taverning*, a feasting at *taverns*.

§ *Tabefy*, to waste gradually, to waste by disease, to lose flesh.

|| *Tabid*, wasted by disease, *consumptive*.

‡ *Tablature*, painting on walls and ceilings.

\*\* *Tablet*, a small table or flat surface.

†† *Reticence, Reticency*, concealment by *silence*. In rhetoric, *aposiopesis* or *suppression*; a figure by which a person really speaks of a thing, while he makes a show as if he would say nothing on the subject.

‡† *Tace, Tacet*, a term used in Italian music, directing to be *silent*.

§§ *Tacit*, silent; implied, but not expressed.

‖‖‖ *Taciturnity*, habitual *silence* or *reserve* in speaking.

‡‡ *Tachygraphy*, the art or practice of *quick writing*. (We now use *stenography* and *short-hand writing*.)

\**eu'taxy*, *n.*  
 †*syn'tax*, *n.*  
*syntac'tic*, *a.*  
*syntac'tical*, *a.*  
*syntac'tically*, *ad.*

‡*tac'tics*, *n.*  
*tac'tic*, *a.*  
*tac'tical*, *a.*  
*tactici'an*, *n.*

§*tax'iarch*, *n.*  
 ||*tax'iderm*y, *n.*  
*tax'idermist*, *n.*  
 ¶*taxon'omy*, *n.*

TAILL-ER, *v.* (Fr.) *to cut; to deal*: as, *detail'*, a *minute* account; *retail'*, selling in *small* portions.

*detail'*, *n. & v.*  
*detail'ed*, *a.*  
*detail'er*, *n.*  
*detail'ing*, *a.*  
 \*\**entail'*, *n. & v.*  
*entail'ed*, *a.*

*entail'er*, *n.*  
*entail'ing*, *a.*  
*entail'ment*, *n.*  
*retail'*, *v. & n.*  
*retail'ed*, *a.*  
*retail'er*, *n.*

*retail'ing*, *a.*  
 ††*tail*, *n.*  
*tail'or*, *n. & v.*  
*tail'loress*, *n.*  
*tail'oring*, *n.*

TAIN (Eng.) *for* TEN-EO, *to hold*. (See *Teneo*.)

TALENT-UM, *n.* 2. (ταλαντον, à ταλαω, *to bear*), a *talent*.

‡†*tal'ent*, *n.* *tal'ented*, *a.*

TAL-IS, *a. such, of this or that kind, like for like*.

§§*retal'iate*, *v.* *retalia'tion*, *n.* ¶¶*tal'ly*, *n. & v.*  
*retal'iated*, *a.* *retal'iatory*, *a.* *tal'lying*, *a.*  
*retal'iating*, *a.* |||*ta'liou*, *n.*

TALMUD or THALMUD (Chal. תלמוד, *to teach*), the book containing the Jewish traditions, the Rabbinical constitutions, and explications of the law.

*Tal'mud*, or *tal'mudic*, *a.* *tal'mudist*, *n.*  
*Thal'mud*, *n.* *talmu'dical*, *a.* *talmudist'ic*, *a.*

TANG-o, *tactum*, *v.* 3. *to touch*: as, *con'tact*, a *touching*,

\* *Eutaxy*, established order.

† *Syntax*, in grammar, the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences, according to established usage. A gross violation of the rules of syntax is a *solecism*. (See p. 410.)

‡ *Tactics*, the science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, encampments, &c. and performing military and naval evolutions. The art of inventing and making machines for throwing darts, arrows, stones, and other missile weapons.

§ *Taxiarch*, an Athenian military officer commanding a *taxis* or battalion.

|| *Taxidermy* (à *deppa*, *derma*, *skin*), the art of preparing and preserving specimens of animals.

¶ *Taxonomy*, classification.

\*\* *Entail*, the deed which grants a *tail*, or a limited right.

†† *Tail*, in law, that right of possession, by which the possessor has not the power of disposal.

‡† *Talent*, among the ancients, a *weight* and a *coin*, the value differing among different nations and ages. Among the Romans, the great *talent* is said to be £ 99 : 6 : 8, and the little *talent* £ 75 Sterling. Faculty, natural gift or endowment; eminent abilities, superior genius; skill.

§§ *Retaliate*, to return *like for like*.

||| *Talion*, law of *retaliation*.

¶¶ *Tally*, a stick notched so as to *fit* another,—used in keeping accounts.

*touch* ; *contig'uous*, *touching* ; *pertin'gent*, *reaching to*  
*tact'ile*, that may be *touched* or *felt*.

* <i>attain'</i> , v.	† <i>contin'gent</i> , a. & n.	<i>in'tegrally</i> , ad.
<i>attain'able</i> , a.	<i>contin'gently</i> , ad.	‡ <i>in'tegrate</i> , v.
<i>attain'ableness</i> , n.	<i>contin'gentness</i> , n.	<i>in'tegrated</i> , a.
<i>attai'ned</i> , a.	<i>entire'</i> , or	<i>integra'tion</i> , n.
<i>attai'ning</i> , a.	<i>intire'</i> , a.	<i>integ'rity</i> , n.
<i>attain'ment</i> , n.	<i>entire'ly</i> , or	<i>pertin'gent</i> , a.
<i>con'tact</i> , n.	<i>intire'ly</i> , ad.	** <i>redin'tegrate</i> , v. & a.
<i>contac'tion</i> , n.	<i>entire'ness</i> , or	<i>redin'tegrated</i> , a.
† <i>conta'gion</i> , n.	<i>intire'ness</i> , n.	<i>redin'tegrating</i> , a.
<i>conta'gious</i> , a.	<i>incontig'uous</i> , a.	<i>redintegra'tion</i> , n.
<i>conta'giousness</i> , n.	<i>intact'ible</i> , a.	†† <i>tact</i> , n.
<i>configu'ity</i> , n.	<i>intang'ible</i> , a.	<i>tact'ile</i> , a.
<i>contig'uous</i> , a.	<i>intang'ibleness</i> , n.	<i>tactil'ity</i> , n.
<i>contig'uously</i> , ad.	<i>intangibil'ity</i> , n.	<i>tac'tion</i> , n.
<i>contig'uously</i> , ad.	§ <i>in'teger</i> , n.	‡† <i>tan'gent</i> , n.
<i>conting'ence</i> , or	<i>in'tegant</i> , a.	<i>tang'ible</i> , a.
<i>conting'ency</i> , n.	<i>in'tegral</i> , a. & n.	<i>tangibil'ity</i> , n.

§§ *TANTAL-us*, m. 2. *Tantalus*, a king of *Lydia* or *Phrygia*.

<i>tan'talize</i> , v.	<i>tan'talizer</i> , n.	<i>tan'talizing</i> , a.
<i>tan'talized</i> , a.	<i>tantaliza'tion</i> , n.	<i>tan'talism</i> , n.

*TANT-us*, a. so great, so much, equivalent.

||| *tant'amount*, a.

\* *Attain*, to come to or reach ; to gain, to compass,—always followed by *to*. This word always implies an effort towards an object. Hence it is not synonymous with *obtain* and *procure*, which do not necessarily imply such effort. We *procure* or *obtain* a thing by *purchase* or *loan*, and we *obtain* by inheritance, but we do not *attain* it by such means.

† *Contagion*, literally, a *touch* or *touching*. Hence, the communication of a disease by *contact* ; or the matter communicated. The small-pox, measles, anginas, malignant fevers, are communicated by the breath of the diseased, by the perspiration, or other excretions.

‡ *Contingent*, falling or coming by chance, that is, without design or expectation on our part ; accidental, casual.

§ *Integer*, literally, not *touched*, the whole of any thing ; a whole number,—opposed to a *fraction*.

|| *Integant*, making part of a whole.

‡ *Integrate*, to renew, to restore, to perfect, to make a thing entire.

\*\* *Redintegrate*, to make whole again, to renew, to restore to a perfect state.

†† *Tact*, *touch*, feeling ; peculiar skill or faculty ; nice perception or discernment.

‡† *Tangent*, in geometry, a right line which *touches* a curve, but which, when produced, does not cut it.

§§ *Tantalus*, in fable, was condemned for his crimes to perpetual hunger and thirst, in hell, with food and water near him, which he could not reach ; hence, *tantalize*, to tease or torment, by presenting some good to the view, and exciting desire, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping that good out of reach ; to *tease*, to *torment*.

||| *Tantamount*, equal, equivalent in value or signification.

**TAPES**, *et-is*, *m.* 3. *cloth wrought with figures of different colours, hangings—tapestry, n.*

**TAPH-OS** (ταφος, à θαπτω, *to bury*), *a grave or tomb.*

\**cen'otaph, n.*

*epitaph'ian, a.*

*unep'itaphed, a.*

†*ep'itaph, n.*

**TARD-US**, *a.* *slow, dilatory : as, retard', to hinder in motion ; tar'digrade, tar'digradous, slow-paced.*

*retard', v.*

*retarda'tion, n.*

*tar'diness, n.*

*retard'ed, a.*

*retard'ment, n.*

*tarda'tion, n.*

*retard'er, n.*

*tar'dy, a. & v.*

*tar'digrade, or*

*retard'ing, a.*

*tar'dily, ad.*

*tar'digradous, a.*

**TARGUM** (תרגום, *interpretation*, *Hcb.*) *a paraphrase on Scripture in the Chaldee language.*

†*tar'gum, n.*

*tur'gumist, n.*

**TARTAR-US**, *m.* 2. *hell.*

*tar'tar, n.*

*tarta'reous, or*

*tarta'rean, a.*

**TASt-ER** *for TATER, v.* (*Fr.*) *to try by the mouth, to feel : as, distaste', aversion to taste, a disrelish, dislike.*

*distaste', v. & n.*

*taste, v. & n.*

*taste'fully, ad.*

*dista'sted, a.*

*ta'sted, a.*

*taste'less, a.*

*distaste'ful, a.*

*ta'ster, n.*

*taste'lessness, n.*

*distaste'fulness, n.*

*ta'sting, a. & n.*

*unta'sted, a.*

*dista'sting, a.*

*ta'sty, a.*

*unta'sting, a.*

*dista'stive, a.*

*ta'stily, ad.*

*untaste'ful, a.*

*inta'stable, a.*

*taste'ful, a.*

*untaste'fully, ad.*

*ta'stable, a.*

**TAUR-US**, *m.* 2. *a bull.*

‡*taur'us, n.*

*taur'icornous, a.*

*taur'iform, a.*

**TAUT-OS** (ταυτος), *the same.*

*tautol'ogy, n.*

*tautolog'ic, a.*

*tautol'ogize, v.*

*tautol'ogist, n.*

*tautolog'ical, a.*

*tautoph'ony, n.*

**TAX-o**, *v.* 1. (*à tango*), *to tax, to assess, to charge.*

\* *Cenotaph* (à κενος, *cenos, empty*), an empty tomb erected in honour of some deceased person, who is buried elsewhere.

† *Epitaph*, an inscription on a monument, in honour or memory of the dead ; a eulogy, in prose or verse.

‡ *Targum*, a translation or paraphrase of the Sacred Scriptures in the Chaldee language or dialect. Of these the *Targum* of Jonathan, and that of Onkelos, are held in most esteem by the Jews.

§ *Taurus*, the bull ; one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and the second in order, or that next to Aries. This constellation, according to the British catalogue, contains 141 stars.

*tax*, *n.* & *v.*  
*tax*'able, *a.*  
*taxa*'tion, *n.*

*tax*'ed, *a.*  
*tax*'er, *n.*

*tax*'ing, *n.* & *a.*  
*untax*'ed, *a.*

**TECHN—E** (τεχνη, à τεχω, *to fabricate or make*), *an art or science*: as, *tech*'nic, *belonging to art or the arts*.

*polytech'nic, <i>a.</i>	pyrotech'nist, <i>n.</i>	tech'nicalness, <i>n.</i>
pyrotech'nics, <i>or</i>	†tech'nics, <i>n.</i>	technical'ity, <i>n.</i>
pyr'otechny, <i>n.</i>	tech'nic, <i>a.</i>	technol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
pyrotech'nic, <i>a.</i>	tech'nical, <i>a.</i>	technol'ogist, <i>n.</i>
pyrotech'nical, <i>a.</i>	tech'nically, <i>ad.</i>	technolog'ical, <i>a.</i>

**TECTON** (τεκτων, à τεχω, *to invent or bring forth*), *an artist; one who fabricates or produces any work*.

archar'chitect, <i>n.</i>	‡ar'chitecture, <i>n.</i>	‖architecton'ics, <i>n.</i>
‡ar'chitect, <i>n.</i>	architect'ural, <i>a.</i>	†architecton'ic, <i>a.</i>
architect'ress, <i>n.</i>	architect'ive, <i>a.</i>	*tecton'ic, <i>a.</i>

**TEDI—UM** for **TÆDI—UM**, *n.* 2. *weariness, irksomeness*.

overt'e'dious, <i>a.</i>	te'diously, <i>ad.</i>	te'dium, <i>n.</i>
te'dious, <i>a.</i>	te'diousness, <i>n.</i>	

**TEG—o**, tectum, *v.* 3. *to cover*: as, *detect*', *to uncover, to discover*; *protect*', *to cover or shield from danger, to defend*.

<i>detect</i> ', <i>v.</i>	‡‡integuma'tion, <i>n.</i>	<i>protect</i> 'or, <i>n.</i>
<i>detect</i> 'ed, <i>a.</i>	<i>protect</i> ', <i>v.</i>	<i>protecto</i> 'rial, <i>a.</i>
<i>detect</i> 'er, <i>n.</i>	<i>protect</i> 'ed, <i>a.</i>	<i>protect</i> 'ress, <i>n.</i>
<i>detect</i> 'ing, <i>a.</i>	<i>protect</i> 'ing, <i>a.</i>	‡‡‡protect'orate, <i>n.</i>
<i>detec</i> 'tion, <i>n.</i>	<i>protect</i> 'ion, <i>n.</i>	‖‖‖protect'orship, <i>n.</i>
††integ'ument, <i>n.</i>	<i>protect</i> 'ive, <i>a.</i>	retec'tion, <i>n.</i>

\* *Polytechnic*, denoting or comprehending many *arts*.

† *Technics*, the doctrine of *arts* in general; such branches of learning as respect the *arts*.

‡ *Architect*, a person skilled in the art of *building*; one who understands *architecture*, or makes it his occupation to form plans and designs of *buildings*, and superintend the artificers employed; a contriver; a former or maker.

§ *Architecture*, the art of *building*; but in a more limited and appropriate sense, the art of constructing *houses, bridges*, and other *buildings*, for the purposes of civil life; *frame or structure*.—*Military architecture* is the art of fortification; *Naval architecture* is the art of *building ships*.

‖ *Architectonics*, the science of *architecture*.

†† *Architectonic*, that has power or skill to *build*.

\*\* *Tectonic*, pertaining to *building*.

††† *Integument, Tegument*, a *cover or covering*; that which naturally *invests or covers* another thing; but appropriately and chiefly, in anatomy, the *covering* of a living body,—as the *skin*, &c. The *skin* of seeds, and the *shells* of crustaceous animals, are denominated *integuments*.

‡‡ *Integumentation*, that part of physiology which treats of the *integuments* of animals and plants.

‡‡‡ *Protectorate*, government by a *protector*.

‖‖‖ *Protectorship*, the office of a *protector* or *regent*.

\*teg'ular, *a.*teg'ularly, *ad.*teg'ument, *n.*tegument'ary, *a.*undetec'ted, *a.*unprotect'ed, *a.*TEL—OS (τελος), *the end, a limit, distance.*†tel'egraph, *n.*telegraph'ic, *a.*†teleol'ogy, *n.*tel'escope, *n.*telescop'ic, *a.*telescop'ical, *a.*†teles'tic, *n.*TEMERE, *adv. rashly, thoughtlessly, heedlessly.*temera'rious, *a.*temera'riously, *ad.*temer'ity, *n.*intem'erateness, *n.*TEMN—O, temptum, *v. 3. to despise, to slight or scorn.*contemn', *v.*contem'ned, *a.*contem'ner, *n.*contem'ning, *a.*contempt', *n.*contempt'ible, *a.*contempt'ibleness, *n.*contempt'uous, *a.*contempt'uously, *ad.*contempt'uousness, *n.*uncontem'ned, *a.*TEMPER—O, *v. 1. to temper, mix, regulate, or moderate: as, contem'per, to moderate.*||attem'per, *v.*attem'pered, *a.*attem'perate, *a.*attem'pering, *a.*contem'per, *v.*contem'perament, *n.*contem'perate, *v.*contempera'tion, *n.*†distem'per, *n. & v.*distem'pered, *a.*distem'perance, *n.*distem'perate, *a.*distem'perature, *n.*distem'pering, *a.*intem'perament, *n.*intem'perance, *n.*intem'perate, *a. & v.*intem'perately, *ad.*intem'perateness, *n.*intem'perature, *n.*mistem'per, *v.*mistem'pered, *a.*obtem'perate, *v.*tem'per, *n. & v.*tem'perament, *n.*temperament'al, *a.*tem'perance, *n.*\*\*tem'perate, *a.*tem'perately, *ad.*tem'perateness, *n.*tem'perative, *a.*††tem'perature, *n.*tem'pered, *a.*tem'pering, *a.*undistem'pered, *a.*unttem'pered, *a.*TEMPL—UM, *n. 2. a temple—tem'ple, n. (See Contemplor.)*\* *Tegular*, pertaining to a tile.† *Telegraph*, a machine or instrument for communicating intelligence from a distance by various signals or movements previously agreed on. It was invented by the French about the year 1793 or 1794, and is now adopted by other nations.† *Teleology*, the science of the final cause of things.§ *Telesitic*, a poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name.|| *Attemper*, to reduce, modify, or moderate by mixture; to soften, mollify, or moderate; to mix in just proportion, to regulate.† *Distemper*, literally, an undue or unnatural temper, or disproportionate mixture of parts,—hence, disease, malady. It is used of the slighter diseases, but not exclusively. In general, it is synonymous with disease, and is particularly applied to the diseases of brutes; bad constitution of mind.\*\* *Temperate*, moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; cool, calm, not violent.†† *Temperature*, in physics, the state of a body with regard to heat or cold, as indicated by the thermometer; or the degree of free caloric which a body possesses, when compared with other bodies; constitution, state, degree of any quality.

**TEMPUS**, *ör-is*, *n.* 3. *time*: as, *cotem'porary*, living at the same *time*; *tem'porize*, to comply with, or yield to the *time*; *tense*, *time*.

<i>contem'poraneous</i> , <i>a.</i>	† <i>tem'pest</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>tem'poriness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>cotem'poraneous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tem'pest-beaten</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tem'porize</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>contem'porary</i> , or	<i>tem'pest-tost</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tem'porizer</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>cotem'porary</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>tempest'ive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>temporiza'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>contem'porise</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>tempest'ively</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>tem'porizing</i> , <i>a.</i>
* <i>extem'poral</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tempest'uous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tense</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>extem'porally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>tempest'uously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>time</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
<i>extempora'nean</i> , or	<i>tempest'uousness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>time'ful</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>extempora'neous</i> , <i>a.</i>	§ <i>tem'poral</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>time'less</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>extempora'neously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>tem'porally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>time'ly</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>ad.</i>
<i>extem'porary</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tem'poralness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>time'liness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>extem'porarily</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>tem'porals</i> , or	** <i>time'keeper</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>extem'poriness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tem'poralities</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>time'piece</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>extem'pore</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>tem'poralty</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>time'pleaser</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>extem'porize</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>tempora'nean</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>time'server</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>extem'porizer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tempora'neous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>time'serving</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
<i>extem'porizing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tempora'neously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>time'worn</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>intempest'ive</i> , <i>a.</i>	¶ <i>tem'porary</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ti'mous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>intempest'ively</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>tem'porarily</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>ti'mously</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>intempestiv'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tem'porariness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>untime'ly</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>ad.</i>

**TEND**—*o*, *tensum*, *v.* 3. *to stretch, to go, to strive*: as, *atten'tion*, a *stretching* towards; *contend'*, *to strive*; *distend'*, *to stretch* or *spread* in all directions; *extend'*, *to stretch out*.

† <i>attend'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>attend'ance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>attent'</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>attend'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>attend'ant</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>atten'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>attend'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>attend'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>attent'ive</i> , <i>a.</i>

\* *Extemporal, Extemporeaneous, Extemporary, or Extempore*, made or uttered out of, or at the time, or without premeditation or previous study.

† *Intempestive, untimely, unseasonable.*

‡ *Tempest*, literally, *time*; an extensive current of wind rushing with great velocity and violence; a storm of extreme violence,—usually applied to a steady wind of long continuance; but we say also of a *tornado*, it blew a *tempest*. The currents of wind are named, according to their respective degrees of force or rapidity, a *breeze*, a *gust*, a *gale*, a *storm*, a *tempest*, a *tornado*, a *hurricane*; but *gale* is also used as synonymous with *storm*, and *storm* with *tempest*. *Gust* is usually applied to a sudden blast of short duration. *Hurricane* is the most violent storm of wind. A *tempest* may or may not be attended with rain, snow, or hail. Also, a violent tumult or commotion; perturbation, violent agitation.

§ *Temporal*, pertaining to *this life or world*, or the *body only*; *secular*,—opposed to *spiritual, ecclesiastical, and eternal*. Also, belonging to a *tense*; also, pertaining to the *temple* or *temples* of the head.

|| *Temporals, Temporalities, secular possessions*; revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from *lands, tenements, or lay fees, tithes, and the like*,—opposed to *spiritualities*.

¶ *Temporary*, lasting for a *time only*.

\*\* *Time-keeper, or Time-piece*, a clock, watch, or other chronometer.

†† *Attend, to stretch* to or towards, to regard, to listen, to fix the mind on; to go with or accompany; to await, to wait on.

attent'ively, <i>ad.</i>	extens'ibleness, <i>n.</i>	intent'ness, <i>n.</i>
attent'iveness, <i>n.</i>	extensibil'ity, <i>n.</i>	inten'tion, <i>n.</i>
co-extend', <i>v.</i>	extens'ile, <i>a.</i>	inten'tional, <i>a.</i>
co-extend'ed, <i>a.</i>	exten'sion, <i>n.</i>	inten'tionally, <i>ad.</i>
co-extend'ing, <i>a.</i>	exten'sional, <i>a.</i>	inten'tioned, <i>a.</i>
co-exten'sion, <i>n.</i>	extens'ive, <i>a.</i>	intent'ive, <i>a.</i>
co-extens'ive, <i>a.</i>	extens'ively, <i>ad.</i>	intent'ively, <i>ad.</i>
co-extens'iveness, <i>n.</i>	extens'iveness, <i>n.</i>	intent'iveness, <i>n.</i>
contend', <i>v.</i>	†extens'or, <i>n.</i>	misattend', <i>v.</i>
contend'ed, <i>a.</i>	†extent', <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	†obtend', <i>v.</i>
*contend'ent, <i>n.</i>	ill-inten'tioned, <i>a.</i>	obten'sion, <i>n.</i>
contend'er, <i>n.</i>	inatten'tion, <i>n.</i>	**ostens'ible, <i>a.</i>
contend'ing, <i>a.</i>	inattent'ive, <i>a.</i>	ostens'ibly, <i>ad.</i>
conten'tion, <i>n.</i>	inattent'ively, <i>ad.</i>	ostensibil'ity, <i>n.</i>
conten'tious, <i>a.</i>	‡intend', <i>v.</i>	ostens'ive, <i>a.</i>
conten'tiously, <i>ad.</i>	intend'ed, <i>a.</i>	ostent', <i>n.</i>
conten'tiousness, <i>n.</i>	intend'er, <i>n.</i>	ostent'ate, <i>v.</i>
distend', <i>v.</i>	intend'edly, <i>ad.</i>	ostenta'tion, <i>n.</i>
distend'ed, <i>a.</i>	intend'ent, <i>n.</i>	ostenta'tor, <i>n.</i>
distend'ing, <i>a.</i>	intend'ing, <i>a.</i>	††ostenta'tious, <i>a.</i>
distens'ible, <i>a.</i>	intend'ment, <i>n.</i>	ostenta'tiously, <i>ad.</i>
distensibil'ity, <i>n.</i>	‖intense', <i>a.</i>	ostenta'tiousness, <i>n.</i>
disten'tion, <i>n.</i>	intense'ly, <i>ad.</i>	ostent'ous, <i>a.</i>
extend', <i>v.</i>	intense'ness, <i>n.</i>	††portend', <i>v.</i>
extend'ed, <i>a.</i>	inten'sion, <i>n.</i>	portend'ed, <i>a.</i>
extend'er, <i>n.</i>	intens'ity, <i>n.</i>	portend'ing, <i>a.</i>
extend'ible, <i>a.</i>	intens'ive, <i>a.</i>	porten'sion, <i>n.</i>
extend'ing, <i>a.</i>	intens'ively, <i>ad.</i>	‡‡portent', <i>n.</i>
extend'lessness, <i>n.</i>	intent', <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	‡‡‡portent'ous, <i>a.</i>
extens'ible, <i>a.</i>	intent'ly, <i>ad.</i>	†††pretend', <i>v.</i>

\* *Contentent*, an antagonist or opposer.

† *Extensor*, in anatomy, a muscle which serves to *extend* or straiten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger,—opposed to *flexor*.

‡ *Extent*, space or degree to which a thing is *extended*; hence, *compass*, *bulk*, *size*; *length*. In law, a writ of execution or *extendi facias*, commanding a sheriff to value the lands of the debtor, or the act of doing so.

§ *Intend*, to *stretch*; to mean, to design, to purpose; that is, to *stretch* and set forward in mind, to fix the mind on.

‖ *Intense*, *stretched*, strained; hence, *very close*, *strict*, as when the mind is fixed or bent on a particular subject; raised to a high degree, violent; vehement, ardent; kept on the *stretch*,—opposed to *remiss*.

‡ *Obtend*, to *stretch* against, to oppose.

\*\* *Ostensible*, that may be *shown*; plausible; appearing, seeming, shown, declared, or avowed.

†† *Ostentatious*, making a *display* from vanity, boastful; showy, gaudy.

‡‡ *Portend*, to foreshow, to foretoken.

§§ *Portent*, an omen of ill, any previous sign or prodigy indicating the approach of evil or calamity.

‡‡‡ *Portentous*, ominous, foreshowing ill; monstrous, prodigious, wonderful.

††† *Pretend*, to reach or *stretch* forward; to hold out as a false appearance; to show hypocritically; to put in a claim, truly or falsely.



pretend'ed, a.	superintend'ing, a.	tent'ed, a.
pretend'edly, ad.	**tend', v.	†††tent'er, n. & v.
pretend'er, n.	tend'ed, a.	tent'ered, a.
pretend'ing, a.	tend'ence, n.	tent'ering, a.
pretend'ingly, ad.	††tend'ency, n.	§§§tent'ory, n.
*pretense', n.	tend'ing, a. & n.	untend', v.
†preten'sion, n.	tend'inous, a.	unattend'ed, a.
pretens'ed, a.	††tend'er, n. & v.	unattend'ing, a.
†protend', v.	tend'ered, a.	uncontend'ed, a.
protend'ed, a.	tend'ering, a.	uncontend'ing, a.
protend'ing, a.	§§tend'on, n.	undistend'ed, a.
§subtend', v.	tend'ril, n. & a.	unextend'ed, a.
subtend'ed, a.	tenes'mus, n.	unintend'ed, a.
subtend'ing, a.	†††tense, a. & n.	uninten'tional, a.
subtense', n.	tense'ness, n.	uninten'tionally, ad.
††superintend', v.	tens'ible, a.	unostenta'tious, a.
superintend'ed, a.	tens'ile, a.	unpretend'ing, a.
superintend'ence, n.	ten'sion, n.	untend'ed, a.
superintend'ency, n.	tens'ive, a.	untent', v.
superintend'ent, n.	***tens'or, n.	untent'ed, a.
& a.	†††tent, n. & v.	

TENEBR-Æ, f. 1. darkness, gloominess.

||||obtenebra'tion, n. ††††tene'brious, a. ††††tene'brous, a.  
tenebricose', a. tenebros'ity, n. tene'brousness, n.

TEN-EO, tentum, v. 2. (τενω), to hold: as, abstain', to hold from; appertain', or pertain', to belong; contain', to hold; contin'ue, to abide, to last; detain', to hold from;

\* Pretense, a holding out or offering to others something false or feigned.

† Pretension, claim, true or false.

† Protend, to hold out, to stretch forth.

§ Subtend, to extend under. || Subtense, the chord of an arch or arc.

†† Superintend, to have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction.

\*\* Tend, to watch or guard, to take care of; to move in a certain direction, to aim at; to contribute.

†† Tendency, a stretching, drift, direction, or course towards any place, object, effect, or result.

†† Tender, to offer in words, to offer in payment or satisfaction.

§§ Tendon, in anatomy, a hard insensible cord or bundle of fibres, by which a muscle is attached to a bone.

|||| Tenesmus, literally, a straining or stretching; a painful, ineffectual, and repeated effort, or a continual and urgent desire to go to stool.

†† Tense, stretched, strained to stiffness; rigid, not lax.

\*\*\* Tensor, in anatomy, a muscle that extends or stretches apart.

††† Tent, a thing stretched, a pavilion or portable lodge, consisting of skins, canvass or other coarse cloth, stretched and sustained by poles, to dwell in.

††† Tenter, a hook for stretching cloth on a frame.

§§§ Tentory, the awning of a tent.

||||| Obtenebation, a darkening, darkness.

††† Tenebrous or Tenebrious, dark, gloomy.

obtain', to get, to gain; retain', to hold or keep back;  
ten'able, that may be held.

abstain', v.	§con'tinence, n.	**detent', n.
abstain'ed, a.	con'tinency, n.	deten tion, n.
abstain'ing, a. & n.	con'tinent, a. & n.	†det'inue, n.
abste'mious, a.	con'tinently, ad.	discontent', a. v. & n.
abste'miously, ad.	continent'al, a.	discontent'ed, a.
abste'miousness, n.	contin'ue, v.	discontent'edly, ad.
ab'stinence, n.	contin'ued, a.	discontent'edness, n.
ab'stinent, a.	contin'uedly, ad.	discontent'ing, a.
ab'stinently, ad.'	contin'uer, n.	discontent'ment, n.
appertain', v.	contin'uing, a.	discontin'ue, v.
appertain'ed, a.	contin'ual, a.	discontin'ued, a.
appertain'ing, a.	contin'ually, ad.	discontin'uer, n.
appertain'ment, n.	contin'ualness, n.	discontin'uing, a.
apper'tenence, or	contin'uance, n.	discontin'uance, n.
appur'tenance, n.	contin'uate, v. & a.	discontinua'tion, n.
apper'tinent, or	continua'tion, n.	discontin'uous, a.
appur'tenant, a. & n.	contin'uitive, n.	discontin'uity, n.
contain', v.	continua'tor, n.	discoun'tenance, v.
contain'ed, a.	continuity, n.	& n.
contain'able, a.	contin'uous, a.	discoun'tenanced, a.
contain'ing, a.	coun'tenance, n. & v.	discoun'tenancer, n.
*conten'ement, n.	coun'tenanced, a.	discoun'tenancing, n.
†con'tent, n.	coun'tenancer, n.	††entertain', v.
†content', a. v. & n.	coun'tenancing, a.	entertain'ed, a.
content'ed, a.	detain', v.	entertain'ing, a. & n.
content'edly, ad.	detain'ed, a.	entertain'ingly, ad.
content'edness, n.	detain'er, n.	entertain'ment, n.
content'ful, a.	††detain'd'er, n.	††imper'tinence, n.
content'less, a.	detain'ing, a.	imper'tinency, n.
content'ment, n.	detain'ment, n.	imper'tinent, a. & n.

\* *Contentement*, land, or freehold contiguous to a *tenement*.

† *Content*, n. pl. *Contents*, that which is contained; the thing or things held, included or comprehended within a limit or line.

‡ *Content*, a. literally, held, contained within limits;—hence, quiet, not disturbed, having a mind at peace, easy; satisfied, so as not to repine, object, or oppose.

§ *Continence*, restraint of desires and passions, chastity.

|| *Countenance*, literally, the contents of a body; the outline and extent of the whole figure or appearance; hence, the human face, the whole form of the face, or system of features; visage, air, look, aspect; favour, good-will, kindness.

† *Detainder*, *Detinue*, in law, a writ.

\*\* *Detent*, a stop in a clock, which, by being lifted up or let down, locks and unlocks the clock in striking.

†† *Entertain*, to receive into the house, and treat with hospitality; to amuse, or instruct by discourse, &c.; to harbour, to cherish; to please, to amuse; to treat.

†† *Impertinence*, that which is not *pertinent*, or does not belong to the subject in hand; rudeness, improper intrusion; interference by word or conduct, which is not consistent with the age or station of the person.

imper'tinently, <i>ad.</i>	pertain'ed, <i>a.</i>	sustain', <i>v.</i>
incon'tinence, <i>n.</i>	pertain'ing, <i>a.</i>	sustai'ned, <i>a.</i>
incon'tinency, <i>n.</i>	†pertina'cious, <i>a.</i>	sustai'ner, <i>n.</i>
incon'tinent, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	pertina'ciously, <i>ad.</i>	sustai'nable, <i>a.</i>
incon'tinently, <i>ad.</i>	pertina'ciousness, <i>n.</i>	sustai'ning, <i>n.</i>
irrelent'ive, <i>a.</i>	pertinac'ity, <i>n.</i>	sus'tenance, <i>n.</i>
lieuten'ant, <i>n.</i>	per'tinacy, <i>n.</i>	sustenta'tion, <i>n.</i>
lieuten'ancy, <i>or</i>	per'tinence, <i>n.</i>	ten'able, <i>a.</i>
lieuten'antship, <i>n.</i>	per'tinency, <i>n.</i>	tena'cious, <i>a.</i>
*maintain', <i>v.</i>	per'tinent, <i>a.</i>	tena'ciously, <i>ad.</i>
maintain'ed, <i>a.</i>	per'tinently, <i>ad.</i>	tena'ciousness, <i>n.</i>
maintain'er, <i>n.</i>	per'tinence, <i>n.</i>	tenac'ity, <i>n.</i>
maintain'ing, <i>a.</i>	pre-obtain', <i>v.</i>	¶ten'ancy, <i>n.</i>
maintain'able, <i>a.</i>	pre-obtain'ed, <i>a.</i>	ten'ant, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>
*main'tenance, <i>n.</i>	pur'tenance, <i>n.</i>	ten'anted, <i>a.</i>
†mal-content', <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	re-obtain', <i>v.</i>	ten'anting, <i>a.</i>
mal-content'ed, <i>a.</i>	re-obtain'able, <i>a.</i>	ten'antable, <i>a.</i>
mal-content'edly, <i>ad.</i>	re-obtain'ed, <i>a.</i>	ten'antless, <i>a.</i>
mal-content'edness, noun.	re-obtain'ing, <i>a.</i>	**ten'antry, <i>n.</i>
obtain', <i>v.</i>	retain', <i>v.</i>	††ten'dril, <i>n. &amp; a.</i>
obtai'ned, <i>a.</i>	retain'ed, <i>a.</i>	††ten'ement, <i>n.</i>
obtai'ner, <i>n.</i>	retain'ner, <i>a.</i>	tenemental, <i>a.</i>
obtai'ning, <i>a.</i>	retain'ing, <i>a.</i>	tenement'ary, <i>a.</i>
obtai'nable, <i>a.</i>	reten'tion, <i>n.</i>	§§ten'et, <i>n.</i>
obtain'ment, <i>n.</i>	retent'ive, <i>a.</i>	ten'on, <i>n.</i>
pertain', <i>v.</i>	retent'iveness, <i>n.</i>	¶¶ten'nis, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>
	¶ret'inue, <i>n.</i>	***ten'or, <i>n.</i>

\* *Maintain, Maintenance.* See p. 226.

† *Malcontent*, a *discontented* subject of government; one who murmurs at the laws and administration, or who manifests his uneasiness by overt acts, as in sedition or insurrection.

‡ *Pertinacious*, holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design with obstinacy, obstinate.

§ *Retinue*, the attendants of a prince or distinguished personage, chiefly on a journey or an excursion; a train of persons.

|| *Tenacious*, holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; retentive, adhesive.

¶ *Tenancy*, in law, a holding or possession of lands or tenements; tenure.

\*\* *Tenantry*, the body of tenants.

†† *Tendrils*, a clasp or clasper of a vine or other climbing or creeping plant.

‡‡ *Tenement*, a house, a building for a habitation, or an apartment in it; in law, any species of permanent property that may be held,—as, land, houses, rents, commons, an office, an advowson, a franchise, a right of common, a peerage, &c. These are called free or frank tenements.

§§ *Tenet*, literally, he holds; any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine which a person holds, believes, or maintains as true.

||| *Tenon*, the end of a piece of timber, inserted for fastening two pieces of timber together. Its form is various, as, square, dovetailed, &c.

¶¶ *Tennis*, a play in which a ball is driven continually, or kept in motion by rackets.

\*\*\* *Tenor*, continued run or currency, continuity of state; stamp, character; sense contained, general course or drift, general sense of a passage; in music, the "ral pitch of a man's voice in singing,—called, the second part from the base.

*ten'ure, <i>n.</i>	unentertai'ning, <i>a.</i>	unsustai'ned, <i>a.</i>
†terre-ten'ant, or	unobtain'ed, <i>a.</i>	unten'able, <i>a.</i>
ter-ten'ant, <i>n.</i>	unobtai'ning, <i>a.</i>	unten'antable, <i>a.</i>
uncontent'ed, <i>a.</i>	unsustai'nable, <i>a.</i>	unten'anted, <i>a.</i>
underten'ant, <i>n.</i>		

**TENT**-o, tentatum, *v.* 1. (à teneo, or tendo), to try, to assay, to attack: as, attempt', to try; tenta'tion, or tent'ative, a trial.

attempt, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	†tempt', <i>v.</i>	tempt'ress, <i>n.</i>
attempt'able, <i>a.</i>	tempt'ed, <i>a.</i>	tempta'tion, <i>n.</i>
attempt'ed, <i>a.</i>	tempt'able, <i>a.</i>	tenta'tion, <i>n.</i>
attempt'er, <i>n.</i>	tempt'ing, <i>a.</i>	tent'ative, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
attempt'ing, <i>a.</i>	tempt'ingly, <i>ad.</i>	unattempt'ed, <i>a.</i>
pretent'ative, <i>a.</i>	tempt'er, <i>n.</i>	untempt'ed, <i>a.</i>
reattempt', <i>v.</i>		

**TENU**-is, *a.* thin, slender, fine: as, atten'uate, to make thin or slender; atten'uant, making thin.

atten'uate, <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	atten'uant, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	extenua'tion, <i>n.</i>
atten'uated, <i>a.</i>	‡exten'uate, <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	tenu'ity, <i>n.</i>
atten'uating, <i>a.</i>	exten'uated, <i>a.</i>	tenuifo'lious, <i>a.</i>
attenua'tion, <i>n.</i>	exten'uating, <i>a.</i>	ten'uous, <i>a.</i>

**TEPE**-o, *v.* 2. to be warm or a little hot.

tep'efy, <i>v.</i>	tep'id, <i>a.</i>	tepid'ity, <i>n.</i>
tepefac'tion, <i>n.</i>	tep'idness, <i>n.</i>	te'por, <i>n.</i>

**TEREBINTH**-os (τερεβινθος), the turpentine tree.

ter'ebinth, <i>n.</i>	terebin'thinate, or	terebin'thine, <i>a.</i>
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**TEREBR**-a, *f.* 1. a wimble, piercer, or gimblet.

†perterebra'tion, <i>n.</i>	**ter'ebtrate, <i>v.</i>	terebra'tion, <i>n.</i>
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**TERGEMIN**-us, *a.* triple: as, tergem'inous, threefold.

tergem'inous, <i>n.</i>	††tergen'inal, or	tergem'inate, <i>a.</i>
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**TERG**-eo or **TERG**-o, tersum, *v.* 3. to make clean, to wipe: as, absterg'ent, cleansing; deterge', to cleanse, to purge away.

\* Tenure, the manner or condition on which a thing is held.

† Terre-tenant or Ter-tenant, one who has the actual possession of land; the occupant.

‡ Tempt, to incite or solicit to an evil act; to provoke, to incite, to solicit, to draw, (without the notion of evil); to try, to venture on; in Scripture, to try, to prove, to put to trial for proof,—as God did tempt Abraham, Gen. xxii.

§ Extenuate, to make thin, lean, or slender; to lessen, to diminish, to palliate, —opposed to aggravate.

|| Terebinth, the turpentine tree.

† Perterebration, the act of boring through.

\*\* Terebrate, to bore, to perforate with a gimblet.

†† Tergeminal, Tergeminate, thrice double.

absterge', or  
absterse', v.  
absterg'ent, a. & n.  
abster'sion, n.  
abster'sive, a.

deterge', a.  
deterg'ed, a.  
deterg'ent, a. & n.  
deter'ging, a.  
deter'sion, n.

deter'sive, a. & n.  
\*terse, a.  
terse'ly, ad.  
terse'ness, n.

TERG-UM, n. 2. *the back*: as, ter'giversatè, to shift.

†tergif'etous, a. ter'giversate, v. tergiversa'tion, n.

TERMIN-US, m. 2. (τῆρμα), *a limit or boundary, end or period*: as, determ'ine, to end, to fix on; exterm'inate, to root out, to destroy utterly; term'inate, to bound, to end.

‡conterm'inate, a.  
conterm'inate, a.  
conterm'inous, a.  
determ'ine, v.  
determ'ined, a.  
determ'ining, a.  
determ'inate, a.

‡determ'inate, a.  
determ'inately, ad.  
determ'inateness, n.  
determina'tion, n.  
determ'inative, a.  
determ'inator, n.

‡determ'inate, a.  
determina'tion, n.  
exterm'ine, v.  
exterm'inate, v.  
exterm'inated, a.  
exterm'inating, a.  
exterm'ination, n.  
exterm'inator, n.

exterm'inatory, a.  
indeterm'ined, a.  
indeterm'inate, a.  
indeterm'inate, a.  
indeterm'inately, ad.  
indeterm'inateness, n.  
indetermina'tion, n.

‡interm'inate, a.  
interm'inableness, n.  
interm'inate, a.  
interm'inous, a.  
predeterm'ine, v.  
predeterm'ined, a.  
predeterm'ining, a.  
predeterm'inate, v.  
predetermina'tion, n.  
self-determina'tion, n.  
self-determ'ining, a.  
\*\*term, n. & v.  
term'ed, a.  
term'er, n.

term'ing, a.  
term'inate, a.  
term'inate, v.  
term'inated, a.  
term'inating, a.  
term'inal, a.  
termina'tion, n.  
termina'tional, a.  
‡term'inative, a.  
term'inatively, ad.  
term'inator, n.  
term'inist, n.  
term'ly, a. & ad.  
term'less, a.  
‡terminol'ogy, n.  
undeterm'inate, a.  
undeterm'inate, a.  
undeterm'inateness, n.  
undetermina'tion, n.  
undeterm'ined, a.

TERN-US, a. *threefold*: TERTI-US, a. (à tres), *three*: as, ter'tiary, third.

‡tern, a.

‡tern'ary, a. & n.

tern'ate, a.

\* Terse, cleanly written, neat, elegant without pompousness.

† Tergifetous, bearing their seeds on the back of their leaves,—as ferns.

‡ Conterminable, capable of the same bounds: Conterminate, having the same bounds: Conterminous, bordering upon.

§ Determinate, limited, fixed, definite; established, settled; decisive, conclusive. || Determinate, separated by bounds.

¶ Interminable, that cannot be limited; boundless, endless.

\*\* Term, limit, boundary; words, language; condition; space of time; also, to call, to name. ‡ Terminative, directing termination.

‡ Terminology, the doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms.

§§ Tern, Ternary, Ternate, threefold; consisting of three.

‡ Ternary, Ternion, the number three.

tern'ion, n.

\*ter'tian, a. &amp; n.

ter'tiary, a.

†ter'tiate, v.

third, a.

third'ly, ad.

**TER-o**, tritum, v. 3. (τριω), to rub, to wear by rubbing : as, trite, worn out, common.

‡at'terate, v.

at'terated, a.

attera'tion, n.

attrite', a.

attrite'ness, n.

‡attriti'on, n.

‡‡con'trite', a.

con'trite'ly, ad.

con'trite'ness, n.

con'triti'on, n.

‡det'riment, n.

detrimen'tal, a.

detriti'on, n.

\*\*detri'tus, n.

tare, v. &amp; n.

tear, n. &amp; v.

tear'er, n.

trite, a.

trite'ly, ad.

trite'ness, n.

trit'ical, a.

trit'icalness, n.

††trit'urate, v.

trit'urated, a.

trit'urating, a.

trit'urable, a.

trit'urableness, n.

tritura'tion, n.

trit'urative, a.

††tritu'rium, n.

**TERR-a**, f. 1. the earth : as, inter', to bury ; disinter', to exhume', to take out of the earth ; terrig'enous, earth-born.

circumterra'neous, a. disinter'ment, n.

‡‡conterra'nean, or disinter', v.

conterra'neous, a. ††exterra'neous, a.

‡‡‡deterra'tion, n. \*\*\*frontier', n. &amp; a.

disenter're', or frontier'ed, a.

disinter', v. inter', v.

disinter're'd, a. inter're'r, n.

disinter'ring, a. inter'ment, n.

†††Mediterra'nean, a.

mediterra'neous, a.

††‡subterrane', n.

subterra'nean, a.

subterra'neous, a.

superterrene', a.

superterres'trial, a.

‡‡‡ter'race, n. &amp; v.

\* Tertian, occurring every third or other day.

† Tertiate, to do any thing the third time ; to examine the thickness of the metal at the muzzle of a gun.

‡ Atterate, to wear away ; to form or accumulate by wearing.

§ Attrition, the act of wearing by rubbing ; with divines, grief for sin, arising from fear of punishment ; the lowest degree of repentance.

‖ Con'trite, literally, worn or bruised. Hence, broken-hearted for sin, deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God ; humble, penitent.

¶ Detriment, literally, worn off ; loss, damage, injury, mischief, having diminution.

\*\* Detritus, in geology, a mass of substances worn off or detached from solid bodies by attrition.

†† Triturate, to rub or grind to a very fine powder, and properly to a finer powder than that made by pulverization.

†† Triturium, a vessel for separating liquors of different densities.

§§ Con'terranean, being of the same land or country.

‡‡‡ Deterra'tion, a taking from out of the earth.

†† Exterra'neous, foreign, belonging to, or coming from abroad.

\*\*\* Frontier. (See p. 153.)

††† Mediterra'nean, Mediterranean, inclosed or nearly inclosed with land ; inland.

††‡ Subterrane, a cave or room under ground.

§§§ Terrace, a raised bank of earth with sloping sides, laid with turf, and gravelled on the top for a walk ; a balcony or open gallery ; the flat roof of a house. All buildings of the oriental nations are covered with terraces, where people walk or sleep.

<i>ter'aced</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>terres'trially</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>terrigen'ous</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ter'acing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>terres'trious</i> , <i>a.</i>	† <i>ter'ritory</i> , <i>a.</i>
* <i>terra'queous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>terre</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>territo'rial</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>terrene'</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>terre-ten'ant</i> , or	<i>territo'rially</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>ter'reous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ter-ten'ant</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>territo'ried</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>terres'trial</i> , <i>a.</i>	† <i>ter'rier</i> , <i>n.</i>	

**TERR-EO**, *v.* 2. *to make afraid, to frighten*: as, *ter'rify*, *to frighten*; *ter'ror*, *extreme fear*.

‡ <i>deter'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>ter'rible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ter'rifying</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>deter'red</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ter'ribly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>terrific</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>deter'ring</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ter'ribleness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>undeter'red</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>deter'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ter'rify</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>unter'rified</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>ter'ror</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ter'rified</i> , <i>a.</i>	

**TEST-A**, *f.* 1. *a shell; an earthen pot*.

‡ <i>test</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	† <i>testaceog'raphy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>testu'dinal</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>test'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>testaceol'ogy</i> , or	<i>testu'dinated</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>test'ing</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>testal'ogy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>testu'dinous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>testa'ceous</i> , <i>a.</i>	** <i>testu'do</i> , <i>n.</i>	

**TEST-IS**, *m.* & *f.* 3. *a witness*: as, *attest'*, *to bear witness to*; *contest'*, *to dispute*; *detest'*, *to thrust away, to abhor*; *test'ify*, *to bear witness*.

<i>archprol'estant</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>contest'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>detest'ably</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>attest'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>contest'ingly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>detest'ableness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>attest'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>contest'less</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>detesta'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>attest'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>contesta'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>detest'er</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>attesta'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>contest'able</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>detest'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>attest'or</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>contest'ableness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>incontest'able</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>con'test</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>detest'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>incontest'ably</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>contest'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>detest'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	†† <i>intest'able</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>contest'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>detest'able</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>intest'acy</i> , <i>n.</i>

\* *Terraqueous*, consisting of *land* and *water*.

† *Terrier*, a little dog that creeps into the *ground* after animals that burrow.

‡ *Territory*, a district; a tract of *land* belonging to, and under the dominion of a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country, or from the seat of government,—as, the *territories* of the East India Company; the *territories* of the United States.

§ *Deter*, to discourage and stop by *fear*.

‖ *Test*, in metallurgy, a large cupel, cup, or vessel used in refining and trying metals;—hence, a *trial*; means of *trial*, standard.

¶ *Testaceography*, *Testaceology*, *Testalogy*, the science of *testaceous* vermes, or of those soft and simple animals which have a *testaceous* covering; a branch of *vermeology*.

\*\* *Testudo*, a tortoise. Among the Romans, a cover, skreen, or defence formed by the troops with their shields or targets, by holding them over their heads, when standing close to each other, which resembled the back of a *tortoise*, and used in besieging towns.

†† *Intestable*, not capable of making a *will*.

* <i>intest'ate</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>protesta'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>test'ified</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>obtest'</i> , <i>v.</i>	‖ <i>test</i> , <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	<i>test'ifier</i> , <i>n.</i>
obtest'ing, <i>a.</i>	‖ <i>test'ament</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>test'ifying</i> , <i>a.</i>
obtesta'tion, <i>n.</i>	<i>testament'ary</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>testifica'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
† <i>protest'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>testamenta'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>testifica'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>pro'test</i> , <i>n.</i>	* <i>test'ate</i> , <i>a.</i>	‡‡ <i>testimo'nial</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>protest'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>testa'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡‡ <i>test'imony</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>protest'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>testa'trix</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unattest'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>protest'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>testa'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>uncontest'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>
‡ <i>prot'estant</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	‡‡ <i>test'icle</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>undetest'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>prot'estantly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>testic'ulate</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>untest'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>prot'estantism</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>test'ify</i> , <i>v.</i>	

**TETR—A for TESSAR—ES** (τέτρα for τεσσαρες), *four*.

‖‖‖ <i>diates'saron</i> , <i>n.</i>	*** <i>tetradynam'ian</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡‡‡ <i>tet'ragyn</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>tet'rachord</i> , <i>n.</i>	& <i>a.</i>	<i>tetragyn'ian</i> , <i>a.</i>
‖‖ <i>tet'rad</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡‡‡ <i>tet'ragon</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡‡‡ <i>tetrahe'dron</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>tetradac'tylous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tetrag'on</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tetrahe'dral</i> , <i>a.</i>

\* *Intestate*, dying without having made a will; also, the person who does so.

† *Obtest*, to beseech, to supplicate; to protest.

‡ *Protest*, literally, to witness against; to affirm with solemnity, to make a solemn declaration of a fact or opinion, or expressive of opposition.

§ *Protestant*, one of the party who adhered to Luther at the reformation in 1529, in Germany, and *protested*, or made a solemn declaration of dissent from a decree of the Emperor Charles V. and the diet of Spires, and appealed to a general council. This name was afterwards extended to the followers of Calvin, and *protestant* is the denomination now given to all who belong to the Reformed Churches. The king of Prussia has, however, interdicted the use of this name in his dominions.

‖ *Test*, in England, an oath or declaration against transubstantiation.

‖ *Testament*, a solemn authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death; a last will.

\*\* *Testate*, having made and left a will.

‡‡ *Testicles*, are male organs of generation, consisting of glandular substances, whose office is to secrete the fecundating fluid.

‡‡ *Testimonial*, a writing or certificate in favour of one's character or good conduct.

‡‡‡ *Testimony*, a solemn declaration or affirming made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact. It may be verbal or written.—*Testimony* differs from *evidence*; *testimony* is the declaration of a witness, and *evidence* is the effect of that declaration on the mind, or the degree of light which it affords.—*Affirmation*, declaration; profession; *witness*. proof of some fact; in Scripture, the two tables of the law, the book of the law; the Gospel; the ark; the word of God; the laws or precepts of God.

‖‖‖ *Diatessaron*, *Tetrachord*, in ancient music, a series of four sounds, of which the extremes, or first and last, constituted a fourth.

‖‖ *Tetrad*, the number four; a collection of four things.

\*\*\* *Tetradynamian*, in botany, a plant having six stamens, four of which are longer than the others.

‡‡‡ *Tetragon*, in geometry, a figure having four angles; as, a quadrangle, a square, a parallelogram, a rhombus, a trapezium, &c.

‡‡‡ *Tetragyn*, a plant having four pistils.

‡‡‡‡ *Tetrahedron*, a figure comprehended under four equilateral and equal triangles.



* <i>tetraun'eter</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>tetrar'chate</i> , or	<i>tetrasyllab'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>tetran'der</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tet'rarchy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tetrasyllab'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>tetran'drian</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tetrar'chical</i> , <i>a.</i>	** <i>tes'selate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>tetrapet'alous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tetrasperm'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tes'selated</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>tetraph'yllous</i> , <i>a.</i>	‖ <i>tetras'tich</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tessela'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
‡ <i>tet'raptote</i> , <i>n.</i>	¶ <i>tet'rastyle</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡ <i>tessera'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>
§ <i>tet'rarch</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tetrasy'l'able</i> , <i>n.</i>	

TEUCH—OS (τευχος), *a vessel; a book*—pen'tateuch, *n.*

TEUTON—ES, *m.* 3. *an ancient people of Germany.*

‡‡*Teuton'ic*, *a.*

TEXT—US, *p. p.* (à texo, *v.* 3. *to weave or knit*), *woven: as, text'orial, text'rine*, pertaining to *weaving*.

con'text, <i>n.</i>	text'ile, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	text'ualist, <i>n.</i>
§§context', <i>a.</i>	text'-book, <i>n.</i>	text'uary, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
con'ex'ture, <i>n.</i>	text'-hand, <i>n.</i>	text'uarist, <i>n.</i>
con'ex'tural, <i>a.</i>	text'-man, <i>n.</i>	text'uist, <i>n.</i>
intertext'ure, <i>n.</i>	tex'to'rial, <i>a.</i>	text'rine, <i>a.</i>
‖‖‖pretext', <i>n.</i>	***text'ual, <i>a.</i>	text'ure, <i>n.</i>
¶¶text, <i>n.</i>		

THANAT—OS (θανατος, à θνησκω, *to die*), *death.*

†††*euthana'sia*, or *euthan'asy*, *n.*

THAUMA, at—OS (θαυμα, ατος), *a wonder.*

†††*thau'maturgy*, *n.* *thaumaturg'ic*, *a.* *thaumaturg'ical*, *a.*

THEATR—UM, *n.* 2. (θεατρον, à θεωρειν, *to behold*), *a theatre.*

\* *Tetrameter*, in ancient poetry, an iambic verse consisting of *four feet*, found in the comic poets.

† *Tetrande*, a plant having *four stamens*.

‡ *Tetraplote*, in Grammar, a noun that has *four cases* only; as, Lat. *astus*, &c.

§ *Tetrarch*, a Roman governor of the *fourth part* of a province; a subordinate prince.

‖ *Tetrastich*, a stanza, epigram, or poem, consisting of *four verses*.

¶ *Tetrastyle*, in ancient architecture, a building with *four columns* in front.

\*\* *Tesselate*, to form into *squares* or checkers; to lay with checkered-work.

‡‡ *Tesseraic*, diversified by *squares*; *tesselated*.

‡‡‡ *Teutonic*, pertaining to the *Teutones*, a people of Germany, or to their language; as, a noun, the language of the *Teutones*, the parent of the German Dutch, and Anglo-Saxon or native English.

§§ *Context*, a *weaving* together; the general *series* or *composition* of discourse; more particularly, the *parts* of a discourse which precede or follow the sentence quoted.

‖‖‖ *Pretext*, pretence; false appearance; ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a colour or cover for the real reason or motive.

¶¶ *Text*, a discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written.

\*\*\* *Textual*, *Textuary*, contained in the *text*, serving as a *text*.

††† *Euthanasia*, or *Euthanasy*, an easy death.

‡‡‡ *Thaumaturgy*, the act of performing something wonderful.

\**amphithe'atre*, *n.*  
*amphithe'atral*, *a.*  
*amphitheat'rical*, *a.*

†*the'atre*, *n.*  
*the'atral*, *a.*  
*theat'ric*, *a.*

*theat'rical*, *a.*  
*theat'rically*, *ad.*

**THEC—E** (θηκη, ἀποθήκη, *to put or place*), *a place where any thing is deposited; a repository or receptacle.*

†*apoth'ecary*, *n.*  
*bioblioth'ecary*, *n.*

‡*biblioth'ece*, *n.*

*biblioth'ecal*, *a.*

**THEOR—OS** (θεωρος), *a beholder, a speculator.*

‖*the'orem*, *n.*

*theoret'ic*, *a.*

*theor'ical*, *a.*

*theorem'ic*, *a.*

*theoret'ical*, *a.*

*theor'ically*, *ad.*

*theoremat'ic*, *a.*

*theoret'ically*, *ad.*

*the'orist*, *n.*

*theoremat'ical*, *a.*

*the'oric*, *a. & n.*

*the'orize*, *v.*

‡*the'ory*, *n.*

**THE—OS** (θεος), *God, a god: as, a'theist, disbeliever in a God; mon'otheist, believer in one God.*

\*\**apoth'eosis*, *n.*

*atheist'ically*, *ad.*

*a'theous*, *a.*

††*a'theism*, *n.*

*atheist'icalness*, *n.*

‡††*entheast'ic*, *a.*

*a'theist*, *n. & a.*

*a'theize*, *v.*

*entheast'ically*, *ad.*

*atheist'ic*, *a.*

*atheol'ogy*, *n.*

‡‡††*enth'u'siasm*, *n.*

*atheist'ical*, *a.*

*atheolo'gian*, *n.*

*enth'u'siast*, *n.*

\* *Amphitheatre*, a round *theatre*, an edifice in an oval or circular form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats, rising higher as they recede from the area, on which people used to sit to view the combats of gladiators and of wild beasts, and other sports. The ancient *amphitheatre* was a double *theatre*. The area or caves, being covered with sand, was called *arena*.

† *Theatre*, among the ancients, an edifice for public spectacles or shows of a semi-circular form. In modern times, a house for the exhibition of dramatic performances,—as tragedies, comedies, and farces; a play-house; a place of action or exhibition.

‡ *Apothecary*, one who practices pharmacy; one who prepares drugs for medicinal uses, and keeps them for sale.

§ *Bibliotheca*, a library: *Bibliothecary*, a librarian; *Bibliothecal*, belonging to a library.

‖ *Theorem*, a proposition which considers the properties of things already made or done. A *theorem* is a proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning. A *theorem* is something to be proved; a *problem* is something to be done.

‡ *Theory*, a mental view, speculation; an exposition of the general principles of any science. *Theory* differs from *hypothesis*: *Theory* is founded on inferences drawn from principles established on independent evidence; *hypothesis* is a proposition assumed to account for certain phenomena, or for what is not understood.

\*\* *Apotheosis*, the act of placing a prince or other distinguished person among the heathen deities; deification, consecration.

†† *Atheism*, *Atheology*, the disbelief of the existence of a God, or Supreme intelligent Being.

‡†† *Entheastic*, having the energy of God.

‡‡ *Enthusiasm*, a belief or conceit of private revelation; the vain confidence or opinion of a person, that he has special divine communications from the Supreme Being, or familiar intercourse with him; heat of imagination; violent passion or excitement of the mind in pursuit of some object; inspiring great or extravagant hope and confidence of success: an elevated fancy, a warm imagi-

<i>enthusias'tic, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>theis'tic, a.</i>	<i>**theop'athy, n. [n.</i>
<i>enthusias'tical, a.</i>	<i>theis'tical, a.</i>	<i>††theo-philan'thropist,</i>
<i>enthusias'tically, ad.</i>	<i>theoc'racy, n.</i>	<i>theo-philan'thropy, a.</i>
<i>mon'otheism, n.</i>	<i>theocrat'ic, a.</i>	<i>Theoph'ilus, n.</i>
<i>mon'othelist, n.</i>	<i>theocrat'ical, a.</i>	<i>theos'ophy, n.</i>
<i>pan'theism, n.</i>	<i>‡the'odicy, n.</i>	<i>theosoph'hic, a.</i>
<i>panthe'ist, n.</i>	<i>  theol'ogaster, n.</i>	<i>theosoph'ical, a.</i>
<i>pantheis'tic, a.</i>	<i>theog'ony, n.</i>	<i>theos'ophism, n.</i>
<i>pantheis'tical, a.</i>	<i>¶theol'ogy, n.</i>	<i>theos'ophist, n.</i>
<i>panthe'on, n.</i>	<i>theolo'gian, n.</i>	<i>††the'urgy, n.</i>
<i>physico-theol'ogy, n.</i>	<i>theol'ogist, n.</i>	<i>the'urgist, n.</i>
<i>polyth'eism, n.</i>	<i>theolog'ic, a.</i>	<i>theurg'ic, a.</i>
<i>polyth'eist, n.</i>	<i>theolog'ical, a.</i>	<i>theurg'ical, a.</i>
<i>polytheis'tic, a.</i>	<i>theolog'ically, ad.</i>	<i>Timo'theus, or</i>
<i>polytheis'tical, a.</i>	<i>theol'ogize, v.</i>	<i>Tim'othy, n.</i>
<i>*thean'dric, a.</i>	<i>theol'ogizer, n.</i>	<i>‡‡trithe'ism, n.</i>
<i>†the'archy, n.</i>	<i>theom'achy, n.</i>	<i>trithe'ist, n.</i>
<i>‡the'ism, n.</i>	<i>theom'achist, n.</i>	<i>tritheis'tic, a.</i>
<i>the'ist, n.</i>		

**THERAPEU-O** (θεραπευω), *to nurse, to serve, to cure.*

|||therapeut'ics, *n.*      therapeut'ic, *a.*      therapeut'ical, *a.*

**THERM-OS** (θερμος), *warm, heated*: as, *ther'mal*, pertaining to heat, *warm.*

nation, an ardent zeal, that forms sublime ideas, and prompts to the ardent pursuit of laudable objects.

\* *Theandric*, designating the union of *divine* and human operation in *Christ*, or the joint agency of the *divine* and human nature.

† *Thearchy*, government by *God*;—more commonly called *theocracy*.

‡ *Theism*, the belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a *God*,—as opposed to *atheism*. *Theism* differs from *deism*, for although *deism* implies a belief in the existence of a *God*, yet it signifies, in modern usage, a denial of revelation, which *theism* does not.

§ *Theodicy* (à dico, to say), the science of *God*; metaphysical *theology*.

|| *Theologaster*, a kind of quack in *divinity*;—as, a quack in medicine is called *medicaster*.

¶ *Theology*, divinity, or the science of *God* and *divine* things. *Theology* consists of two branches, *natural* and *revealed*. *Natural theology* is the knowledge we have of *God* from his works, by the light of nature and reason. *Revealed theology* is that which is to be learned only from revelation.

\*\* *Theopathy*, religious suffering; suffering for the purpose of subduing sinful propensities.

†† *Theophilanthropist*, lover of *God* and man.

‡‡ *Theurgy*, the art of doing things which it is the peculiar province of *God* to do; or the power or act of performing *supernatural* things by invoking the names of *God*, or of subordinate agents; *magic*.

§§ *Tritheism*, the opinion or doctrine that there are three *Gods* in the *God-head*.

||| *Therapeutics*, that part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases. *Therapeutics* teaches the use of diet and of medicines. A religious sect described by Philo. They were devotees to religion.

\**isotherm'al*, *a.**ther'mal*, *a.*†*ther'molamp*, *n.**thermom'eter*, *n.**thermomet'rical*, *a.**thermomet'rically*, *ad.**ther'moscope*, *n.*

**THESIS** (θεσις, ἀ τῆς θέμης, *to put or place*), *a placing or putting* :  
as, *hypoth'esis*, *supposition* ; *thet'ical*, *laid down*.

‡*anath'ema*, *n.**anathemat'ical*, *a.**anathemat'ically*, *ad.**anath'ematize*, *v.**anath'ematized*, *a.**anath'ematizer*, *n.**anath'ematizing*, *a.**anathematiza'tion*, *n.*‡*antith'esis*, *n.**antithet'ic*, *a.**antithet'ical*, *a.*‖*apoth'esis*, *n.*‡*epen'thesis*, *or**epen'thesy*, *n.**epenthet'ic*, *a.*\*\**ep'ithem*, *n.*††*ep'ithet*, *n. & v.**epithet'ic*, *a.*††*hypoth'ecate*, *v.**hypoth'ecated*, *a.**hypoth'ecating*, *a.**hypotheca'tion*, *n.**hypoth'ecator*, *n.**hypoth'esis*, *n.**hypothet'ic*, *a.**hypothet'ical*, *a.**hypothet'ically*, *ad.*§§*metath'esis*, *n.**nomothet'ic*, *a.**nomothet'ical*, *a.*‖‖‖*parath'esis*, *n.**paren'thesis*, *n.**parenthet'ic*, *a.**parenthet'ical*, *a.*†††*pros'thesis*, *or**proth'esis*, *n.*\* *Isothermal*, having equal or uniform temperature.† *Thermolamp*, an instrument for furnishing light by means of inflammable gas.‡ *Anathema*, excommunication with curses. Hence, a curse or denunciation by ecclesiastical authority, accompanying excommunication. In heathen mythology, an offering or present made to some deity, and hung up in a temple. Whenever a person quitted his employment, he *set apart*, or dedicated his tools to his patron-deity.§ *Antithesis*, in rhetoric, an opposition of words or sentiments ; *contrast*,—as, "When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves we leave them."—"The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself."—"Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding."—"Liberty with laws, and government without oppression."—Opposition of opinions, controversy.‖ *Apothesis*, the reduction of a dislocated bone. A place on the south side of the chancel in the primitive churches, furnished with shelves for books, vestments, &c.† *Epenthesis*, the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word,—as, *alutium*, for *alutum*.\*\* *Epithem*, in pharmacy, a kind of fomentation or poultice, to be applied externally, to strengthen the part. Any external application, or topical medicine. The term has been restricted to liquids in which clothes are dipped to be applied to a part.†† *Epithet*, an adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attributive expressing some quality ascribed to it,—as, a verdant lawn ; a brilliant appearance ; a just man ; an accurate description.†† *Hypothecate*, to pledge, and properly to pledge the keel of a ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the payment of money borrowed to carry on a voyage.§§ *Metathesis*, transposition ; a figure by which the letters or syllables of a word are transposed,—as, *pistris* for *pristis*. In medicine, a change or removal of a morbid cause without expulsion.‖‖‖ *Parathesis*, in grammar, apposition, or the placing of two or more nouns in the same case.††† *Prosthesis*, or *Prothesis*, in surgery, the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body,—as, a wooden leg, &c.



THUS, *thūr-is*, *n.* 3. *incense, frankincense.*

\**thu'*rible, *n.*                      *thurif'*erous, *a.*                      *thurifica'*tion, *n.*

TIBI—*A*, *f.* 1. *the shin-bone; a flute or pipe—tib'ial, a.*

TIM—*EO*, *v.* 2. *to fear: as, intim'itate, to make fearful.*

*intim'itate, v.*                      *tim'id, a.*                      †*tim'orous, a.*  
*intim'itated, a.*                      *tim'idly, ad.*                      *tim'orously, ad.*  
*intim'idating, a.*                      *tim'idness, n.*                      *tim'orousness, n.*  
*intimida'tion, n.*                      *timid'ity, n.*

TIME (τιμή, à τιω, *to value*), *value; honour, esteem.*

†*timoc'*racy, *n.*                      *Ti'mon, n.*                      *Timo'theus, n.*  
*Time'us, n.*                      *Tim'othy, n.*                      *Ti'tus, n.*

TING—*o*, *tinctum, v.* 3. (τεγγω), *to dip, to stain or sprinkle, to colour or paint: as, attain't, to taint or corrupt, to disgrace.*

‡*attain'der, n.*                      *taint'ing, a.*                      *ting'ent, a.*  
*attain't, v.*                      *taint'less, a.*                      *ting'ing, a.*  
*attain'ted, a.*                      \*\**tinct, v. & n.*                      *tint, n. & v.*  
*attain'ting, a.*                      *tinc'ture, n. & v.*                      *unting'ed, a.*  
*attain'tment, n.*                      *tinc'tured, a.*                      *untaint'ed, a.*  
*attain'ture, n.*                      *tinc'turing, a.*                      *untaint'edly, ad.*  
||*mezzotin'to, n.*                      *tinge, v. & n.*                      *untaint'edness, n.*  
‡*taint, n. & v.*                      *ting'ed, a.*                      *untinc'tured, a.*  
*taint'ed, a.*

TITILL—*o*, *v.* 1. *to tickle, to affect by slight touches.*

*tit'illate, v.*                      ††*tick'le, v. & a.*                      *tick'lish, a.*  
*tit'illating, a.*                      *tick'ler, n.*                      *tick'lishness, n.*  
*titilla'tion, n.*                      *tick'ling, a. & n.*

TITUL—*us, m.* 2. *tile, inscription, or appellation: as, disenti'tle, disti'tle, to deprive of tile or right.*

\* *Thurible*, a censor, a pan for *incense: Thuriferous*, producing or bearing *frankincense: Thurification*, the act of fuming with *incense*, or the act of burning *incense*.

† *Timorous*, *fearful of dangers; indicating fear, full of scruples.*

‡ *Timocracy*, government by men of *property*, who are possessed of a *certain income*.

§ *Attainder*, a *staining, a corruption of blood; hence, the judgment or sentence upon a person convicted of treason or felony, which attaints, taints, or corrupts his blood, so that he can no longer inherit lands.*

|| *Mezzotinto*, a particular manner of engraving, or representation of figures on copper, in imitation of *painting in Indian ink*.

¶ *Tint*, to imbue, *to stain, to tarnish; to corrupt, to infect, to poison.*

\*\* *Tinct, Tincture, Tinge, Tint*, colour, dye, shade, taste; or rather a slight degree of some colour, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it.

†† *Tickle*, to touch *lightly*, and cause a peculiar thrilling sensation which cannot be described. A slight sensation of this kind may give pleasure, but when violent, it is insufferable. 'To please by slight gratification.

disenti'tle, *v.*  
disti'tle, *v.*  
\*enti'tle, *v.*  
enti'tled, *a.*  
enti'tling, *a.*  
inti'tle, *v.*

ti'tle, *n. & v.*  
ti'tled, *a.*  
ti'tleless, *a.*  
ti'tle-page, *n.*  
ti'tling, *a.*

†ti'tular, *a. & n.*  
ti'tularly, *ad.*  
titular'ity, *n.*  
ti'tulary, *a. & n.*  
unt'i'tled, *a.*

**TOBACCO**, *a province of Yucatan in Spanish America.*

†tobac'co, *n.*                      tobac'conist, *n.*                      tobac'co-pipe, *n.*

**TOGA**, *f. 1. a loose flowing woollen robe; a gown.*

†to'gated, *or*                      to'ged, *n.*

**TOLER-o**, toleratum, *v. 1. (à tollō), to bear, to suffer, to endure: as, intol'erable, not to be borne or endured.*

intol'erable, <i>a.</i>	intolera'tion, <i>n.</i>	tol'erant, <i>a.</i>
intol'erably, <i>ad.</i>	tol'erable, <i>a.</i>	tol'erate, <i>v.</i>
intol'erableness, <i>n.</i>	tol'erably, <i>ad.</i>	tol'erated, <i>a.</i>
intol'erance, <i>n.</i>	tol'erableness, <i>n.</i>	tol'erating, <i>a.</i>
intol'erant, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	tol'erance, <i>n.</i>	tolera'tion, <i>n.</i>
intol'erated, <i>a.</i>		

**TOLL-o**, *v. 3. to raise, to lift up: as, extol', to raise in words or eulogy, to praise, to magnify.*

†attol'lent, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	extol'led, <i>a.</i>	extol'ling, <i>a.</i>
extol', <i>v.</i>	extol'ler, <i>n.</i>	†toll, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>

**TOMENT-UM**, *n. 2. (à tondeo), down—\*\*toment'ous, a.*

**TOM-os** (τομος, à τέμνω, *to cut*), *a cutting; a division: as, anat'omize, to dissect an animal; at'om, indivisible particle.*

\* *Entitle*, to give a *title* to; to give or prefix a *name* or *appellation*; to super-scribe or prefix as a *title*;—hence, as *titles* are evidences of claims or property, to give a *claim* to; to give a *right* to demand or receive; to qualify; to dignify by a *title* or honourable *appellation*.

† *Titular, Titulary*, consisting in a *title* or *name* only; pertaining to a *title*.

‡ *Tobacco*, a plant, a native of America, much used for smoking and chewing, and in snuff,—so named, from *Tobaco*, a province of Yucatan, in Spanish America, where it was first found by the Spaniards. But this account of its origin is very doubtful. Las Casas says, that in the first voyage of Columbus, the Spaniards saw in Cuba many persons smoking dry herbs or leaves rolled up in tubes called *tobacos*. Charlevoix, in his history of St. Dominique, says, that the instrument used in smoking was called *tobaco*.

§ *Togated, Toged*, dressed in a *gown*, *gowned*; wearing a *gown*.

|| *Attollent, lifting up, raising*; also, a muscle which raises some part, as the ear, the tip of the nose, or the upper eyelid;—otherwise called *levator* or *elevator*.

¶ *Toll*, to sound or ring, as a bell; in law, to take away, to annul.

\*\* *Tomentous*, in botany, *downy, nappy, cottony, or flocky*; consisting of all kinds of stuffing for cushions or beds,—as, *down, feathers, hair, wool, chaff, &c.*

\**anat'omy, n.*  
*anatom'ical, a.*  
*anatom'ically, ad.*  
*anat'omist, n.*  
*anat'omize, v.*  
*anat'omized, a.*  
*anat'omizer, n.*  
*anat'omizing, a.*  
†*andranat'omy, n.*  
‡*angiot'omy, n.*  
‡*apot'ome, or*  
*apot'omy, n.*  
‡*arteriot'omy, n.*  
*at'om, n.*  
*atom'ic, a.*  
*atom'ical, a.*  
*at'om-like, a.*  
*at'omism, n.*  
*at'omist, n.*

‡*broncho'omy, n.*  
\*\**cystot'omy, n.*  
‡‡*dichot'omy, n.*  
‡‡*dichot'omize, v.*  
*dichot'omous, a.*  
‡‡*ent'omolite, n.*  
*entomol'ogy, n.*  
*entomolog'ical, a.*  
*entomol'ogist, n.*  
‡‡‡*epit'ome, or*  
*epit'omy, n.*  
*epit'omize, v.*  
*epit'omized, a.*  
*epit'omizer, or*  
*epit'omist, n.*  
*epit'omizing, a.*  
‡‡*gastro'omy, n.*  
\*\*\**lithot'omy, n.*  
‡‡‡*lith'otome, n.*

*lithot'omist, n.*  
*lithotom'ic, a.*  
*neurot'omy, n.*  
*neurotom'ical, a.*  
*neurot'omist, n.*  
*omphalot'omy, n.*  
‡‡‡*onkot'omy, n.*  
*pharyngot'omy, n.*  
*phlebot'omy, n.*  
*phlebot'omist, n.*  
*phlebot'omize, v.*  
*stereot'omy, n.*  
*stereotom'ical, a.*  
*tome, n.*  
‡‡‡*tracheot'omy, n.*  
‡‡‡‡*trichot'omy, n.*  
*trichot'omous, a.*  
‡‡‡*zoot'omy, n.*  
*zoot'omist, n.*

\* *Anatomy*, (See p. 39.) the art of *dissecting*, or artificially *separating* the different parts of an animal body, to discover their situation, structure, and economy; the doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by *dissection*; the act of *dividing* any thing, corporeal or intellectual, for the purpose of examining its parts,—as, the *anatomy* of a plant, or of a discourse.

† *Andranatomy*, the *dissection* of a human body, especially of a male.

‡ *Angiotomy*, the *opening* of a vessel, whether a vein or an artery, as in *bleeding*. It includes both *arteriotomy* and *phlebotomy*.

‡ *Apotome*, in mathematics, the difference between two incommensurable quantities; also, a term in music.

‡ *Arteriotomy*, the *opening* of an artery by the lancet, for the purpose of letting blood.

‡ *Bronchotomy*, an *incision* into the wind-pipe or larynx, between the rings; —called also *Tracheotomy*.

\*\* *Cystotomy*, the act or practice of *opening* encysted tumors, for the discharge of morbid matter.

†† *Dichotomy*, *division* or *distribution* of ideas by pairs; in astronomy, that phase of the moon in which it appears *bisected*, or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures.

‡‡ *Dichotomize*, to *cut* into two parts; to *divide* into pairs.

§§ *Entomolite*, a fossil substance bearing the figure of an *insect*, or a petrified *insect*.

‡‡‡ *Epitome* or *Epitomy*, an abridgement; a brief summary or abstract of any book or writing; a compendium, containing the substance of principal matters of a book.

‡‡‡ *Gastrotomy*, the operation of *cutting* into or *opening* the abdomen.

\*\*\* *Lithotomy*, (See p. 279.)

‡‡‡ *Lithotome*, a stone so formed naturally, as to appear as if *cut* artificially.

‡‡‡ *Onkotomy* (ab *dykos*, onkos, tumor), in surgery, the *opening* of a tumor or abscess.

§§§ *Tracheotomy*, see above *Bronchotomy*.

‡‡‡‡ *Trichotomy*, *division* into three parts.

‡‡‡‡ *Zootomy*, the *dissecting* of animal bodies; *anatomy*, particularly the *dissecting* of bodies of beasts or brute animals; comparative *anatomy*, or the *anatomy* of brute animals.



**TON**—*os* (τόνος, ἀ τενω, *to stretch*), *tension* or *stretching*; a *tone* or *sound*: as, *binot'onus*, of two notes; *isoton'ic*, having equal *tones*.

<i>aston'ied</i> , a.	<i>det'onized</i> , a.	<i>thun'der</i> , n. & v.
* <i>aston'ish</i> , v.	<i>det'onizing</i> , a.	<i>thun'der-bolt</i> , n.
<i>aston'ished</i> , a.	<i>detoniza'tion</i> , n.	<i>thun'der-clap</i> , n.
<i>aston'ishing</i> , a. & n.	<i>homot'onus</i> , a.	<i>thun'der-cloud</i> , n.
<i>aston'ishingly</i> , ad.	<i>Hypot'enuse</i> , n.	<i>thun'derer</i> , n.
<i>aston'ishingsness</i> , n.	** <i>intone'</i> , v.	<i>thun'dering</i> , a. & n.
<i>aston'ishment</i> , n.	†† <i>intonate</i> , v.	<i>thun'derous</i> , a.
<i>astound'</i> , v.	<i>intona'tion</i> , n.	<i>thun'der-shower</i> , n.
† <i>at'ony</i> , n.	<i>isoton'ic</i> , a.	<i>thun'der-storm</i> , n.
<i>aton'ic</i> , a.	<i>mon'otone</i> , n.	††† <i>thun'der-struck</i> , a.
† <i>attune'</i> , v.	<i>monoton'ic</i> , a.	<i>tone</i> , n. & v.
<i>attu'ned</i> , a.	<i>monot'ony</i> , n.	<i>to'ned</i> , a.
<i>attu'ning</i> , a.	<i>monot'onus</i> , a.	*** <i>ton'ic</i> , a. & n.
§ <i>bar'ytone</i> , n. & a.	<i>monot'onously</i> , ad.	<i>ton'ical</i> , a.
<i>binot'onus</i> , a.	<i>ox'ytone</i> , n. & a.	<i>tone'less</i> , a.
<i>det'onate</i> , v.	†† <i>peritone'um</i> , n.	††† <i>Tri'ton</i> , n.
<i>det'onated</i> , a.	<i>perito'neal</i> , a.	††† <i>tri'tone</i> , n.
<i>det'onating</i> , a.	<i>sem'itone</i> , n.	§§§ <i>tune</i> , n. & v.
<i>detona'tion</i> , n.	<i>semiton'ic</i> , a.	<i>tu'ned</i> , a.
<i>det'onize</i> , v.	§§ <i>synton'ic</i> , a.	<i>tu'ning</i> , a.

\* *Astonish*, *Astound*, to stun or strike dumb with sudden fear, terror, surprise or wonder; to amaze; to confound with some sudden passion.

† *Atony*, debility; relaxation; a want of *tone* or *tension*; defect of muscular power; palsy.

† *Attune*, to make musical; to *tune* or put in *tune*; to adjust one *sound* to another; to make accordant.

§ *Barytone*, a grave deep *sound* or male voice; in Grammar, a verb which has no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.

|| *Detonate*, *Detonize*, to explode, to burn with a sudden report.

† *Hypotenuse*, in geometry, the *subtense* or longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that *subtends* the right angle.

\*\* *Intone*, to utter a *sound*, or a deep protracted *sound*.

†† *Intonate*, to *sound*; to *sound* the notes of the musical scale; to *thunder*.

†† *Peritoneum*, a thin, smooth, lubricous membrane investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less completely, all viscera contained in it.

§§ *Syntonice*, in music, sharp; intense.

||| *Thunder*, the *sound* which follows an explosion of electricity or lightning; the report of a discharge of electrical fluid, that is, of its passage from one cloud to another, or from a cloud to the earth, or from the earth to a cloud. (*Thunder* is not *lightning*, but the effect of it.) Any loud noise.

†† *Thunder-struck*, astonished, amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible, suddenly presented to the mind or view.

\*\*\* *Tonic*, literally, increasing *tension*; hence, increasing health,—as, *tonic* power; also, relating to *tones* or *sounds*.

††† *Triton*, in mythology, a fabled sea demi-god, supposed to be the trumpeter of Neptune. He is represented by poets and painters as half-man and half-fish. A genus of the molluscal order of worms. A bird of the West Indies, famous for its notes.

††† *Tritone*, in music, a false concord; a *dissonant* interval.

§§§ *Tune*, a series of musical notes in some particular measure, and consist-

tu'ner, *n.*tu'nable, *a.*tu'nably, *ad.*tu'nableness, *n.*tune'ful, *a.*tune'less, *a.*untune', *v.*untu'nable, *a.*ΤΟΡΗΤ (τῆρ, Heb. *a drum*); hell—\*to'phet, *n.*ΤΟΡΗ-US, *m.* 2. *a sand or gravel-stone.*

†toph, or

to'phus, *n.*†topha'ceous, *a.*ΤΟΡ-ΟΣ (τοπος), *a place, a tract of country.*‡to'parch, *n.*top'ically, *ad.*topograph'ical, *a.*‡to'parchy, *n.*\*\*topog'raphy, *n.*topograph'ically, *ad.*††top'ic, *n. & a.*topog'rapher, *n.*††uto'pian, *a.*top'ical, *a.*topograph'ic, *a.*uto'pical, *a.*ΤΟΡΕΥΜΑ, ἄτ-ος (τορευμα, ατος, ἃ τορευν, *to carve*), *sculpture*  
—††toreumatog'raphy, *n.*ΤΟΡΡ-ΕΟ, *v.* 2. *to benumb, to be void of feeling, or motionless: as, tor'pent, benumbed.*torpe'do, *n.*‡‡tor'pid, *a.*tor'pitude, *n.*tor'pent, *a. & n.*tor'pidness, *n.*tor'por, *n.*torpes'cence, *n.*torpid'ity, *n.*torporif'ic, *a.*torpes'cent, *a.*ΤΟΡΡ-ΕΟ, *v.* 2. *to dry, to parch, to burn.*‡‡‡tor'refy, *v.*torrefac'tion, *n.*\*\*\*tor'rid, *a.*tor'rified, *a.*†††tor'rent, *n. & a.*tor'ridness, *n.*tor'refying, *a.*

ing of a single series, for one voice or instrument, the effect of which is *melody*; or a union of two or more series or parts to be sung or played in concert, the effect of which is *harmony*. *Sound, note*; harmony, order, concert of parts; the state of giving the proper *sounds*; proper state for use or application; right disposition, fit temper or humor.

\* *Tophet*, hell,—so called from a place east of Jerusalem, where children were burnt to Moloch, and where *drums* were used to drown their cries.

† *Toph, Tophus*, a kind of *sandstone*.

‡ *Tophaceous*, gritty, sandy, rough, stony.

§ *Toparch*, the principal man in a *city* or *country*.

‖ *Toparchy*, a little state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a *toparch*. Judea was formerly divided into ten *toparchies*.

¶ *Topic*, any subject of discourse or argument; in medicine, an *external* remedy.

\*\* *Topography*, the description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land. It is of more limited application than *chorography*.

†† *Utopian* or *Utopical* (ab *eu, bene*, good), ideal, not real, imaginary, chimerical, fanciful,—so called from Sir Thomas Moore's *Utopia*, or *imaginary* commonwealth.

‡‡ *Toreumatography*, a description of ancient *sculptures* and basso-relievos.

§§ *Torpid*, having lost motion, or the power of exertion or feeling, *numb*; hence, dull, stupid, sluggish, inactive. The mind as well as the body becomes *torpid* by indolence.

‖‖‖ *Torrefy*, to dry by a fire; to roast or scorch, as metallic ores; to dry or parch, as drugs.

¶¶ *Torrent*, a violent rushing rapid stream, as down a precipice; a strong current.

\*\*\* *Torrid*, parched, dried with heat; violently hot, burning, or parching.

**TORT-UM**, *sup.* (à torqueo, *v.* 2. *to turn or bend with some force*), *to twist, to writhe*: as, *contort'*, *to twist together*; *detort'*, *to twist, to pervert*; *intort'*, *to twist, to wind*.

<i>contort'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>extors'ive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>**tor'so</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>contort'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>extors'ively</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>††tort</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>contor'tion</i> , <i>or</i>	<i>intort'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>tort'ile</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>contor'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>intort'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tor'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>detort'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>intort'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tor'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>detort'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>intor'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tor'tious</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>detort'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>†retort'</i> , <i>v. &amp; n.</i>	<i>tort'ive</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>detor'sion</i> , <i>or</i>	<i>retort'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>††tort'oise</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>detor'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>retort'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tort'oise-shell</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>*distort'</i> , <i>v. &amp; a.</i>	<i>retort'ing</i> , <i>n. &amp; a.</i>	<i>tort'ure</i> , <i>n. &amp; v.</i>
<i>distort'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>retor'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tort'urer</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>distort'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>self-torment'or</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tort'ured</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>distor'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>self-torment'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tort'uring</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>†extort'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>‡tor'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tort'uringly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>extort'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>torment'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>tort'uous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>extort'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>torment'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tort'uousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>extort'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>torment'ing</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>tor'uosity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>extor'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>torment'or</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>torv'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>extor'tioner</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>‖torse</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>‡‡torv'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>extort'ious</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>††tor'sel</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>undistort'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>

**Tor-us**, *a. whole, all*: as, *to'tal*, *whole, full*.

<i>    facto'tum</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>to'tal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>to'talness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>†††surtout'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>to'tally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>total'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>

**Toxic-UM**, *n.* 2. (à τοξον, *a bow or arrow*), *poison*.

**Torrid Zone**, in geography, that space or broad belt of the earth included between the tropics, over which the sun is vertical at some period every year, and where the *heat* is always great.

\* *Distort*, *to twist out of natural or regular shape*; *to wrest from the true meaning*; *to pervert*.

† *Extort*, *to draw from by force or compulsion*; *to wrest or wring from by physical force*, by menace, duress, violence, authority, or by any illegal means.

‡ *Retort*, *to throw back*; *to return an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility*; *to bend or curve back*.

§ *Torment*, *a twisting*; extreme pain, anguish; that which gives pain or misery.

‖ *Torse*, in Heraldry, *a wreath*.

†† *Torsel*, any thing in a *twisted form*.

\*\* *Torso*, the trunk of a statue *mutilated* of head and limbs.

†† *Tort*, in law, any wrong or injury: *Tortious*, injurious; in law, implying *tort*, or injury, for which the law gives damages.

‡† *Tortoise*, an animal covered with shell or crust. (See *Testudo*, p. 456.)

§§ *Torv'ous*, sour of aspect; stern; of a severe countenance.

|||| *Factotum*, literally, *do every thing*; a servant employed to do *all kinds of work*.

††† *Surtout* (Fr.) literally, *over all*; a man's coat to be worn over his other garments.

\*intox'icate, v. & a.  
intox'icated, a.

intox'icating, a.  
intoxica'tion, n.

†tox'ical, a.  
†toxicol'ogy, n.

TRACHE-*a*, f. 1. (ἀ τράχυν, rough), the wind-pipe.

‡tra'chea, n.  
tra'cheal, a.

‖tra'cheocele, n.  
tracheot'omy, n.

¶tra'chyte, n.  
trachyt'ic, a.

TRAD-o, traditum, v. 3. to deliver or give, to hand down.

arch-trai'tor, n.

traditi'oner, n.

tra'i'tress, n.

\*\*traditi'on, n.

traditi'onist, n.

tra'i'torly, a.

traditi'onal, a.

trad'itive, a.

tra'i'torous, a.

traditi'onally, ad.

††trad'itor, n.

tra'i'torously, ad.

traditi'onary, a. & n. †††tra'i'tor, n. & a.

tra'i'torousness, n.

TRAGÆDI-*a*, f. 1. (ἀ τραγός, a goat, & ὦδν, a song), tragedy.

supertrag'ical, a.

trag'ical, a.

tragicom'ic, a.

‡‡trag'edy, n.

trag'ically, ad.

tragicom'ical, a.

trage'dian, n.

trag'icalness, n.

tragicom'ically, ad.

trag'ic, a.

‖‖‖tragicom'edy, n.

TRAH-o, tractum, v. 3. to draw: as, attract', to draw to; contract', to draw together; extract', to draw out; sub-tract', to draw under or from.

¶¶abstract', v. & a.

abstract'edness, n.

abstract'ive, a.

ab'stract, n.

abstract'ing, a.

abstract'ly, ad.

abstract'ed, a.

abstrac'tion, n.

abstract'ness, n.

abstract'edly, ad.

abstractiti'ous, a.

attract', v.

\* Intoxicate, to inebriate, to make drunk,—as with spiritous liquors; to excite the spirits to a kind of delirium; to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness. (Intoxicate, properly, to make stupid, as with poison, with which the ancients dipped the point of their arrows.) † Toxicol, poisonous.

‡ Toxicology, a discourse on poisons, or the doctrine of poisons.

§ Trachea, in anatomy, the wind-pipe.

‖ Tracheocele, an enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele or goiter.

¶ Trachyte, a species of volcanic rock.

\*\* Tradition, delivery, the act of delivering into the hands of another; the delivering of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs orally, from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; that which is handed down from age to age by oral communication.

†† Traditor, a deliverer; a name of infamy given to Christians who delivered the Scriptures, or the goods of the Church to their persecutors, to save their lives.—Milner.

‡‡ Traitor, one who violates his allegiance, and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who betrays his trust. (See Treason.)

§§ Tragedy, see p. 271.

‖‖ Tragi-comedy, a kind of dramatic piece, representing some action passed among eminent persons, the event of which is not unhappy, in which serious and comic scenes are blended; a species of composition not now used, or held in little estimation.

¶¶ Abstract, to draw from; also, a summary, or epitome, containing the substance, a general view, or the principal heads of a treatise or writing; but, an extract, is a passage taken from a book or writing.

attract'ed, *a.*  
 attract'ing, *a.*  
 attract'ingly, *ad.*  
 attract'ible, *a.*  
 attractibil'ity, *n.*  
 attrac'tion, *n.*  
 attract'ic, *a.*  
 attract'ical, *a.*  
 attract'ile, *a.*  
 attract'ive, *a. & n.*  
 attract'ively, *ad.*  
 attract'iveness, *n.*  
 attract'or, *n.*  
 \*attra'hent, *a. & n.*  
 †betray', *v.*  
 betray'ed, *a.*  
 betray'er, *n.*  
 betray'ing, *a.*  
 con'tract, *n.*  
 contract', *v.*  
 contract'ed, *a.*  
 contract'edly, *ad.*  
 contract'edness, *n.*  
 contract'ing, *a.*  
 contrac'tion, *n.*  
 contract'or, *n.*

contract'ible, *a.*  
 contract'ibleness, *n.*  
 contractibil'ity, *n.*  
 contract'ile, *a.*  
 contractil'ity, *n.*  
 detract'ed, *a.*  
 ‡detract', *v.*  
 detract'ing, *a.*  
 detract'ingly, *ad.*  
 detrac'tion, *n.*  
 detract'ious, *a.*  
 detract'or, *n.*  
 detract'ress, *n.*  
 detract'ive, *a.*  
 detract'ory, *a.*  
 †distract', *v.*  
 distract'ed, *a.*  
 distract'edly, *ad.*  
 distract'edness, *n.*  
 distract'er, *n.*  
 distract'ing, *a.*  
 distract'ion, *n.*  
 distract'ive, *a.*  
 ‖drag, *v. & n.*  
 drag'ged, *a.*  
 drag'ging, *a.*

drag'-net, *n.*  
 †drag'gle, *v.*  
 drag'gled, *a.*  
 drag'gling, *a.*  
 \*\*drail, *v.*  
 ††draw, *v. & n.*  
 draw'able, *a.*  
 ††draw'back, *n.*  
 ††draw'bridge, *n.*  
 draw'ee, *n.*  
 draw'er, *n.*  
 ‖‖draw'-net, *n.*  
 ††draw'-well, *n.*  
 draw'ing, *a. & n.*  
 draw'ing-master, *n.*  
 \*\*\*draw'ing-room, *n.*  
 †††extract, *n.*  
 extract', *v.*  
 extract'ed, *a.*  
 extract'ing, *a.*  
 extract'ion, *n.*  
 extract'ive, *a. & n.*  
 extract'or, *n.*  
 incontract'ed, *a.*  
 incontract'ible, *a.*  
 †††intract'able, *a.*

\* *Attrahent*, drawing to; or, as a noun, that which *draws* to.

† *Betray*, to deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery or fraud, in violation of trust; to violate by fraud or unfaithfulness; to violate confidence by disclosing a secret, to expose; to disclose; to mislead; to show, to deliver up, in breach of trust.

‡ *Detract*, literally, to *draw* from or down. Hence, to take away from the reputation or merit, through envy, malice, or other motive; hence, to *detract* from, is to lessen or depreciate reputation or worth; to derogate from.

§ *Distract*, to *draw* apart or asunder, to *pull* in different directions; hence, to divide or separate; hence, to *throw* into confusion; to *turn* or *draw* from any object; to *draw* towards different objects; hence, to perplex, to confound, to harass; to disorder the reason, to derange the regular operations of intellect.

‖ *Drag*, to *draw* along the ground by main force.

† *Draggle* (dim. of *drag*), to wet and dirty by *drawing* on the ground or mud, or on wet grass; to drabble.

\*\* *Drail*, to trail, to drabble.

†† *Draw*, to *pull* along, to haul. †† *Drawback*, money or amount paid back.

§§ *Drawbridge*, a bridge which may be *drawn* up or let down, to admit or hinder communication.

‖‖ *Draw-net*, a net for catching the larger sorts of fowls, made of pack-thread, with wide meshes.

††† *Draw-well*, a deep well, from which water is *drawn* by a long cord or pole.

\*\*\* *Drawing-room*, a room appropriated for the reception of company. It is written by Coxe, *withdrawing-room*, a room to which company *withdraws* from the dining-room.

††† *Extract*, see above, *Abstract*.

††† *Intractable*, not to be *governed* or *managed*; violent, stubborn, obstinate, refractory; not to be taught, indocile.

intract'ably, <i>ad.</i>	retract'ing, <i>a.</i>	track'less, <i>a.</i>
intract'ableness, <i>n.</i>	retract'ion, <i>n.</i>	track'-boat, <i>n.</i>
intractabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	retract'able, <i>a.</i>	track'-scout, <i>n.</i>
*obtrecta'tion, <i>n.</i>	retract'ible, <i>a.</i>	¶¶¶tract, <i>n.</i>
†por'trait, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	retract'ate, <i>v.</i>	tract'able, <i>a.</i>
por'traiture, <i>n.</i>	retracta'tion, <i>n.</i>	tract'ably, <i>ad.</i>
†portray', <i>v.</i>	retract'ile, <i>a.</i>	tract'ableness, <i>n.</i>
portray'ed, <i>a.</i>	retract'ive, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	***tract'ate, <i>n.</i>
portray'er, <i>n.</i>	**retrax'it, <i>n.</i>	tracta'tion, <i>n.</i>
portray'ing, <i>a.</i>	subtract', <i>v.</i>	+++tracta'trix, <i>n.</i>
precontract', <i>v.</i>	subtract'ed, <i>a.</i>	tract'ion, <i>n.</i>
precontract'ed, <i>a.</i>	subtract'ing, <i>a.</i>	†††tract'ile, <i>a.</i>
precontract'ing, <i>a.</i>	subtrac'tion, <i>n.</i>	tractil'ity, <i>n.</i>
precon'tract, <i>n.</i>	subtract'ive, <i>a.</i>	tract'or, <i>n.</i>
‡protract', <i>v.</i>	††subtrahend', <i>n.</i>	‡‡‡trade, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
protract'ed, <i>a.</i>	††trace, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	tra'ded, <i>a.</i>
protract'er, <i>n.</i>	trace'able, <i>a.</i>	tra'der, <i>n.</i>
protract'or, <i>n.</i>	tra'ced, <i>a.</i>	tra'ding, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
protract'ing, <i>a.</i>	tra'cer, <i>n.</i>	trades'man, <i>n.</i>
protract'ion, <i>n.</i>	tra'cing, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	trade'-wind, <i>n.</i>
protract'ive, <i>a.</i>	‡‡track, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	trail, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>
¶retract', <i>v.</i>	track'ed, <i>a.</i>	trail'led, <i>a.</i>
retract'ed, <i>a.</i>	track'ing, <i>a.</i>	trail'ler, <i>n.</i>

\* *Obtreaction*, slander, detraction, calumny.

† *Portrait*, a picture or representation of a person, and especially of a face, drawn from the life.

‡ *Portray*, to paint or draw the likeness of any thing in colours; to describe in words.

§ *Protract*, to draw out or lengthen in time, to continue, to prolong; to delay, to defer, to put off to a distant time.

|| *Protractor*, a mathematical instrument.

¶ *Retract*, to draw back; to unsay, to recall, as a declaration of words or sayings; to disavow, to recant.

\*\* *Retraxit* (à retraho, retraxi, I have drawn back), in law, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action.

†† *Subtrahend*, in arithmetic, the sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another.

‡‡ *Trace*, a mark left by any thing passing, a footstep; a vestige; remains.

§§ *Track*, properly, a mark made by drawing, not by stepping; a mark left by something that has passed along; a mark or impression left by the foot, either of man or beast; a road, a beaten path; course, way.

|||| *Track-boat*, *Track-scout*, a boat or vessel employed on canals, usually drawn by a horse, (first used in Holland.)

¶¶ *Tract*, something drawn out or extended; a region or quantity of land or water, of indefinite extent; a treatise, or written discourse, of no great extent.

\*\*\* *Tractate*, a treatise, a tract: *Tractation*, treatment or handling of a subject; discussion.

††† *Tractatrix*, in geometry, a curve line.

‡‡‡ *Tractile*, capable of being drawn out in length, ductile.

§§§ *Trade*, the act or business of exchanging commodities by barter; or the business of selling and buying for money; commerce, traffic, barter; a business; an occupation, particularly mechanical employment; men engaged in the same occupation.

||||| *Trail*, to draw along the ground.

*trail'ling*, a.  
 \**train*, v. & n.  
 †*train'-band*, n.  
 †*train'-bearer*, n.  
 ‡*train'au*, n.  
 ‖*train'-oil*, n.  
*train'er*, n.  
*train'ed*, a.  
*train'able*, a.  
*train'ing*, a. & n.  
 ¶*trait*, n.

\*\**tre'ason*, n.  
*tre'asonable*, a.  
 ††*treat*, v. & n.  
*treat'ed*, a.  
*treat'able*, a.  
*treat'ably*, ad.  
*treat'er*, n.  
*treat'ing*, a.  
 ††*treat'ise*, n.  
*treat'ment*, n.

‡‡*trea'ty*, n.  
*unattract'ed*, a.  
*unbetray'ed*, a.  
*undistract'ed*, a.  
*undistract'edly*, ad.  
*undistract'edness*, n.  
*unprotract'ed*, a.  
*unretract'ed*, a.  
*untract'able*, a.  
*untract'ableness*, n.

TRANQUILL—*vs*, a. *calm, peaceful, placid, quiet.*

*tran'quil*, a.                      *tranquil'ity*, n.                      *tran'quillized*, a.  
*tran'quilly*, ad.                      *tran'quillize*, v.                      *tran'quillizing*, a.  
*tran'quillness*, n.

TRAPEZI—*DM*, n. 2. (*τραπέζιον*, a little table, à *τραπέζα*, a table), a quadrilateral figure with unequal sides.

*trape'zian*, a.                      ‖‖‖*trapezibe'dron*, n.                      \*\*\**trape'zoid*, n.  
*trape'ziform*, a.                      ¶¶*trape'zium*, n.                      *trapezoid'al*, a.

TRAUMA (*τραύμα*, a wound)—*traumat'ic*, a. & n.

TRAVAIL, m. (Fr. à trans, over, beyond, & mail, work, Welsh), labour, pain.

\* *Train*, to draw along; to draw; to entice; to exercise, to discipline; to teach and form by practice; also, part of a gown drawn behind, retinue; a series; process, course; a company in order, a procession.

† *Train-bands*, militia,—so called, because trained to military exercise.

‡ *Train-bearer*, one who holds up the train of a gown.

§ *Traineau*, a sledge.

‖ *Train-oil*, the oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling.

¶ *Trait*, a stroke, a touch; a line, a feature;—as, a trait of character.

\*\* *Treason*, the highest crime of a civil nature, of which a man can be guilty; any crime that immediately affects the king or state,—as, the imagining or compassing the death of the king, prince, queen, or heir apparent of the crown; attempting to overthrow government, or betraying the state or country; adhering to, or aiding enemies.

†† *Treat*, to handle, to manage, to use; to discourse on; to entertain; also, an entertainment given; something given for entertainment; emphatically, a rich entertainment.

‡‡ *Treatise*, a tract, a written composition on a particular subject. *Treatise* implies more form and method than an essay, and less fulness or copiousness than a system.

§§ *Treaty*, negotiation; a contract, agreement, a league between nations.

‖‖‖ *Trapezibedron*, a solid bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapeziums.

¶¶ *Trapezium*, in geometry, a plane figure contained under four unequal right lines, none of them parallel. In anatomy, a bone of the carpus.

\*\*\* *Trapezoid*, an irregular solid figure having four sides, no two of which are parallel to each other; also, a plane four-sided figure having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other.

\*trav'ail, v. &amp; n.

trav'ailing, a.

†trav'el, v. &amp; n.

trav'elled, a.

trav'elling, a.

trav'eller, n.

untrav'elled, a.

**TREASUR-US** for **THESAUR-US**, m. 2. (θησαυρος), a collection or heap of money, a store-house or magazine.

treas'ure, n. &amp; v.

treas'ured, a.

treas'urer, n.

treas'uring, a. &amp; n.

†treas'ury, n.

treas'ure-city, n.

treas'ure-house, n.

treas'ure-ship, n.

untreas'ured, a.

**TREM-o**, v. 3. to shake, to quake, to shudder.

trem'ble, v.

trem'bled, a.

trem'bling, n. &amp; a.

trem'blingly, ad.

trem'bler, n.

†tremen'dous, a.

tremen'dously, ad.

tremen'dousness, n.

||tre'mor, n.

††trem'ulous, a.

trem'ulously, ad.

trem'ulousness, n.

**TREPAN**, m. (Fr. à *trépaner*, to pierce or bore), a trepan.

\*\*trepan', n. &amp; v.

trepan'ned, a.

trepan'ner, n.

trepan'ning, a. &amp; n.

††treph'ine, n. &amp; v.

**TREPID-US**, a. trembling or hastening for fear.

††intrep'id, a.

intrep'idly, ad.

intrep'idness, n.

intrep'id'ity, n.

trep'id, a.

†††trepida'tion, n.

**TRES**, tria, a. 3. (τρεῖς, τρία), three: as, trif'id, three-cleft; trif'lorous, three-flowered; tri'form, three-formed; trig'on, a triangle; triloc'ular, three-celled.

antitrinita'rian, n.

treb'ly, ad.

†††tre'foil, n.

|||treb'le, a. n. &amp; v.

treb'leness, n.

\*\*\*trev'et, or

\* *Travail*, to labour with pain; to suffer the pangs of child-birth.

† *Travel*, to walk, to go, or march on foot,—implying toil; to journey, to go to a distant country, or to visit foreign states or kingdoms, either by sea or land.

‡ *Treasury*, a place or building in which stores of wealth are deposited; particularly, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government.

§ *Tremendous*, such as may excite fear or terror, terrible, dreadful. Hence, violent; such as may astonish by its force and violence.

|| *Tremor*, an involuntary trembling, a shivering or shaking.

†† *Tremulous*, trembling, affected with fear or timidity; shaking, shivering, quivering.

\*\* *Trepan*, in surgery, a circular saw for perforating the skull. It resembles a *wimble*. Also, to perforate the skull, and take out a piece; a surgical operation for relieving the brain from pressure or irritation. (*Trepan*, a snare, and to *trepan*, to insnare, are from *trap*, and written *trapan*.)

†† *Trephine*, an instrument for *trepanning*, more modern than the *trepan*. It is a circular or cylindrical saw, with a handle like that of a gimblet, and a little sharp perforator, called the centre-pin.

†† *Intrepid*, literally, not trembling or shaking with fear; hence, fearless, bold, brave, undaunted.

§§ *Trepidation*, an involuntary trembling; a state of terror; hurry, confused haste.

||| *Treble*, threefold,—pronounced *tribe*.

††† *Trefoil*, a common name for many plants.

\*\*\* *Trevet* or *Trivet*, a stool or other thing supported by three legs.



<i>tris</i> 'et, <i>n.</i>	¶¶¶¶ <i>tridac</i> 'tylous, <i>a.</i>	<i>trigonom</i> 'etry, <i>n.</i>
* <i>trey</i> , <i>n.</i>	*** <i>tri</i> 'dent, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>trigonomet</i> 'rical, <i>a.</i>
† <i>tri</i> 'ad, <i>n.</i>	<i>tri</i> 'dented, <i>a.</i>	<i>trigonomet</i> 'rically,
‡ <i>tri</i> 'alogue, <i>n.</i>	<i>trident</i> 'ate, <i>a.</i>	**** <i>tri</i> 'gyn, <i>n.</i> [ad.]
§ <i>tri</i> 'ander, <i>n.</i>	††† <i>trid</i> 'uan, <i>a.</i>	<i>trigyn</i> 'ian, <i>a.</i>
<i>tri</i> 'angle, <i>n.</i>	<i>trien</i> 'nial, <i>a.</i>	†††† <i>tri</i> he'dron, <i>n.</i>
<i>tri</i> 'an'gled, <i>a.</i>	<i>trien</i> 'nially, <i>ad.</i>	<i>tri</i> he'dral, <i>a.</i>
<i>tri</i> 'an'gular, <i>a.</i>	†††† <i>tri</i> eter'ical, <i>a.</i>	†††† <i>tri</i> ju'gous, <i>a.</i>
<i>tri</i> 'an'gularly, <i>ad.</i>	§§§§ <i>tri</i> 'fallow, <i>v.</i>	<i>trilat</i> 'eral, <i>a.</i>
¶ <i>tri</i> 'arian, <i>a.</i>	<i>trif</i> 'id, <i>a.</i>	<i>trilit</i> 'eral, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
** <i>tri</i> 'brach, <i>n.</i>	<i>trifis</i> 'tulary, <i>a.</i>	§§§§ <i>tri</i> 'lion, <i>n.</i>
†† <i>tric</i> ap'sular, <i>a.</i>	<i>tri</i> 'fle, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>tri</i> lo'bate, <i>a.</i>
<i>trich</i> ot'omy, <i>n.</i>	<i>trif</i> 'lorous, <i>a.</i>	<i>tri</i> loc'ular, <i>a.</i>
<i>trich</i> ot'omous, <i>a.</i>	<i>trifo</i> 'liate, <i>a.</i>	¶¶¶¶ <i>tri</i> lu'minar, or
†† <i>tri</i> clin'iary, <i>a.</i>	<i>tri</i> 'form, <i>a.</i>	<i>tri</i> lu'minous, <i>a.</i>
§§ <i>tri</i> coc'cous, <i>a.</i>	¶¶¶¶ <i>tri</i> g'amy, <i>n.</i>	***** <i>tri</i> m'eter, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
<i>tri</i> cor'poral, <i>a.</i>	<i>tri</i> g'on, <i>n.</i>	<i>tri</i> met'rical, <i>a.</i>
<i>tri</i> cus'pidate, <i>a.</i>	<i>tri</i> g'on'al, <i>a.</i>	††††† <i>tri</i> 'nal, <i>a.</i>
	<i>tri</i> g'on'ous, <i>a.</i>	<i>trine</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>v.</i>

\* *Trey*, a *three* at cards; a card of *three* spots.

† *Triad*, the union of *three*; *three* united.

‡ *Triologue*, a conversation of *three* speakers only.

§ *Triander*, a plant having *three* stamens.

|| *Triangle*, in geometry, a figure bounded by *three* lines, and containing *three* angles.

¶ *Triarian*, occupying the *third* post or place.

\*\* *Tribrach*, (à βραχυς, short), in ancient prosody, a poetic foot of *three* short syllables,—as, *milius*.

†† *Tricapsular*, in botany, *three*-capsuled; having *three* capsules to each flower.

‡‡ *Tricliniary*, pertaining to a couch for dining, or to the ancient mode of reclining at table,—so named, because *three* couches were placed around the table, on which the guests might recline; of whom there were commonly *three* on each couch.

§§ *Tricoccus*, *three*-grained.

|||| *Tricuspidate*, in botany, *three*-pointed; ending in *three* points.

¶¶ *Tridactylous*, having *three* toes or fingers.

\*\*\* *Trident*, *Tridented*, *Tridentate*, having *three* teeth or prongs. *Trident*, in mythology, was a kind of sceptre or spear, with *three* prongs, which the fables of antiquity put into the hands of Neptune, the deity of the ocean.

††† *Triduan*, lasting *three* days, or happening every *third* day.

‡‡† *Trietrical* (ab έτος, a year), *triennial*, kept or occurring once in *three* years.

§§§ *Trifallow*, to plow land the *third* time before sowing.

|||| *Trifle*, see *trivial*, under *Via*.

¶¶¶ *Trigamy*, state of being married *three* times; or the state of having *three* husbands, or *three* wives at the same time.

\*\*\*\* *Trigyn*, a plant having *three* pistils.

†††† *Trihedron*, a figure having *three* equal sides.

‡‡†† *Trijugous*, in botany, having *three* pairs.

§§§§ *Trillion*, the product of a million multiplied by a million, and that product multiplied by a million; or the cube of a million.

|||||| *Trilobate*, having *three* lobes.

¶¶¶¶ *Triluminar*, or *Triluminous*, having *three* lights.

\*\*\*\*\* *Trimeter*, *Trimetrical*, consisting of *three* poetical measures, forming an iambic of six feet.

††††† *Trinal*, *Trine*, *threefold*,—as, *trine* dimension, that is, length, breadth

\**trinerv'ate*, *a.**trinerved*, *a.*†*trin'ity*, *n.**trinita'rian*, *a. & n.*‡*trino'mial*, *a. & n.**trinom'inal*, *a.*§*tri'o*, *n.*||*trip'artite*, *a.**tripartiti'on*, *n.**trip'edal*, *a.**tripen'nate*, *a.**triper'sonal*, *a.**tripet'alous*, *a.**triph'thong*, *n.**triphthon'gal*, *a.**triph'yllous*, *a.**trip'le*, *a. & v.**trip'let*, *n.*¶*trip'licate*, *a.**triplica'tion*, *n.**triplic'ity*, *n.*\*\**tri'pod*, *or**tri'pos*, *n.**trip'tote*, *n.*††*tripyr'amid*, *n.*‡‡*trira'diated*, *a.**tri'reme*, *n.**trirhomboid'al*, *a.*§§*trisect'*, *v.**trisect'ed*, *a.**trisect'ing*, *a.**trisec'tion*, *n.**tris'past*, *n.**trisperm'ous*, *a.**trisulc'*, *n.**tris'yllable*, *n.**trissyllab'ic*, *a.**trissyllab'ical*, *a.**tritern'ate*, *a.**trithe'ism*, *n.**trithe'ist*, *or**trithe'ite*, *n.**thitheis'tic*, *a.**Tri'ton*, *n.**tri'tone*, *n.**tritox'yd*, *n.*|||*trium'vir*, *n.**trium'virate*, *n.**triune'*, *n.**triu'nity*, *n.**triv'ial*, *a.**triv'ially*, *ad.**triv'ialness*, *n.**trivalv'ular*, *a.*TRIB-*o* (τρίβω), *to rub or wear by friction.*¶¶*tribom'eter*, *n.* \*\*\**tribula'tion*, *n.*TRIB-*us*, *f. 4.* (à tres), *a tribe: as, tribunici'an, or tribunili'al, pertaining to, or suiting Tribunes.*†††*tribe*, *n.**tribu'nal*, *n.**trib'unary*, *a.*and thickness. *Trine*, in astrology, the aspect of planets, forming the figure of a *trigon* or *triangle*.\* *Trinervate*, *Trinerve*, *Trinerved*, in botany, having *three* nerves or unbranched vessels meeting in the base of the leaf.† *Trinity*, in theology, the union of *three* persons in one Godhead, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.‡ *Trinomial*, in mathematics, a root of *three* terms or parts.§ *Trio*, a concert of *three* parts; *three* united.|| *Tripartite*, divided into *three* parts.¶ *Triplicate*, made *thrice* as much, *threefold*.\*\* *Tripod*, *Tripos*, see p. 338.†† *Tripyramid*, in mineralogy, a genus of spars.‡‡ *Triradiated*, having *three* rays.§§ *Trisect*, to cut or divide into *three* equal parts.||| *Triton*, see p. 466.||| *Triumvir*, one of *three* men united in office having equal power. The first of the *triumvirs* of Rome were Cæsar, Crassus, and Pompey.¶¶ *Tribometer*, an instrument to ascertain the degree of *friction*.\*\*\* *Tribulation*, literally, *a throbbing or beating*; severe affliction; distresses of life; vexations. In Scripture, it often denotes the troubles and distresses which proceed from persecution.††† *Tribe*, a family, race, or series of generations, descending from the same progenitor, and kept distinct,—as, in the case of the twelve tribes of Israel, descended from the twelve sons of Jacob. A division, a class or distinct portion of people. The city of Athens was divided into ten tribes. Rome was originally divided by Romulus into three tribes; afterward into thirty tribes, and then into thirty-five. A number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common; a nation of savages.

trib'unary, *a.*  
 \*Trib'une, *n.*

trib'uneship, *n.*  
 tribunici'an, *a.*

tribuniti'al, *a.*  
 tribuniti'ous, *a.*

TRIBUT-UM, *sup.* (à tribuo, *v.* 3. to give), to give: as, to trib'ute, to give to; contrib'ute, to give with or together distrib'ute, to give in parts.

at'tribute, *n.*  
 attrib'ute, *v.*  
 attrib'uted, *a.*  
 attrib'uting, *a.*  
 attrib'utable, *a.*  
 attribu'tion, *n.*  
 attrib'utive, *a.* & *n.*  
 contrib'ute, *v.*  
 contrib'uted, *a.*  
 contrib'utary, *a.*  
 contrib'uting, *a.*  
 contribu'tion, *n.*

contrib'utive, *a.*  
 contrib'utor, *n.*  
 contrib'utory, *a.*  
 distrib'ute, *v.*  
 distrib'uted, *a.*  
 distrib'uter, *n.*  
 distrib'uting, *a.*  
 distribu'tion, *n.*  
 distrib'utive, *a.* & *n.*  
 distrib'utively, *ad.*  
 knee-trib'ute, *n.*  
 re-distrib'ute, *v.*

re-distrib'uted, *a.*  
 re-distrib'uting, *a.*  
 retrib'ute, *v.*  
 retrib'uted, *a.*  
 retrib'uter, *n.*  
 retrib'uting, *a.*  
 †retribu'tion, *n.*  
 retrib'utive, or  
 retrib'utory, *a.*  
 †trib'ute, *n.*  
 trib'utary, *a.* & *n.*  
 undistrib'uted, *a.*

TRIC-Æ, *f.* 1. (à τριξ, τριχος), a let or impediment: as, ex'tricate, to free from, to disentangle.

ex'tricable, *a.*  
 ex'tricate, *v.*  
 ex'tricated, *a.*  
 ex'tricating, *a.*  
 extrica'tion, *n.*  
 inex'tricable, *a.*  
 inex'tricably, *ad.*  
 inex'tricableness, *n.*

in'tricable, *a.*  
 in'tricacy, *n.*  
 †in'tricate, *a.*  
 in'tricately, *ad.*  
 in'tricateness, *n.*  
 ‖in'trigue', *n.* & *v.*  
 intrig'uer, *n.*  
 intrig'uing, *a.*

intrig'uingly, *ad.*  
 †trick, *n.* & *v.*  
 trick'ed, *a.*  
 trick'er, *n.*  
 trick'ery, *n.*  
 trick'ing, *a.* & *n.*  
 trick'ish, *a.*

TRIPUDI-UM, *n.* 2. dancing.

tripu'diary, *a.* tripudia'tion, *n.*

TRIUMPH-US, *m.* 2. victory, joy for success.

\*\*tri'umph, *n.* & *v.* triumph'al, *a.* triumph'ant, *a.*

\* Tribune, in ancient Rome, an officer or magistrate chosen by the people to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles.

† Retribution, literally, a giving or paying back in kind; repayment, return accommodated to the action; compensation. (See *Restitution*, p. 430.)

‡ Tribute, that which is given or paid; a tax.

§ Intricate, entangled, involved, perplexed, complicated, obscure.

‖ Intrigue, a plot or scheme of a complicated nature, intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices.

† Trick, an artifice or stratagem for the purposes of deception; a cheat or cheating.

\*\* Triumph, among the ancient Romans, a pompous ceremony performed in honour of the victorious general, who was allowed to enter the city crowned, originally with laurel, but in later times with gold, bearing a truncheon in one hand, and a branch of laurel in the other, riding in a chariot drawn by two white horses, and followed by the kings, princes, and generals, whom he had

*triumph'antly, ad.*  
*tri'umpher, n.*

*tri'umphing, a.*  
*\*trump, n.*

*untri'umphed, a.*  
*untri'umphable, a.*

**TROCHAI-OS** (τροχαιος, à τροχω, *to run*), *that runs*.

†tro'chee, n.

||tro'chite, n.

truck'age, n.

trocha'ic, a. & n.

††troch'lea, n.

truck'er, n.

trocha'ical, a.

troch'leary, a.

truck'ing, a.

††trochil'ics, n.

\*\*tro'choid, n.

††truck'le, n. & v.

trochil'ic, a.

††truck, v. & n.

truck'ling, a.

‡tro'chilus, n.

**TROPH-E** (τροφη, à τρεφω, *to nourish*), *food; a rearing*.

‡‡at'rophy, n.

orphanot'rophy, n.

Troph'imus, n.

**TROP-OS** (τροπος, τρεπω, *to turn*), *a turning, a change*.

||||he'liotrope, n.

†††trop'ical, a.

‡‡‡tropol'ogy, n.

intertrop'ical, a.

trop'ically, ad.

tropolog'ical, a.

†††trope, n.

†††tro'phy, n.

|||||tro'pist, n.

\*\*\*trop'ic, a. & n.

tro'phied, a.

**TROUV-ER**, v. (Fr.) *to find: as, contrive', to invent; retrieve', to recover*.

vanquished, loaded with chains, and insulted by mimics and buffoons. The *triumph* was of two kinds, the greater and the less. The lesser *triumph* was granted for a *victory* over enemies of less considerable power, and was called an *ovation*. (See *Ovation*, p. 284.)

\* *Trump*, the winning card in a game.

† *Trochee*, in verse, a foot of two syllables, the first long, and the second short.

‡ *Trochilics*, the science of rotary motion.

§ *Trochilus*, an aquatic bird; the golden-crowned wren; the humming bird or honey-sucker, natives of America; in architecture, a hollow ring round a column;—called also *scotia*, and by the workmen, the casement.

|| *Trochite*, a kind of figured fossil stone.

†† *Trochlea*, a pulley-like cartilage.

\*\* *Trochoid*, in geometry, a curve generated by the *motion* of a *wheel*; the cycloid.

†† *Truck*, to exchange commodities; to barter. (*Truck* is now vulgar.)

†† *Truckle* (dim. of *truck*), to yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another, to submit, to creep.

§§ *Atrophy*, a consumption or wasting of the flesh from defect of *nourishment*.

|||| *Heliotrope*, (see p. 175.)

††† *Trope*, a *turning* a word from its literal into a figurative meaning, for the sake of giving life or emphasis to an idea,—as, when we call a stupid fellow, an *ass*, or a shrewd fellow, a *fox*.

\*\*\* *Tropic*, a *turning*, or the line which bounds the sun's *declination* from the equator, north or south. There are two *tropics*; the *tropic* of Cancer on the north of the equator; *tropic* of Capricorn on the south. *Tropics*, in geography, are two lesser circles of the globe, drawn parallel to the equator, through the beginning of Cancer and of Capricorn.

††† *Tropical*, belonging to a *trope*, or near the *tropic*.

††† *Trophy*, spoil taken and preserved as a memorial of victory,—as arms, flags, standards, and the like, taken from an enemy;—something that is evidence of victory; memorial of conquest.

§§§ *Tropology*, a rhetorical mode of speech, including *tropes* or change from the original import of the word.

||||| *Tropist*, one who uses *tropes*.

contrive', v.  
contri'ved, a.  
contri'ver, n.  
contri'veble, a.  
contri'vence, n.

contrive'ment, n.  
contri'ving, a. & n.  
irretrie'veble, a.  
irretrie'vebly, ad.  
irretrie'vebleness, n.

retrieve', v.  
retrie'ved, a.  
retrie'veble, a.  
retrie'veing, a.  
\*tro'ver, n.

TRUCID—o, v. 1. (à trux & cædo, v. 3. to cut or kill), to kill  
—trucida'tion, n.

TRUD—o, trusum, v. 3. (Chal. טרך, to thrust), to thrust, to  
push: as, detrude', to thrust down; extrude', to thrust  
out; obtrude', to thrust in or on; protrude', to thrust  
forward.

abstrude', v.  
†abstruse', a.  
abstruse'ly, ad.  
abstruse'ness, n.  
detrude', v.  
detrud'ed, a.  
detrud'ing, a.  
detrud'sion, n.  
extrude', v.  
extrud'ed, a.  
extrud'sion, n.  
extru'sive, a.

‡intrude', v.  
intrud'ed, a.  
intrud'er, n.  
intrud'ing, a.  
intrud'sion, n.  
intru'sive, a.  
intru'sively, ad.  
obtrude', v.  
obtrud'ed, a.  
obtrud'er, n.  
obtrud'ing, a.  
obtru'sion, n.

obtru'sive, a.  
obtru'sively, ad.  
protrude', v.  
protru'ded, a.  
protru'ding, a.  
protru'sion, n.  
protru'sive, a.  
retrude', v.  
retruse', a.  
tru'sion, n.  
unobtru'sive, a.

TRUNC—o, truncatum, v. 1. (à truncus, m. 2. the trunk), to  
lop, to cut off: as, detrunc'ate, obtrunc'ate, to cut off.

detrunc'ate, v.  
detrunca'tion, n.  
obtrunc'ate, v.  
obtrunca'tion, n.

trunc'ate, v. & a.  
trunc'ated, a.  
trunc'ating, a.  
trunca'tion, n.

‡trunc'cheon, n. & v.  
trunc'cheoneer, n.  
||trunk, n.  
trunk'ed, a.

TRUTT—s, f. 1. trout—trutta'ceous, a. trout, n.

TRUX, uc-is, a. fierce, savage, cruel.

tru'culence, n. tru'culent, a.

TUBER, n. 3. (à tumeo, v. 2. to swell), a swelling or bump:

\* Trover, in law, the gaining possession of any goods, whether by finding, or  
by other means.

† Abstruse, thrust from or away; hid, concealed; hence, remote from appre-  
hension, difficult to be comprehended or understood. (Not used of material  
objects.)

‡ Intrude, to thrust one's self in; to come or go in without invitation or wel-  
come; to encroach.

§ Truncheon, a short staff; a club; a cudgel; a baton; used by kings and  
great officers as a mark of command.

|| Trunk, the stem or body of a tree; the main body of any thing; the snout  
of elephants or insects; fust or shaft of a column; a box covered with skin.

as, *extu'berant*, *swelled*; *protu'berate*, *to swell* or *bulge* out; *tu'berose* or *tu'berous*, *knobbed*.

<i>extu'berance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>protu'berant</i> , <i>a.</i>	† <i>tu'bercle</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>extu'berancy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>protu'berate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>tuber'cular</i> , or
<i>extu'berant</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>protu'berating</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tuber'culous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>extu'berate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>protubera'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tuber'culate</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>extubera'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>protu'berous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tu'berose</i> , or
<i>protu'berance</i> , <i>n.</i>	* <i>tu'ber</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tu'berous</i> , <i>a.</i>

TUB-US, *m.* 2. *a pipe* or *tube*, *a long hollow body*.

<i>tube</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>tu'bular</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tu'buliform</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>tu'bule</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tu'bulated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tu'bulous</i> , <i>a.</i>

TUE-OR, *tuitus*, *v. dep.* 2. *to see* or *perceive*, *to keep* or *take care of*, *to protect*: as, *tu'telary*, *protecting*.

<i>intuiti'on</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tu'telar</i> , or	<i>tu'toring</i> , <i>a.</i>
‡ <i>intu'itive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tu'telary</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tu'toress</i> , or
<i>intu'itively</i> , <i>ad.</i>	* <i>tu'tor</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>tu'trix</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>subtu'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tu'torage</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tu'torship</i> , <i>n.</i>
‖ <i>tuiti'on</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tu'tored</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>untu'tored</i> , <i>a.</i>
¶ <i>tu'telage</i> , <i>n.</i>		

TUME-O, *v.* 2. *to swell*; *to puff up*: as, *entomb'*, *to inter* or *bury*; *intumesce'*, *to swell*; *tum'ble*, *to roll*, *to fall*; *tu'mefy*, *to swell*.

† <i>con'tumacy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>contume'liousness</i> , <i>n.</i>     <i>tomb</i> , <i>n.</i>	
<i>contuma'cious</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>entomb'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>tomb'less</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>contuma'ciously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>entomb'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tomb'-stone</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>contuma'ciousness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>entomb'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tum'ble</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>
†† <i>con'tumely</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>entomb'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tum'bled</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>cop'tumeliness</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡‡ <i>extumes'cence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tum'bler</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>contume'lious</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>intumesce'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>tum'bling</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>contume'liously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>intumes'cence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tu'mefy</i> , <i>v.</i>

\* *Tuber*, in botany, a *knob* in roots.

† *Tubercle*, a *pimple*, a *knob*, a *swelling* or *tumor* on animals or plants.

‡ *Tubule*, small *pipe* or *fistular* body.

§ *Intuitive*, *perceived* by the mind immediately, without the intervention of argument or testimony; *exhibiting* truth to the mind on bare inspection.

‖ *Tuition*, guardianship; more particularly, instruction.

¶ *Tutelage*, guardianship, protection,—*applied to the person protecting*.

\*\* *Tutor*, a guardian, one who has the care of instructing another; a teacher; also, to teach, to instruct; to correct.

†† *Contumacy*, literally, a *swelling* against, haughtiness. Hence, stubbornness, unyielding obstinacy, inflexibility. In law, a *wilful contempt* and disobedience to any lawful summons or order of court.

‡‡ *Contumely*, literally, a *swelling* against; rudeness or reproach, compounded of *haughtiness* and *contempt*; contemptuousness, insolence, contemptuous language.

§§ *Extumescence*, a *swelling* or rising.

||| *Tomb*, a grave, a monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead, because anciently a *heap* of earth was raised over the dead.

tu'mefied, a.  
tu'mefying, a.  
tumefac'tion, n.  
\*tu'mid, a.  
tu'midly, ad.  
tu'midness, n.  
†tu'mor, n.  
tu'mored, a.  
tu'morous, a.

‡tump, v. & n.  
tump'ed, a.  
tump'ing, a.  
‡tu'mular, a.  
tu'mulate, v.  
||tu'mulose, or  
tu'mulous, a.  
tumulos'ity, n.  
‡tu'mult, n. & v.

\*\*tumult'uary, a.  
tumult'uarily, ad.  
tumult'uariness, n.  
tumult'uate, v.  
tumultua'tion, n.  
††tumult'uous, a.  
tumult'uously, ad.  
tumult'uousness, n.

**TUND**—o, tusum, v. 3. *to beat, to bruise, to blunt*: as, *contund'* or *contuse'*, *to beat, to bruise*; *obtund'*, *to blunt, to dull*.

contund', v.  
contuse', v.  
contu'sion, n.  
obtund', v.  
obtusang'ular, a.

‡‡obtuse', a.  
obtuse'ly, ad.  
obtuse'ness, n.  
obt'u'sion, n.  
‡‡‡pertuse', or

pertu'sed, a.  
pertu'sion, n.  
|||retund', v.  
retuse', a.

**TUNIC**—a, f. 1. *a white woollen vest worn by the Romans below the toga; a covering, a coat*.

tu'nic, n.

‡‡‡tu'nicated, a.

\*\*\*tu'nicle, n.

**TURB**—a, f. 1. (τὺρβη or θορυβός), *a disturbance or confusion; a crowd*: as, *disturb'*, *to stir, to disquiet*.

disturb', v.  
disturb'ed, a.  
disturb'er, n.  
disturb'ing, a.  
disturb'ance, n.  
imperturb'able, a.

imperturba'tion, n.  
imperturb'ed, a.  
perturb', or  
perturb'ate, v.  
†††perturba'tion, n.  
perturb'ed, a.

perturba'tor, or  
perturb'er, n.  
troub'le, v. & n.  
troub'led, a.  
troub'ler, n.  
troub'lesome, a.

\* *Tumid*, being swelled, enlarged or distended; protuberant; swollen; swelling in sound or sense; pompous, puffy, bombastic, falsely sublime.

† *Tumor*, a swelling.

‡ *Tump*, in gardening, to form a mass of earth or a hillock round a plant; also, a little hillock.

§ *Tumular*, belonging to a heap.

|| *Tumulose* or *Tumulous*, full of hills or hillocks.

¶ *Tumult*, literally, a violent swelling of sounds or motion; the commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confusion of voices; violent commotion or agitation with confusion of sounds; agitation, high excitement, irregular or confused motion; bustle, stir.

\*\* *Tumultuary*, belonging to tumult; disorderly, promiscuous, confused; restless, agitated, unquiet.

†† *Tumultuous*, conducted with tumult; disorderly, noisy, confused, irregular; agitated, disturbed; turbulent, violent; full of tumult and disorder.

‡‡ *Obtuse*, blunt, not acute or pointed; dull; not sharp or shrill.

§§ *Pertuse* or *Pertused*, pierced with holes; punched.

||| *Retund*, to blunt or turn, as an edge; to dull.

‡‡‡ *Tunicated*, in botany, covered with a tunic or membranes; coated,—as, stem.

\*\*\* *Tunicle*, a natural covering; an integument.

††† *Perturbation*, disquiet or agitation of mind; restlessness of passions.

troub'lesomely, *ad.*troub'lesomeness, *n.*troub'ling, *a. & n.*troub'lous, *a.*\*tur'bid, *a.*tur'bidness, *n.*†tur'bulence, *n.*tur'bulency, *n.*tur'lulent, *a.*tur'bulently, *ad.*†tur'moil, *n. & v.*undisturb'ed, *a.*undisturb'edly, *ad.*undisturb'edness, *n.*untroub'led, *a.*TURBO, *in-is, m. 3. a whirlwind; a top, a spire.*‡turbil'ion, *n.*turbina'tion, *n.*

||tur'binate, or

tur'binated, *a.*

†tur'binite, or

tur'bite, *n.*TURGE—EO, *v. 2. to swell, to wax big.*\*\*inturges'cence, *n.*tur'gent, *a.*turges'cence, *n.*turges'cency, *n.*††tur'gid, *a.*tur'gidly, *ad.*tur'gidness, *n.*turgid'ity, *n.*TURIO, *on-is, m. 3. a shoot—turionif'eous, a.*TURP—IS, *a. ugly or deformed; base—††tur'pitude, n.*TURRE—IS, *f. 3. a tower—§§tur'ret, n. tur'reted, a.*TYPH—O (τυφω), *to inflame or heat, to burn.*|||ty'phus, *a. & n.*††ty'phoid, *a.*TYP—US, *m. 2. (τυπος), a type or figure, an emblem, a mark: as, ec'typal, taken from the original.*\*\*\*an'titype, *n.*antityp'ical, *a.*†††ar'chitype, *n.*ar'chitypal, *a.*†††ec'type, *n.*ec'typal, *a.*§§§pretyp'ify, *v.*pretyp'ified, *a.*pretyp'ifying, *a.*pro'totype, *n.*ster'eotype, *n. a. & v.*ster'eotyper, *n.*ster'eotyping, *a.*stereotyp'ic, *a.*stereotypog'raphy, *a.*stereotypog'rapher, *n.*||||type, *n.*typ'ic, *a.*typ'ical, *a.*typ'ically, *ad.*typ'icalness, *n.*

\* Turbid, muddy, not clear, foul.

† Turbulence, a distracted state, tumultuousness, insubordination.

‡ Turmoil, disturbance, tumult, harassing labour; trouble, molestation by tumult.

§ Turbillion, a whirl, a vortex.

|| Turbinate or Turbinated, spiral, shaped like a top or cone inverted.

† Turbinite or Turbite, a petrified shell of the turbo kind.

\*\* Inturgescence, a swelling.

†† Turgid, swelled, bloated, humid; pompous, bombastic.

†† Turpitude, inherent baseness or vileness of principle of the human heart; extreme depravity; baseness or vileness of words or actions; shameful wickedness.

§§ Turret, a little tower on buildings.

||| A typhus disease, or fever, is accompanied with great debility.

††† Typhoid, resembling typhus; weak, low.

\*\*\* Antitype, a figure corresponding to another figure; that of which the type is the pattern or representation.

††† Architype, the original pattern or model of a work; or the model from which a thing is made. (See Prototype, p. 434.)

††† Ectype, a copy.

§§§ Pretypify, to prefigure, to exhibit previously in a type.

|||| Type, a sign, symbol; a figure of something to come;—as, Abraham's sacrifice and the paschal lamb were types of Christ,—opposed to antitype. Christ, in this case, is the antitype. A printing letter; a mark, an emblem.



\**typ'ify*, *v.*

*typ'ified*, *a.*

*typ'ifying*, *a.*

†*typ'ocosmy*, *n.*

‡*typog'raphy*, *n.*

*typog'rapher*, *n.*

*typograph'ic*, *a.*

*typograph'ical*, *a.*

*typograph'ically*, *ad.*

‡*typ'olite*, *n.*

**TYRANN—US**, *m.* 2. (τυραννος), *an arbitrary king, a usurper, a despot; a cruel or insolent master.*

*ty'rant*, *n.*

*tyr'anness*, *n.*

*tyr'an'ny*, *n.*

*tyr'anning*, *a.*

*tyran'nic*, *a.*

*tyran'nical*, *a.*

*tyran'nically*, *ad.*

*tyran'nicalness*, *n.*

‖*tyran'nicide*, *n.*

†*tyr'annize*, *v.*

*tyr'annized*, *a.*

*tyr'annizing*, *a.*

*tyr'annous*, *a.*

*tyr'annously*, *ad.*

**TYRO or TIRO**, *m.* 3. *a young or raw soldier, a learner or novice in any art or thing—ty'ro*, *n.*

## U.

**UBER**, *a.* (*ab uber*, *n.* 3. *a nipple or pap*), *fertile, plentiful, abundant: as, exu'berant, abundant.*

*exu'berance*, *n.*

*exu'berancy*, *n.*

*exu'berant*, *a.*

*exu'berantly*, *ad.*

*exu'berate*, *v.*

\*\**u'berty*, *n.*

††*u'berous*, *a.*

**UBI** (ὅπου), *adv.* *where, in what or which place.*

‡†*ubica'tion*, *or*

*ubi'ety*, *n.*

‡‡*ubiq'uity*, *n.*

‖‖‖*ubiq'uitary*, *a. & n.*

*ubiq'uitariness*, *n.*

**ULCUS**, *ēr-is*, *n.* 3. (ἔλκος), *a sore: as, exul'cerate, to cause ulcers, to corrode; ul'cer, a sore discharging a thin watery matter.*

*exul'cerate*, *v. & a.*

*exul'cerated*, *a.*

*exul'cerating*, *a.*

*exulcera'tion*, *n.*

*exul'ceratory*, *a.*

*ul'cer*, *n.*

*ul'cerate*, *v.*

*ul'cerated*, *a.*

*ul'cerating*, *a.*

\* *Typify*, to represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance. The washing of baptism *typifies* the cleansing of the soul from sin by the blood of Christ.

† *Typocosmy*, a representation of the world.

‡ *Typography*, the art of printing; emblematical or hieroglyphic representation.

§ *Typolite*, a stone or fossil having impressions or figures of plants and animals.

‖ *Tyrannicide*, the act of killing a *tyrant*, or one who kills a *tyrant*.

† *Tyrannize*, to act the *tyrant*, to exercise arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity.

†† *Uberous*, fruitful, copious.

‡† *Ubication*, *Ubiety*, the state of being in a place; local, relative.

§§ *Ubiquity* (*ab ubique*, *adv. everywhere*), the being in all places or everywhere at the same time; omnipresence.

‖‖‖ *Ubiquitary*, existing everywhere or in all places; also, one who exists everywhere.

ulcera'tion, *n.*  
ul'cered, *a.*

ul'cerous, *a.*  
ul'cerousness, *n.*

\*ul'cusle *n.*

ULIGO, *in-is*, *f.* 3. *slime, mud, ooze*—ulig'inous, *a.*

ULTIM—*us*, *a.* (*ab ultra, beyond, ulterior, farther*), *last*: as, antepenult', the last syllable but two.

antepenult', <i>n.</i>	outra'geousness, <i>n.</i>	†ul'timate, <i>a.</i>
antepenult'imate, <i>a.</i>	pe'nult, <i>n.</i>	ul'timately, <i>ad.</i>
†out'rage, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	penult'imate, <i>a.</i>	ultima'tum, <i>n.</i>
outra'geous, <i>a.</i>	†ulte'rior, <i>a.</i>	ultim'ity, <i>n.</i>
outra'geously, <i>ad.</i>		

ULUL—*o*, *v.* 1. *to howl*—†u'lulate, *v.* uhula'tion, *n.*

UMBELL—*a*, *f.* 1. (*ab umbra*), *a little shadow or screen.*

**um'bel, <i>n.</i>	um'bellar, <i>a.</i>	††um'bellet, or
um'bellate, or	umbellif'erous, <i>a.</i>	umbel'licle, <i>n.</i>
um'bellated, <i>a.</i>		

UMBILIC—*us*, *m.* 2. (ὀμφαλος), *the navel.*

††umbil'ic, <i>n. &amp; a.</i>	‡‡umbil'icate, or	umbil'icated, <i>a.</i>
umbil'ical, <i>a.</i>		

UMBR—*a*, *f.* 1. *a shadow or shade*: as, adum'brate, *to give a faint shadow or likeness*; inum'brate, *to shade.*

adum'brant, <i>a.</i>	***um'brage, <i>n.</i>	†††um'brat'ic, or
adum'brate, <i>v.</i>	umbra'geous, <i>a.</i>	umbrat'ical, <i>a.</i>
adumbra'tion, <i>n.</i>	umbra'geousness, <i>n.</i>	‡‡‡umbrat'ious, <i>a.</i>
inum'brate, <i>v.</i>	um'brate, <i>v.</i>	um'brel, or
obum'brate, <i>v.</i>	um'brated, <i>a.</i>	umbrel'la, <i>n.</i>
obumbra'tion, <i>n.</i>	†††um'bratile, <i>a.</i>	umbros'ity, <i>n.</i>

†††penum'bra, *n.*

\* *Ulcusle*, a little ulcer.

† *Outrage*, injurious violence offered to persons or things; excessive abuse; wanton mischief. A violent attack upon a person of property is an *outrage*.

‡ *Uterior*, further; in geography, being, or situated beyond or on the *further* side of any line or boundary;—opposed to *citerior*, or *hither*.

§ *Ultimate*, *farthest*, most remote, extreme; final, last.

|| *Ultimatum*, in diplomacy, the *final* propositions, conditions, or terms, offered as the basis of a treaty; any *final* proposition or condition.

† *Ullate*, to howl as a dog or wolf.

\*\* *Umbel*, in botany, a particular mode of inflorescence or flowering.

†† *Umbellet* or *Umbellicle*, a little or partial *umbel*.

‡† *Umbilic*, the *navel*; the centre.

§§ *Umbilicate*, *Umbilicated*, *navel-shaped*; formed in the middle like a *navel*,—as a flower, fruit, or leaf.

|||| *Obumbrate*, *Umbrate*, to shade, to darken, to cloud.

††† *Penumbra*, in astronomy, a partial *shade*, or an imperfect *shadow*.

\*\*\* *Umbrage*, a shade, a skreen of trees; suspicion of injury; offence, resentment.

††† *Umbratile*, being in the *shade*; unreal; secluded.

††† *Umbratic*, *Umbratical*, *shadowy*, typical.

• §§§ *Umbratious*, suspicious, apt to distrust, captious, disposed to take *umbrage*.

||||| *Umbrel*, *Umbrella*, a shade, skreen, or guard against the rays of the sun, or against rain or snow.

**UND-o**, undatum, v. 1. (*ab unda*, f. 1. a wave), to rise in waves or surges, to swell; to abound: as, *redund'ant*, superfluous.

<i>abound'</i> , v.	<i>inun'dating</i> , a.	<i>superabund'ance</i> , n.
<i>abound'ed</i> , a.	<i>inunda'tion</i> , n.	<i>superabund'ant</i> , a.
<i>abound'ing</i> , n. & a.	<i>redound'</i> , v.	<i>superabund'antly</i> , ad
* <i>abund'ance</i> , n.	<i>redound'ing</i> , a.	<i>un'dulary</i> , a.
<i>abund'ant</i> , a.	<i>redund'ance</i> , n.	¶ <i>un'dulate</i> , v. & a.
<i>abund'antly</i> , ad.	<i>redund'ancy</i> , n.	<i>un'dulated</i> , a.
† <i>exund'ate</i> , v.	<i>redund'ant</i> , a.	<i>un'dulating</i> , a.
<i>exunda'tion</i> , n.	<i>redund'antly</i> , ad.	<i>un'dulatingly</i> , ad.
<i>inun'dant</i> , a.	<i>superabound'</i> , v.	<i>undula'tion</i> , n.
† <i>inun'date</i> , v.	<i>superabound'ing</i> , a.	<i>un'dulatory</i> , a.
<i>inun'dated</i> , a.		

**UNGU-is**, m. 3. a nail; a claw or talon.

<i>solidun'gulous</i> , a.	** <i>unguic'ulate</i> , or	†† <i>un'gulate</i> , a.
† <i>unguic'ular</i> , a.	<i>unguic'ulated</i> , a.	

**UNGU-o**, unctum, v. 3. to anoint: as, *un'guinous*, *unctuous*, oily.

†† <i>inunc'tion</i> , n.	<i>unc'tuousness</i> , n.	<i>un'guinous</i> , a.
§ <i>inunctuos'ity</i> , n.	<i>unctuos'ity</i> , n.	<i>oint</i> , v.
<i>unc'tion</i> , n.	*** <i>ung'uent</i> , n.	<i>oint'ment</i> , n.
††† <i>unctuous</i> , a.	<i>unguent'ous</i> , a.	<i>anoint</i> , v.

**UN-us**, a. one, alone; the same: as, *disunite'*, to separate, to part; *unan'imous*, of one mind; *u'nion*, a making one; *u'nison*, one sound; *u'nit*, one; *unite'*, to make into one; *u'nity*, the being one.

††† <i>co-ad'unate</i> , a.	<i>co-unite'</i> , v. & a.	<i>disu'nion</i> , n.
††† <i>co-aduniti'on</i> , n.	<i>disu'niform</i> , a.	<i>disunite'</i> , v.

\* *Abundance*, great plenty.

† *Exundate*, to overflow.

‡ *Inundate*, overflow, to deluge, to spread over with a fluid.

§ *Undulate*, to move back and forth, or up and down, as waves; to wave; to vibrate; also, wavy.

|| *Undulatory*, playing like waves, waving.

¶ *Unguicular*, in botany, of the length of the human nails, or half an inch.

\*\* *Unguiculate*, *Unguiculated*, clawed, having claws; in botany, clawed, having a narrow base.

†† *Ungulate*, shaped like a hoof.

†† *Inunction*, the action of anointing.

§§ *Inunctuosity*, the want of unctuosity or oiliness.

||| *Unction*, the act of anointing; any thing softening; that which excites piety and devotion; divine or sanctifying grace, 1 John i. *Extreme unction*, the rite of anointing in the last hours; or the application of sacred oil to the parts where the five senses reside.

††† *Unctuous*, fat, oily, greasy.

\*\*\* *Unguent*, ointment. An unguent is stiffer than a liniment, but softer than a cerate.

††† *Coadunate* leaves, in botany, are several united at the base.

††† *Coadunition*, the union of different substances in one mass.

disuni'ted, *a.*  
 disuni'ter, *n.*  
 disuni'ting, *a.*  
 distu'nity, *n.*  
 re-unite', *v. & n.*  
 re-uni'ted, *a.*  
 re-uni'ting, *a.*  
 re-u'nion, *n.*  
 triune', *a.*  
 tri-u'nity, *n.*  
 unanim'ity, *n.*  
 unan'imous, *a.*  
 unan'imously, *ad.*  
 unan'imousness, *n.*  
 \*unicap'sular, *a.*  
 u'nicorn, *n.*  
 unicorn'ous, *a.*  
 †unit'lorous, *a.*  
 †u'niform, *a. & n.*  
 u'niformly, *ad.*  
 uniform'ity, *n.*

‡unig'enous, *a.*  
 ‖unigen'iture, *n.*  
 ¶unila'biatē, *a.*  
 unilat'eral, *a.*  
 \*\*unilit'eral, *a.*  
 ††uniloc'ular, *a.*  
 u'nion, *n.*  
 ††unip'arous, *a.*  
 ‡‡unique', *a.*  
 ‖‖unira'diated, *a.*  
 u'nison, *n. & a.*  
 unis'onous, *a.*  
 unis'onance, *a.*  
 unis'onant, *a.*  
 u'nit, *n.*  
 u'nitable, *a.*  
 ¶¶unita'rian, *a. & n.*  
 unita'rianism, *n.*  
 unite', *v.*  
 uni'ted, *a.*  
 uni'tedly, *ad.*

uni'ter, *n.*  
 uni'ting, *a.*  
 uniti'on, *n.*  
 u'nitive, *a.*  
 u'nity, *n.*  
 \*\*u'nivalve, *n. & a.*  
 univalv'ular, *a.*  
 †††u'niverse, *n.*  
 †††univers'al, *a. & n.*  
 univers'ally, *ad.*  
 univers'alness, *n.*  
 ‡‡‡univers'alism, *n.*  
 univers'alist, *n.*  
 ‖‖‖universal'ity, *n.*  
 ¶¶¶univers'ity, *n.*  
 \*\*\*univ'ocal, *a.*  
 univ'ocally, *ad.*  
 ††††u'nivoque, or  
 u'nivoke, *a.*  
 ††††univoca'tion, *n.*  
 unu'niform, *a.*

URAN—OS (οὐρανός), *heaven.*

‡‡‡‡uranog'raphy, *n.* ‖‖‖‖‖uranol'ogy, *n.*

uranos'copy, *n.*

\* *Unicapsular*, having one capsule to each flower,—as a pericarp.

† *Uniflorous*, bearing one flower only.

‡ *Uniform*, of one form or manner; also, the particular dress of soldiers,—so called, because it is alike among all the soldiers.

‡ *Unigenous*, of one kind; of the same genus.

‖ *Unigeniture*, the state of being the only begotten.

¶ *Unilabiate*, in botany, having one lip only,—as a corol.

\*\* *Unilateral*, consisting of one letter only.

†† *Unilocular*, having one cell only.

‡‡ *Uniparous*, producing one at a birth.

‡‡ *Unique*, (fr.) sole, without an equal.

‖‖‖ *Uniradiated*, having one ray.

¶¶ *Unitarian*, one who believes that there is only one person in the Godhead,—opposed to *Trinitarian*. The Arian and Socinian are both comprehended in the term *Unitarian*.

\*\*\* *Univalve*, having one valve,—as a shell or pericarp; also, a shell having one valve only.

††† *Universe*, the collective name of heaven and earth, and all that belongs to them; the whole system of created things; the *κόσμος* of the Greeks, and the *mundus* of the Latins.

††† *Universal*, all, the whole.

‡‡‡ *Universalism*, in theology, the doctrine or belief that all men will be saved or made happy in a future life.

‖‖‖‖ *Universality*, the state of extending to the whole.

¶¶¶ *University*, a universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, medicine, law, and the sciences and arts.

\*\*\*\* *Univocal*, having one meaning only.

†††† *Univoque* or *Univoke*, in music, having the octave and its recurrences, above and below.

†††† *Univocation*, agreement of name and meaning.

‡‡‡‡ *Uranography*, a description of the heavens.

‖‖‖‖‖ *Uranology*, a discourse or treatise on the heavens.

**URBS**, *f.* 3. *a city or town*: as, *ur'bane*, belonging to a city, civil, polite, courteous in manners.

<i>inurban'ity, n.</i>	<i>sub'urbed, a.</i>	<i>urb'al, a.</i>
<i>sub'urb, or</i>	<i>suburb'ial, a.</i>	<i>urb'ane, a.</i>
<i>*sub'urbs, n.</i>	<i>suburb'ian, a.</i>	<i>urban'ity, n.</i>
<i>†suburb'an, a.</i>	<i>†suburbica'rian, a.</i>	<i>urb'anize, v.</i>

**URG-EO**, *v.* 2. *to press on, to push*: as, *urg'ent*, pressing with importunity or necessity, violent.

<i>unurg'ed, a.</i>	<i>urg'ency, n.</i>	<i>urg'er, n.</i>
<i>urge, v.</i>	<i>urg'ent, a.</i>	<i>urg'ing, a.</i>
<i>urg'ed, a.</i>	<i>urg'ently, ad.</i>	

**URIN-A**, *f.* 1. (*οὐρῶν*), *animal water*.

<i>‡diuret'ic, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>strangu'rious, a.</i>	<i>u'rinal, n. &amp; a.</i>
<i>‡dys'ury, n.</i>	<i>††u'rea, n.</i>	<i>u'rinary, a. &amp; n.</i>
<i>†is'chury, n.</i>	<i>††u'reter, n.</i>	<i>u'rinous, a.</i>
<i>is'churet'ic, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>‡ure'thra, n.</i>	<i>u'rinative, a.</i>
<i>**stran'gury, n.</i>	<i>u'rine, n.</i>	<i>uros'copy, n.</i>

**URS-A**, *f.* 1. *the bear; a bear*.

<i>‡‡‡ur'sa, n.</i>	<i>urs'iform, a.</i>	<i>urs'ine, a.</i>
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**UST-UM**, *sup.* (*ab uro*, *v.* 3.) *to burn*: as, *adure'*, *to burn up*; *combust'ible*, that will take fire and burn.

<i>††adust', or</i>	<i>combust'ible, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>††exus'tion, n.</i>
<i>adust'ed, a.</i>	<i>combust'ibleness, n.</i>	<i>incombust'ible, a.</i>
<i>adust'ible, a.</i>	<i>combustibil'ity, n.</i>	<i>incombust'ibleness, n.</i>
<i>adus'tion, n.</i>	<i>combust'ion, n.</i>	<i>incombustibil'ity, n.</i>
<i>***ambus'tion, n.</i>	<i>combust'ive, a.</i>	<i>inure', v.</i>

\* *Suburbs*, a building without the walls of a city, but near them; or more generally, the parts that lie without the walls, but in the vicinity of a city. The word may signify buildings, streets, or territory.

† *Suburban*, *Suburbial*, *Suburbian*, inhabiting or being in the suburbs of a city.

‡ *Suburbicarian* or *Suburbicary*, being in the suburbs;—an epithet applied to the provinces of Italy, which composed the ancient diocese of Rome.

§ *Diuretic*, having the power to provoke urine; also, the medicine that does so.

‖ *Dysury*, difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain, and a sensation of heat.

¶ *Ischury*, see p. 188.

\*\* *Strangury*, see p. 432.

†† *Urea*, a substance obtained from urine.

†† *Ureter*, a tube conveying the urine from the kidney to the bladder. There are two ureters, one on each side.

§§ *Urethra*, the canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged.

‡‡‡ *Ursa*, the bear, a constellation, the greater or lesser bear, near the north pole.

†† *Adust*, *Adusted*, become hot or dry, burnt, scorched, hot and fiery.

\*\*\* *Ambustion*, among physicians, a burning; a burn or scald.

††† *Exustion*, the act or operation of burning up.

\**inust'ion*, *n.*  
*ust'ion*, *n.*

†*ustor'ious*, *a.*

‡*ustula'tion*, *n.*

UTER—*us*, *m.* 2. (*ab uter*, *m.* 3. *a bag of skin or leather*)  
*the womb*—*u'terine*, *a.* §*u'tricle*, *n.* *utric'ular*, *a.*

UTOPIA, *More's ideal or imaginary commonwealth.*  
*uto'pian*, *a.*

UT—*OR*, *usus*, *v. dep.* 3. *to use*: *as*, *abuse'*, *ill use*, *reviling words*; *disuse'*, *to cease to use*; *inutil'ity*, *uselessness.*

*abuse'*, *v. & n.*

*abu'sed*, *a.*

*abu'ser*, *n.*

*abu'sing*, *a.*

*abu'sion*, *n.*

*abu'sive*, *a.*

*abu'sively*, *ad.*

*abu'siveness*, *n.*

*disuse'*, *n. & v.*

*disu'sed*, *a.*

*disu'sage*, *n.*

*disu'sing*, *a.*

*ihabu'sively*, *ad.*

*inu'tile*, *a.*

*inutil'ity*, *n.*

‡*inusita'tion*, *n.*

‡*misuse'*, *v. & n.*

*misu'sed*, *a.*

*misu'sage*, *n.*

*misu'sing*, *a.*

\*\**peruse'*, *v.*

*peru'sed*, *a.*

*peru'ser*, *n.*

*peru'sing*, *a.*

*peru'sal*, *n.*

*unu'sed*, *a.*

*unuse'ful*, *a.*

*unu'sual*, *a.*

*unu'sually*, *ad.*

*unu'sualness*, *n.*

*use*, *n. & v.*

*u'sed*, *a.*

*u'ser*, *n.*

*u'sable*, *a.*

‡*u'sage*, *n.*

‡*u'sance*, *n.*

*use'ful*, *a.*

*use'fully*, *ad.*

*use'fulness*, *n.*

*use'less*, *a.*

*use'lessly*, *ad.*

*use'lessness*, *n.*

*u'sual*, *a.*

*u'sually*, *ad.*

*u'sualness*, *n.*

§§*usucap'tion*, *n.*

|||*u'sufruct*, *n.*

¶¶*usufruct'uary*, *n.*

*u'surer*, *n.*

\*\**u'sury*, *n.*

*usu'rious*, *a.*

\* *Inustion*, a burning on, a branding, or the action of marking by burning.

† *Ustorious*, having the quality of burning or scaring.

‡ *Ustulation*, in metallurgy, the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat,—as sulphur and arsenic from ores, in a muffle. In pharmacy, the roasting or drying of moist substances, so as to prepare them for pulverizing; also, the burning of wine.

§ *Utricle*, a little bag or bladder; a little cell; a reservoir in plants to receive the sap; a capsule of one cell, and containing a solitary seed.

|| *Inusitation*, neglect of use; *disuse*.

¶ *Misuse*, to treat or use improperly or ill; to use to a bad purpose.

\*\* *Peruse*, literally, to use thoroughly; to read, or to read with attention; to observe.

‡ *Usage*, treatment; use, or long continued use, custom.

‡ *Uance*, use, usury; in commerce, a determinate time fixed for the payment of bills of exchange;—so called, because this time is settled by usage, or the custom of places on which the bills are drawn. In France, the *uance* for bills drawn from Spain or Portugal, is sixty days. At London, the *uance* for bills drawn from Holland, Germany, or France, is one month.

§§ *Usucaption*, in civil law, the same as *prescription* in common law; the acquisition of the title or right to property, by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain time prescribed by law.

||| *Usufruct*, the temporary use and enjoyment of lands or tenements.

¶¶ *Usufructuary*, a person who has the use and enjoyment of property for a time, without having the title or property.

\*\* *Usury*, formerly, interest or premium to be paid for the use of money; in

usu'riously, *ad.*  
usu'riousness, *n.*  
\*usurp', *v.*  
usurp'ed, *a.*

usurp'er, *n.*  
usurp'ing, *a.*  
usurp'ingly, *ad.*  
usurpa'tion, *n.*

uten'sil, *n.*  
u'tile, *n. & a.*  
util'ity, *n.*  
u'tilize, *v.*

UV—*a. f.* 1. *a grape*—u'veous, *a.*

UXOR, *f.* 3. *a wife*: as, uxor'icide, the killing, or a killer of a wife; uxo'rious, submissively fond of a wife.

uxor'icide, *n.*      uxo'riously, *ad.*      uxo'riousness, *n.*  
uxo'rious, *a.*

## V.

VACC—*a. v.* 1. *a cow*: as, vac'cine, of a cow.

† vac'cary, *n.*      † vac'cinate, *e.*      vac'cinating, *a.*  
vac'cine, *a.*      vac'cinated, *a.*      vaccina'tion, *n.*

VAC—*o. v.* 1. *to be empty, to want, to be at leisure*: evac'u-ate, *to empty*; va'cant, *empty, unoccupied.*

evac'cate, *v.*      evac'uatory, *a.*      †† vaca'tion, *n.*  
evac'uant, *n. & a.*      †† supervaca'neous, *a.*      †† vac'uum, *n.*  
evac'uate, *v.*      va'cancy, *n.*      †† vac'uist, *n.*  
evac'uated, *a.*      va'cant, *a.*      vacua'tion, *n.*  
evac'uating, *a.*      \*\* vac'cate, *v.*      ††† vacu'ity, *n.*  
evacua'tion, *n.*      vac'cated, *a.*      ††† vac'uous, *a.*  
evac'uator, *n.*      vac'cating, *a.*      vac'uousness, *n.*

VACILL—*o. v.* 1. *to move to and fro, to stagger or totter, to waver*: as, vac'illate, *to waver, to fluctuate.*

\*\*\* fic'kle, *a.*      vac'illate, *v.*      vac'illancy, *n.*  
fic'kly, *ad.*      vac'illating, *a.*      vac'illant, *a.*  
fic'kleness, *n.*      vacilla'tion, *n.*

VAD—*o. vasum, v.* 3. *to go*: as, pervade', *to go or pass through.*

present usage, illegal or exorbitant interest; premium or compensation paid for the use of money, beyond the rate of interest established by law.

\* Usurp, to seize and hold in possession by force, or without right. (*Usurp* is not applied to common dispossession of private property.)

† Utensil, an instrument for any use.

‡ Utility, usefulness.

§ Vaccary, an old word signifying a cow-house, dairy-house, or a cow-pasture.

‖ Vaccinate, to inoculate with the cow-pox, or a virus originally taken from cows, called vaccine matter.

†† Supervacaneous, superfluous, unnecessary, serving no purpose.

\*\* Vacate, to make vacant, to annul.

††† Vacation, intermission of studies or employment.

†††† Vacuum, empty space, devoid of air.

§§ Vacuist, one who holds the doctrine of a vacuum in nature,—opposed to a plenist.

‖‖‖ Vacuity, emptiness, empty space.

††††† Vacuous, empty, unfilled, void.

\*\*\* Pickle, wavering, inconstant, unstable, of a changing mind.

\**evade'*, *v.*  
*eva'ded*, *a.*  
*eva'ding*, *a.*  
*eva'sion*, *n.*  
*eva'sive*, *a.*  
*eva'sively*, *ad.*  
*eva'siveness*, *n.*

†*invade'*, *v.*  
*inva'ded*, *a.*  
*inva'der*, *n.*  
*inva'ding*, *a.*  
*inva'sion*, *n.*  
*inva'sive*, *a.*  
*pervade'*, *v.*

*perva'ded*, *a.*  
*perva'ding*, *a.*  
*perva'sion*, *n.*  
*perva'sive*, *a.*  
†*vade-me'cum*, *n.*  
‡*wade*, *v.*  
*wa'ding*, *a.*

VAGIN-*a*, *f.* 1. *a sheath, a case*: as, *vag'inal*, of *a sheath*.  
*vag'inal*, *a.*                      *vag'inated*, *a.*                      †*vagino-pen'nous*, *a.*  
‖*vag'inant*, *a.*

VAG-*us*, *a.* *wandering*: as, *extrav'agant*, *wandering beyond limits, excessive, wild*.

* <i>evaga'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	†† <i>multiv'agant</i> , or	<i>vag'abondry</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>extrav'agance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>multiv'agous</i> , <i>a.</i>	‖‖‖ <i>vaga'ry</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
<i>extrav'agancy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>mundiv'agant</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>va'grancy</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>extrav'agant</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	†† <i>noctiv'agant</i> , <i>a.</i>	†† <i>va'grant</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
<i>extrav'agantly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>noctivaga'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	*** <i>va'gue</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>extrav'agantness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>soliv'agant</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>va'gueness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>extrav'agate</i> , <i>v.</i>	‡‡ <i>vag'abond</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>va'gous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>extravaga'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>		

VAL-*eo*, *v.* 2. *to be well or strong, to have strength, to be worth*: as, *avail'*, to profit, to assist; *inval'id*, weak, of no force; *prevail'*, to overcome.

<i>avail'</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>avail'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	††† <i>countervail'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>avail'able</i> , <i>a.</i>	††† <i>convales'cence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>countervail'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>avail'ably</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>convales'cency</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>countervail'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>avail'ableness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>convales'cent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>disvalid'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>avail'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>coun'tervail</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>disval'ue</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>

\* *Evade*, to go out, to escape; to avoid by dexterity; to elude by subterfuge, shistry, address, or ingenuity.

† *Invade*, to go in or on, to enter a country, as an army with hostile intentions; to attack; to fall on.

‡ *Vade-mecum*, literally, go with me; a book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a manual.

§ *Wade*, to go or pass through water without swimming, as by a ford or shallow.

‖ *Vaginant*, in botany, *sheathing*; *Vaginated*, *sheathed*,—as leaves.

‖‖ *Vagino-pennous*, having the wings covered with a hard case or *sheath*, as insects.

\*\* *Evagation*, a *wandering*; excursion, roving or rambling.

†† *Multivagant* or *Multivagous*, *wandering much*.

†† *Noctivagant*, *wandering in the night*.

‡‡ *Vagabond*, one who *wanders*, having no certain dwelling, or not abiding in it; a rascal, a villain.

‖‖‖ *Vagary*, a *wandering thought*, a wild freak, a whim.

‖‖‖ *Vagrant*, *wandering*; also, a *wanderer*.

\*\*\* *Vague*, *unsettled*, *unfixed*; *uncertain*.

††† *Convalescence*, *renewal of health*.

††† *Countervail*, to act against with equal force or power, to equal.



disvalua'tion, <i>n.</i>	prevail'ed, <i>a.</i>	**val'et, <i>n.</i>
equiv'alence, <i>n.</i>	prevail'ing, <i>a.</i>	††valetudina'rian, or
equiv'alency, <i>n.</i>	prev'alence, <i>n.</i>	valetu'dinary, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
*equiv'alent, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	prev'alency, <i>n.</i>	††val'iant, <i>a.</i>
equiv'alently, <i>ad.</i>	prev'alent, <i>a.</i>	val'iantly, <i>ad.</i>
imprev'alence, <i>n.</i>	prev'alently, <i>ad.</i>	val'iantness, <i>n.</i>
†invaless'cence, <i>n.</i>	self-val'uing, <i>a.</i>	‡‡val'id, <i>a.</i>
†invaletu'dinary, <i>n.</i>	unavai'lable, <i>a.</i>	val'idness, <i>n.</i>
in'valid, <i>n.</i>	unavai'ling, <i>a.</i>	valid'ity, <i>n.</i>
‡inval'id, <i>a.</i>	underval'ue, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	val'or, <i>n.</i>
inval'idness, <i>n.</i>	underval'ued, <i>a.</i>	val'orous, <i>a.</i>
invalid'ity, <i>n.</i>	underval'uer, <i>n.</i>	val'orously, <i>ad.</i>
inval'idate, <i>v.</i>	underval'uing, <i>a.</i>	†††val'ue, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
inval'idated, <i>a.</i>	underval'uingly, <i>ad.</i>	val'ued, <i>a.</i>
inval'idating, <i>a.</i>	undervalua'tion, <i>n.</i>	val'uer, <i>n.</i>
inval'uable, <i>a.</i>	unprevai'ling, <i>a.</i>	val'uing, <i>a.</i>
inval'uably, <i>ad.</i>	unval'uable, <i>a.</i>	val'uable, <i>a.</i>
overval'ue, <i>v.</i>	unval'ued, <i>a.</i>	valua'tion, <i>n.</i>
outval'ue, <i>v.</i>	††valedic'tion, <i>n.</i>	valua'tor, <i>n.</i>
potval'iant, <i>a.</i>	valedic'tory, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	val'ueless, <i>a.</i>
prevail', <i>v.</i>		

VANDALS, *a fierce and rude people descended from the Goths—van'dal, n.* \*\*\*van'dalic, *a.* van'dalism, *n.*

VALL-IS, *f. 3. a valley or low ground between hills.*

†††vale, *n.* val'ley, *n.*

VALL-UM, *n. 2. (à vallus, m. 2. a stake), a fence, a rampart or bulwark: as, in'terval, space between.*

circumval'late, *v.* †††circumvalla'tion, *n.* ‡‡‡contravalla'tion, *n.*

\* *Equivalent*, equal in value or worth; in force, power, or effect; in meaning or import.

† *Invalescence*, strength, health.

‡ *Invaletudinary*, wanting health.

§ *Invalid*, a person sickly or indisposed, weak or infirm.

|| *Invalidate*, to weaken or lessen the force of; to destroy the strength or validity of.

†† *Valediction*, a bidding farewell.

\*\* *Valet*, a waiting servant; also, a kind of goad or stick.

†† *Valetudinary*, *Valetudinary*, sickly, weak, infirm; also, a sick person, one who is seeking to recover health.

†† *Valiant*, strong, brave, heroic.

§§ *Valid*, having sufficient strength or force, sound, just, good; having legal strength or force.

||| *Valor*, strength of mind in regard to danger, personal bravery, courage, intrepidity, prowess.

††† *Value*, worth, price; to rate at a certain price, or at a high price; to esteem.

\*\*\* *Vandalic*, pertaining to the vandals (*wanderers*); designating the south shore of the Baltic, where once lived the Vandals, a nation of ferocious barbarians;—hence, ferocious, rude, barbarous.

††† *Vale* is used in poetry, and *valley* in prose and common discourse.

††† *Circumvallation*, in war, a surrounding with a wall or rampart; also, a wall, rampart, or parapet, with a trench, surrounding the camp of a besieging army.

‡‡‡ *Contravallation*, a trench guarded with a parapet, thrown round a place by the besiegers.

in'terval, *n.*  
 \*valla'tion, *n.*

val'latory, *a.*  
 †val'lum, *n.*

wall, *n.* & *v.*

VALV-Æ, *f.* 1. (à volvo), *folding-doors*: as, valv'let or valv'ule, a little valve.

‡bi'valve, *n.* & *a.*  
 bivalv'ular, *a.*  
 bivalv'ulous, *a.*  
 mul'tivalve, *n.* & *a.*  
 multivalv'ular, *a.*  
 quad'rivalve, or  
 quadrialv'ular, *a.*

quad'rivalves, *n.*  
 §quin'quevalve, or  
 quinquevalv'ular, *a.*  
 ||trivalv'ular, *a.*  
 u'nivalve, *a.* & *n.*  
 univalv'ular, *a.*

†valve, *n.*  
 valv'ed, *a.*  
 valv'ate, *a.*  
 valv'let, or  
 valv'ule, *n.*  
 valv'ular, *a.*

VAN-US, *a.* vain, empty, to no purpose, boastful: as, evanes'cent, vanishing; van'ish, to disappear.

evanes'cence, *n.*  
 evanes'cent, *a.*  
 \*\*evan'id, *a.*  
 evan'ish, *v.*  
 evan'ishment, *n.*  
 ††vain, *a.*  
 vain'ly, *ad.*  
 vain'ness, *n.*

vainglo'ry, *n.*  
 vainglo'rious, *a.*  
 vainglo'riously, *ad.*  
 van'ish, *v.*  
 van'ished, *a.*  
 van'ishing, *a.*  
 ††van'ity, *n.*

‡‡vaunt, or  
 vant, *n.* & *v.*  
 vaunt'ed, *a.*  
 vaunt'er, *n.*  
 vaunt'ful, *a.*  
 vaunt'ing, *a.*  
 vaunt'ingly, *ad.*

VAN for AVANT, *prep.* (Fr.) before, forward. (See Avant.)

VAPID-US, *a.* (à vappa, *f.* 1. insipid wine), tasteless, spiritless; having lost its life and spirit.

vap'id, *a.*

vap'idness, *n.*

vapid'ity, *n.*

VAPOR, *m.* 3. an exhalation, steam, fume: as, evaporate, to pass off in vapor, as a fluid.

evap'orate, *v.* & *a.*  
 evap'orated, *a.*  
 evap'orating, *a.*

evapora'tion, *n.*  
 evap'orable, *a.*  
 |||evaporom'eter, *n.*

vap'orate, *v.*  
 vap'orable, *a.*  
 vaporabil'ity, *n.*

\* Vallation, a rampart or entrenchment.

† Vallum, a trench or wall.

‡ Bivalve, Bivalvular, or Bivalvulous, having two shells or valves which open and shut, as the oyster and the seed cases of certain plants.

§ Quinquevalve or Quinquevalvular, in botany, having five valves,—as a pericarp.

|| Trivalvular, three-valved; having three valves.

† Valve, in poetry, a folding-door; a lid or cover so formed, as to open a communication in one direction, and close it in the other; in botany, the outer coat, shell, or covering of a capsule or other pericarp, or rather one of the pieces which compose it.

\*\* Evanid, faint, weak, liable to vanish or disappear.

†† Vain, empty, worthless; fruitless, proud of paltry things, or of trifling attainments, conceited.

‡‡ Vanity, emptiness, empty pride.

§§ Vaunt, to boast, to make a vain display.

||| Evaporometer, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.

\**va'por*, *n.* & *v.*  
*va'pored*, *a.*  
*va'porer*, *n.*  
*va'poring*, *a.*  
*va'poringly*, *ad.*

*vaporif'ic*, *a.*  
*va'porish*, *a.*  
*vap'orize*, *v.*  
*vap'orized*, *a.*  
*vap'orizing*, *a.*

*vaporiza'tion*, *n.*  
*va'porous*, *a.*  
*va'porousness*, *n.*  
*va'pory*, *a.*

VARIC-*o*, *v.* 1. (*à* *varus*, *a.* *bandy-legged, crooked*), *to straddle, to shuffle.*

†*divar'icate*, *v.* & *a.*  
*divar'icated*, *a.*  
*divar'icating*, *a.*

*divarica'tion*, *n.*  
 †*prevar'icate*, *v.*  
*prevar'icated*, *a.*

*prevar'icating*, *a.*  
*prevarica'tion*, *n.*  
*prevar'icator*, *n.*

VARIOL-*æ*, *f.* 1. (*à* *varus*, *m.* 2. *a spot, a speck on the face*), *small pimples, small-pox.*

*antiva'riolous*, *a.*

‡*va'rioloid*, *n.*

‖*va'riolous*, *a.*

VARI-*us*, *a.* *of divers colours, different, diverse, inconstant, changeable*: *as, va'ry, to alter, to change.*

*inva'riable*, *a.*  
*inva'riably*, *ad.*  
*inva'riableness*, *n.*  
*inva'ried*, *a.*  
*unva'riable*, *a.*  
*unva'ried*, *a.*  
*unva'riegated*, *a.*  
*va'ry*, *v.*

*va'rying*, *a.*  
*va'riable*, *a.*  
*va'riably*, *ad.*  
*va'riableness*, *n.*  
*va'riance*, *n.*  
*varia'tion*, *n.*  
*va'ried*, *a.*

¶*va'riegate*, *v.*  
*va'riegated*, *a.*  
*va'riegating*, *a.*  
*variega'tion*, *n.*  
*vari'ety*, *n.*  
*va'rious*, *a.*  
*va'riously*, *ad.*

VAS, *vās-is*, *n.* 3. *a vessel.*

\**extrav'asated*, *a.*  
*extravasa'tion*, *n.*  
 ††*vase*, *n.*

‡†*vas'cular*, *a.*  
*vascular'ity*, *n.*

‡‡*vasculif'erous*, *a.*  
*ves'sel*, *n.*

VAST-*us*, *a.* *large, great, enormous, desert, desolate*: *as, dev'astate, to lay waste.*

*devast'*, *or*  
*dev'astate*, *v.*

*dev'astated*, *a.*  
*dev'astating*, *a.*

*devasta'tion*, *n.*  
 ‖*vast*, *a.* & *n.*

\* *Vapor*, an invisible elastic *fluid*, rendered aeriform by heat, and brought back to a liquid or solid state, by cold. A visible *fluid* floating in the atmosphere,—as smoke, fog, clouds, &c. The *vapor* of water is called *steam*.

† *Divaricate*, to open, to fork; to part into two branches.

‡ *Prevaricate*, to shuffle in conversation or testimony, to quibble, to shift.

§ *Varioloid*, a name recently given to a *disease* resembling the *small-pox*.

‖ *Variolous*, pertaining to, or designating the *small-pox*.

¶ *Variagate*, to mark with *different colours*; to *diversify* in external appearance.

\*\* *Extravasated*, forced or let out of its proper *vessels*.—as blood, or fluid.

†† *Vase*, a *vessel* for domestic use, or for use in temples.

‡† *Vascular*, pertaining to the *vessels* of animal or vegetable bodies; full of *vessels*.

‡‡ *Vasculiferous*, in botany, having seed-vessels divided into cells.

‖ *Vast*, being of great extent; very spacious or large.

vast'ly, *ad.*  
 vast'ness, *n.*  
 vasta'tion, *n.*  
 vast'y, *a.*  
 waste, *v. a. & n.*

wast'ed, *a.*  
 wast'er, *n.*  
 wast'ing, *a.*  
 waste'ness, *n.*

waste'ful, *a.*  
 waste'fully, *ad.*  
 waste'fulness, *n.*  
 waste'thrift, *n.*

**VATES**, *m. & f.* a prophet, a diviner or soothsayer; a poet: as, *vat'icide*, the murderer of a prophet.

vat'icide, *n.* †vatic'inate, *v.* vaticina'tion, *n.*  
 \*vatic'inal, *a.* vatic'inating, *a.*

**VEGET-O**, *v. 1.* (à *vegeo*, *v. 2.* to excite, to move), to move out or stir up, to grow.

†veg'etable, *n. & a.* veg'etating, *a.* veg'etativeness, *n.*  
 vegetabil'ity, *n.* vegeta'tion, *n.* ||vegete', *a.*  
 ‡veg'etate, *v.* veg'etative, *a.* veg'etive, *a.*

**VEH-O**, *vectum, v. 3.* to carry: as, convey', to carry, to transfer; inveigh', to rail against.

circumvec'tion, *n.* convey'ance, *n.* reconvey'ed, *a.*  
 †con'vex, *a. & n.* convey'ancer, *n.* reconvey'ing, *a.*  
 con'vexly, *ad.* convey'ancing, *a.* reconvey'ance, *n.*  
 convex'ed, *a.* de'vex', *a.* transvec'tion, *n.*  
 convex'edly, *ad.* ††de'vex'ity, *n.* un'vex'ed, *a.*  
 con'vexness, or invec'tigh, *v.* |||vec'tion, *n.*  
 con'vexity, *n.* invec'tighed, *a.* vectila'tion, *n.*  
 \*\*convex'o-concave, *a.* invec'tigher, *n.* vec'ture, *n.*  
 ††convex'o-convex, *a.* invec'tighing, *a.* †††ve'hemence, *n.*  
 convey', *v.* ‡invec'tive, *n. & a.* ve'hemency, *n.*  
 convey'ed, *a.* invec'tively, *ad.* ve'herent, *a.*  
 convey'er, *n.* invec'tion, *n.* ve'heremently, *ad.*  
 convey'ing, *a.* plano-con'vex, *a.* \*\*\*ve'hicle, *n.*  
 convey'able, *a.* reconvey', *v.* ve'hicled, *a.*

\*Vaticinal, containing prophecy.

†Vaticinate, to prophesy, to foretell.

‡Vegetable, the thing which grows out of the earth; a plant.

§Vegetate, to grow as plants.

||Vegete, vigorous, active.

†Convex, rising or swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical or round form,—as, the exterior of an egg;—opposed to *concave*, which expresses a round form of the interior surface,—as, the interior of an egg.

\*\*Convexo-concave, convex on one side, and concave on the other.

††Convexo-convex, convex on both sides.

‡†De'vex'ity, a bending down, sloping.

§§Invec'tive, a speaking strongly against one, a railing speech or expression.—It differs from *reproof*.

|||Vec'tion, Vec'ture, a carrying.

†††Vehemence, violence, great force; properly force derived from velocity; violent ardor, great heat, animated fervor.

\*\*\*Vehicle, that in which any thing is or may be carried, a carriage; that which is used as the instrument of conveyance,—as, letters are vehicles of communication.

*vehic'ular, a.*  
*veterina'rian, n.*  
*\*vet'erinary, a.*  
*†vex, v.*  
*vex'ed, a.*  
*vex'er, n.*  
*vexa'tion, n.*

*vexa'tious, a.*  
*vexa'tiously, ad.*  
*vexa'tiousness, n.*  
*vex'ing, a.*  
*vex'ingly, ad.*  
*weigh, v. & n.*  
*weigh'ed, a.*

*weigh'er, n.*  
*weigh'able, a.*  
*weigh'ing, a. & n.*  
*weight, n.*  
*weight'y, a.*  
*weight'ily, ad.*  
*weight'iness, n.*

**VELL**—*o, vulsum, v. 3. to pull, to pluck or tear: as, convulse', to pull together, to draw, to contract; divel'lent, pulling asunder.*

*anticonvul'sive, a.*  
*†avul'sion, n.*  
*convulse', v.*  
*convuls'ed, a.*  
*convuls'ing, a.*  
*convul'sion, n.*  
*convul'sive, a.*

*convuls'ively, ad.*  
*divel'lent, a.*  
*divel'licate, v.*  
*divul'sion, n.*  
*divuls'ive, a.*  
*†revel', v.*

*revul'sion, n.*  
*revuls'ive, a. & n.*  
*||vel'licate, v.*  
*vel'licated, a.*  
*vel'licating, a.*  
*vellica'tion, n.*

**VEL**—*o, v. 1. to cover, to hide or conceal: as, devel'op, to uncover, to unfold; envel'op, to cover, to inwrap.*

*devel'op, v.*  
*devel'oped, a.*  
*devel'oping, a.*  
*devel'opment, n.*  
*envel'op, v. & n.*  
*envel'oped, a.*  
*envel'oping, a.*  
*envel'opment, n.*  
*inveil'ed, a.*  
*overveil', v.*

*†reveal', v.*  
*reveal'ed, a.*  
*reveal'er, n.*  
*reveal'ing, a.*  
*reveal'ment, n.*  
*revela'tion, n.*  
*vail, n. & v.*  
*vail'ed, a.*  
*vail'ing, a.*

*veil, v. & n.*  
*\*\*vel'lum, n.*  
*undevel'oped, a.*  
*unreveal'ed, a.*  
*unvail', v.*  
*unvail'ed, a.*  
*unvail'ing, a.*  
*unveil', v.*  
*unveil'ed, a.*

**VELOX**, *oc-is, a. (à volo), swift, quick, fleet—veloc'ity, n.*

**VEN**—*a, f. 1. a blood-vessel, a vein: as, ve'nal, or ve'nous, pertaining to veins.*

*intervei'ned, a.*  
*vein, n.*  
*vein'ed, or*

*vein'y, a.*  
*††venesec'tion, n.*  
*vein'less, a.*

*ve'nal, a.*  
*ve'nous, a.*

\* *Veterinary*, for *Veheterinary*, one skilled in the diseases of cattle, or beasts of carriage or burden,—as, oxen, horses, sheep, &c.

† *Vex*, to irritate, to disturb, to disquiet, to trouble.

†† *Avulsion*, a pulling or tearing asunder.

|| *Vellicate*, to twitch, to stimulate.

†† *Reveal*, to disclose, to discover, to make known.

\*\* *Vellum* (Fr. *velin*, Dutch, *vel*, a skin), a finer kind of parchment or skin, rendered clean and white for writing.

††† *Venesecction*, the act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood, blood-letting, phlebotomy.

§ *Revel*, to draw back.

**VEND**—*o*, venditum, *v.* 3. (*à* *venum*, *n.* 2. *a sale*, & *do*), *to sell, to expose to sale*: as, *ve'nal*, *mercenary*, *set to sale*; *vend*, *to sell*, as *wares*.

<i>ve'nal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>vend'ible</i> , <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>vend'or</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>venal'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>vend'ibly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	* <i>ven'due</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>vend</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>vend'ibleness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ven'due-master</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>vend'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>vendibil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	† <i>vent</i> , <i>n. &amp; v.</i>
<i>vend'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>venditi'on</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ven'ter</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>vendee'</i> , <i>n.</i>		

**VEN**—*or*, venatus, *v. dep.* 1. *to hunt*: as, *ven'ary*, *venat'ic*, of or pertaining to *hunting*.

<i>ven'ary</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>venat'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	† <i>ven'ison</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>vena'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>venat'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	

**VENEN**—*um*, *n.* 2. *poison, venom*: as, *enven'om*, *to poison*.

<i>enven'om</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>venefici'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>venenose'</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>enven'omed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>venefici'ously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>ven'om</i> , <i>n. &amp; v.</i>
<i>enven'oming</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ven'enate</i> , <i>v. &amp; a.</i>	<i>ven'omous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>outven'om</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>venena'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ven'omously</i> , <i>ad.</i>
‡ <i>venefici'al</i> , <i>or</i>	<i>venene'</i> , <i>or</i>	<i>ven'omousness</i> , <i>n.</i>

**VENER**—*or*, *v. dep.* 1. (*à* *venia* & *oro*, *to beg*), *to adore, to reverence, to regard with awe*.

<i>ven'erate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>ven'erator</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ven'erableness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ven'erated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ven'erable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>venerabil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ven'erating</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ven'erably</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>unven'erable</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>venera'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>		

**VENI**—*a*, *f.* 1. *pardon, forgiveness, permission*.

<i>ve'niable</i> , <i>a.</i>	† <i>ve'nial</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ve'nialness</i> , <i>n.</i>
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**VEN**—*io*, ventum, *v.* 4. *to go, to come, to arrive*: as, *advene'*, *to come to*; *convene'*, *to come together*; *contravene'*, *to come against, to oppose*; *intervene'*, *to come between*.

<i>advene'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>ad'vent</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>adventiti'ously</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>adve'ning</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>advent'ual</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>advent'ive</i> , <i>n. &amp; a.</i>
<i>adve'nient</i> , <i>a.</i>	** <i>adventiti'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>	†† <i>advent'ure</i> , <i>n. &amp; v.</i>

\**Vendue* (Fr.) an auction; *Vendue-master*, an auctioneer.

†*Vent*, a small aperture; the act of opening; passage; *sale*; also, to let out; to put forth.

‡*Venison*, the flesh of beasts of game, or of such wild animals as are taken in the chase,—particularly of deer.

§*Veneficial*, *Veneficious*, acting by *poison*; bewitching.

||*Venene*, *Venenose*, *Venemous*, or *Venomous*, *poisonous*.

†*Venial*, *pardonable*; *allowed*.

\*\**Adventitious*, *Adventive*, added extrinsically, accidental, not essentially inherent, casual, foreign.

††*Adventure*, *hazard*, *risk*, *chance*; an enterprize of hazard.

advent'ured, *a.*  
 advent'urer, *n.*  
 advent'uring, *a.*  
 advent'urous, *a.*  
 advent'urously, *ad.*  
 advent'urousness, *n.*  
 advent'uresome, *a.*  
 advent'uresomeness,  
 \*avent'ure, *n.*  
 †avenue, *n.*  
 †circumvent', *v.*  
 circumvent'ed, *a.*  
 circumvent'ing, *a.*  
 circumven'tion, *n.*  
 circumvent'ive, *a.*  
 contravene', *v.*  
 contrave'ned, *a.*  
 contrave'ner, *n.*  
 contrave'ning, *a.*  
 contraven'tion, *n.*  
 conve'nable, *a.*  
 convene', *v.*  
 conve'ned, *a.*  
 conve'ner, *n.*  
 conve'nience, *n.*  
 conve'niency, *n.*  
 †conve'nient, *a.*

conve'niently, *ad.*  
 conve'ning, *n. & a.*  
 ‖con'vent, *n.*  
 †convent', *v.*  
 \*\*convent'icle, *n. & v.*  
 convent'icler, *n.*  
 ††conven'tion, *n.*  
 conven'tioner, *n.*  
 conven'tionist, *n.*  
 conven'tional, *a.*  
 conven'tionary, *a.*  
 conven'tual, *a. & n.*  
 ††cov'enant, *n. & v.*  
 cov'enanted, *a.*  
 covenantee', *n.*  
 cov'enanter, *n.*  
 cov'enancing, *a.*  
 disconve'nient, *a.*  
 disconve'niency, *n.*  
 ††event', *n.*  
 event'ful, *a.*  
 ‖‖‖event'ual, *a.*  
 event'ually, *ad.*  
 †††event'uate, *v.*  
 event'uating, *a.*  
 inconve'nience, *n.*  
 inconve'niency, *n.*

inconve'nient, *a.*  
 inconve'niently, *ad.*  
 intervene', *v.*  
 interve'nient, *a.*  
 interve'ning, *a.*  
 interven'tion, *n.*  
 introve'nient, *a.*  
 \*\*\*invent', *v.*  
 invent'ed, *a.*  
 invent'ing, *a.*  
 invent'ful, *a.*  
 invent'ible, *a.*  
 inven'tion, *n.*  
 invent'ive, *a.*  
 invent'or, or  
 invent'er, *n.*  
 invent'ress, *n.*  
 †††in'ventory, *n. & v.*  
 invento'rial, *a.*  
 invento'rially, *ad.*  
 in'ventoried, *a.*  
 †††misadvent'ure, *n.*  
 misadvent'ured, *a.*  
 ††††peradvent'ure, *ad.*  
 preve'nient, *a.*  
 ‖‖‖‖prevent', *v.*  
 prevent'ed, *a.*

\* See note to *Adventure*, on page 495.

† *Avenue*, a passage; a way or opening in a garden, planted with trees, leading to a house, gate, &c.

† *Circumvent*, literally, *to come round*; to gain advantage, or accomplish a purpose, by arts, stratagem, or deception, to deceive, to delude, to impose on.

§ *Convenient*, fit, suitable, proper, commodious.

‖ *Convent*, *n.* a body of monks or nuns; a house for persons devoted to religion, an abbey, a monastery, a nunnery.

† *Convent*, *v.* to call before a judge or judicature.

\*\* *Conventicle*, an assembly or meeting.

†† *Convention*, an assembly; a contract or agreement.

‡† *Covenant*, literally, *a coming together*; a meeting or agreement of minds; a mutual consent or agreement of two or more persons; a contract, a stipulation.

§§ *Event*, that which *comes, arrives, or happens*; that which falls out; an incident; the consequence of any thing, the issue, conclusion, end.

‖‖‖ *Eventual*, *coming or happening as a consequence or result of any thing*; final, terminating, ultimate.

††† *Eventuate*, *to issue, to come to an end, to close, to terminate.*

\*\*\* *Invent*, literally, *to come on*; to find out something new, which was not before known, or did not before exist, to discover, to fabricate, to forge.

††† *Inventary*, an account, catalogue or schedule of goods, chattels, or moveables.

††† *Misadventure*, mischance, misfortune, ill luck.

§§§ *Peradventure*, by chance, perhaps.

‖‖‖‖ *Prevent*, *to go before, to precede*; to pre-occupy; hence, to hinder, to obstruct, to intercept the approach or access of.

prevent'able, *a.*  
 prevent'er, *n.*  
 prevent'ing, *a.*  
 prevent'ingly, *ad.*  
 preven'tion, *n.*  
 preven'tional, *a.*  
 prevent'ive, *a.* & *n.*  
 prevent'ively, *ad.*  
 reconvene', *v.*  
 reconve'ned, *a.*  
 reconve'ning, *a.*

\*rev'enue, *n.*  
 subven'tion, *n.*  
 superadve'nient, *a.*  
 †supervene', or  
 survene', *v.*  
 superve'ning, *a.*  
 superve'nient, *a.*  
 superven'tion, *n.*  
 unadven'turous, *a.*  
 unprevent'ed, *a.*  
 uninvent'ed, *a.*

unrev'enued, *a.*  
 vent, *n.* & *v.*  
 †ven'ture, *n.* & *v.*  
 ven'tured, *a.*  
 ven'turer, *n.*  
 ven'turing, *a.* & *n.*  
 ven'turesome, *a.*  
 ven'turesomely, *ad.*  
 ven'turous, *a.*  
 ven'turously, *ad.*  
 ven'turousness, *n.*

VENTER, *tr-is, m. 3. the belly*: as, event'erate, to open the bowels; ven'tral, belonging to the belly.

‡bivent'ral, *a.*  
 event'erate, *v.*  
 event'erated, *a.*  
 event'erating, *a.*  
 ven'ter, *n.*

ven'tral, *a.*  
 ‖ven'tricle, *n.*  
 ¶ven'tricous, *a.*  
 \*\*ventric'ulous, *a.*

††ventril'oquy, or  
 ventril'oquism, *n.*  
 ventril'oquist, *n.*  
 ventril'oquous, *a.*

VENT-US, *m. 2. the wind*: as, event'ilate, to fan.

event'ilate, *v.*  
 eventila'tion, *n.*  
 unvent'ilated, *a.*

‡‡ven'tiduct, *n.*  
 ‖‖ven'tilate, *v.*  
 ven'tilated, *a.*  
 ven'tilating, *a.*

ventila'tion, *n.*  
 ven'tilator, *n.*  
 ventos'ity, *n.*

VENUS, *ēr-is, f. 3. the goddess of beauty and love; libidinous desire*: as, vene'reous, lustful.

antivene'real, *a.*      \*\*\*ven'ery, *n.*      vene'reous, *a.*  
 ¶¶ Ve'nus, *n.*      †††vene'real, *a.*

\* *Revenue*, the annual produce of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents, &c. collected and received into the treasury for public use. *Income* is applied to the rents and profits of individuals, and *revenue* to those of the state.

† *Supervene*, to come upon as something extraneous; to come upon, to happen to.

‡ *Venture*, a hazard, chance, hap, luck; also, to dare, to run a hazard or risk.

§ *Biventral*, having two bellies.

‖ *Ventricle*, a small cavity in an animal body.

¶ *Ventricous*, in botany, bellied, distended, swelling out in the middle.

\*\* *Ventriculous*, somewhat distended in the middle.

†† *Ventriloquy*, *Ventriloquism*, the act, art, or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some distant place, as from the opposite side of the room, from the cellar, &c.

‡‡ *Vent*, a hole or passage for air or other fluid to escape; also, to let out. (See p. 495.)

§§ *Ventiduct*, in building, a passage for wind or air.

‖‖‖ *Ventilate*, to fan with wind; to open and expose to the free passage of air or wind.

¶¶ *Venus*, in mythology, the goddess of beauty and love; that is, *beauty* and *love* deified; in astronomy, one of the inferior planets.

\*\*\* *Venery*, the pleasures of the bed.

††† *Venereal*, pertaining to the pleasures of sexual commerce, proceeding from sexual intercourse.



**VER, n. 3.** *the spring*: as, *ver'nant*, flourishing as in *spring* —\**ver'nal*, *a. ver'nant*, *a. †verna'tion*, *n.*

**VERBER-o**, *verberatum*, *v. 1.* (*à verber*, *n. 3. a lash*), *to beat*: as, *reverb'erate*, *to send or beat back*, *to echo*, *to return*, as *sound*.

<i>reverb', v.</i>	<i>reverb'erated, a.</i>	<i>reverbera'tion, n.</i>
<i>reverb'erant, a.</i>	<i>reverb'erating, a.</i>	<i>verb'erate, v.</i>
<i>reverb'erate, v. &amp; a.</i>	<i>reverb'eratory, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>verbera'tion, n.</i>

**VERB-UM, n. 2.** (*ab aëre verberato*, Quintil.), *a word*.

<i>†ad'verb, n.</i>	<i>‖verb, n.</i>	<i>†verba'tim, ad.</i>
<i>adverb'ial, a.</i>	<i>verb'al, a.</i>	<i>**verb'iage, n.</i>
<i>adverb'ially, ad.</i>	<i>verb'ally, ad.</i>	<i>verbose', a.</i>
<i>‡prov'erb, n. &amp; v.</i>	<i>verb'alize, v.</i>	<i>verbose'ness, or</i>
<i>proverb'ial, a.</i>	<i>verbal'ity, n.</i>	<i>verbos'ity, n.</i>
<i>proverb'ialist, n.</i>		

**VERD-is**, for **VIRID-is**, *a. (à vireo, v. 2. to be green)*, *green*: as, *ver'dant*, *green*, *fresh*.

<i>unver'dant, a.</i>	<i>††ver'derer, or</i>	<i>‡‡ver'diter, n.</i>
<i>ver'dancy, n.</i>	<i>ver'deror, n.</i>	<i>‖‖‖ver'dure, n.</i>
<i>ver'dant, a.</i>	<i>††ver'digris, n.</i>	<i>ver'durous, a.</i>

**VERE-or**, *v. dep. 2. to fear*, *to stand in awe*.

\**Vernal*, belonging to the *spring*; belonging to youth, *the spring of life*. *Vernal equinox* is the equinox in *spring* or *March*,—opposed to the autumnal equinox in *September*. (See p. 125 & 263.)

†*Vernation*, in botany, the disposition of the *nascent* leaves within the bud. It is called also *foliation* or *leafing*.

‡*Adverb*, in Grammar, a word used to *modify* the sense of a verb, participle, adjective or attribute, and usually placed near,—as, he writes *well*; paper *extremely* white. This part of speech might be more significantly named a *modifier*, as its use is to *modify*, that is, to *vary* or *qualify* the sense of another word, by enlarging or restraining it, or by expressing form, quality, or manner, which the word itself does not express.

§*Proverb*, a short sentence often repeated, expressing a well known truth or common fact, ascertained by experience or observation, a maxim of wisdom; a *bye-word*.

‖*Verb*, in Grammar, a part of speech that expresses action, motion, being, suffering, or a request or command to do or forbear any thing. The *verb* affirms, declares, asks, or commands. A *word*.

†*Verbatim*, *word for word*; in the same words.

\*\**Verbiage*, *Verboseness*, *Verbosity*, the use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words.

††*Verderer* or *Verderor*, an officer in England, who has the charge of the king's forest.

‡‡*Verdigris* (Fr.) rust of copper, or an acetate of copper, formed by the combination of an acid with copper.

§§*Verditer* (Fr. *verde-terre*, *green earth*), a preparation of copper, generally mixed with a yellow for a *green* colour.

‖‖‖*Verdure*, *green*, *greenness*, *freshness of vegetation*.

irrev'ence, *n.*  
 irrev'ent, *a.*  
 irrev'ently, *ad.*  
 \*revere', *v.*  
 reve'red, *a.*  
 reve'rer, *n.*  
 reve'ring, *a.*

†rev'ence, *n. & v.*  
 rev'enced, *a.*  
 rev'encer, *n.*  
 rev'encing, *a.*  
 †rev'end, *a.*  
 †rev'ent, *a.*  
 rev'ently, *ad.*

‡reveren'tial, *a.*  
 reveren'tially, *ad.*  
 unrev'end, *a.*  
 unrev'ent, *a.*  
 unrev'ently, *ad.*  
 †ver'ecund, *a.*  
 verecund'ity, *n.*

VERG—o, *versum*, *v. 3.* to lie or look towards, to tend: as, verge, edge, border; also, to tend downwards, to incline.

\*\*converge', *v.*  
 converg'ed, *a.*  
 converg'ence, *n.*  
 converg'ency, *n.*  
 converg'ent, *a.*

converg'ing, *a.*  
 diverge', *v.*  
 diverg'ed, *a.*  
 diverg'ence, *n.*  
 diverg'ent, *a.*

diverg'ing, *a.*  
 diverg'ingly, *ad.*  
 verge, *n. & v.*  
 verg'ing, *a.*

VERM—*is*, *m. 3.* a worm: as, vermeol'ogy, a discourse on vermes or worms; ver'micule, a little worm or grub.

vermeol'ogy, *n.*  
 vermeol'ogist, *n.*  
 ††vermicel'li, *n.*  
 verm'icule, *n.*  
 ††vermic'ular, *a.*  
 vermic'ulous, *a.*

‡‡vermic'ulate, *v.*  
 vermic'ulated, *a.*  
 vermic'ulating, *a.*  
 vermicula'tion, *n.*  
 verm'iform, *a.*  
 ‡‡‡verm'ifuge, *n.*

‡‡‡vermil'ion, *n. & v.*  
 vermil'ioned, *a.*  
 verm'inate, *v.*  
 vermina'tion, *n.*  
 \*\*\*verm'in, *n.*  
 †††verm'inous, *a.*

\* *Revere, Reverence*, to regard with fear, mingled with respect and affection.

† *Reverence*, *n.* fear mingled with respect and esteem; veneration. *Reverence* is nearly equivalent to  *veneration*, but expresses something less of the same emotion. It differs from *awe*, which is an emotion compounded of fear, dread or terror, with admiration of something great, but not necessarily implying love or affection. We feel *reverence* for a parent, or upright magistrate; but we stand in *awe* of a tyrant. This distinction may not always be observed.

‡ *Reverend*, worthy of *reverence*; a title of respect given to the clergy or ecclesiastics. We style a clergyman *reverend*; a bishop is styled *right reverend*; an archbishop *most reverend*. In Scotland, the clergy are individually styled *reverend*. A synod is styled *very reverend*, and the General Assembly *venerable*.

§ *Reverent*, expressing *reverence*, veneration, or submission.

‖ *Reverential*, proceeding from *reverence*, or expressing it.

¶ *Verecund*, bashful, modest.

\*\* *Converge*, to tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together, as two lines which continually approach each other,—opposed to *diverge*. Lines which *converge* in one direction, *diverge* in the other.

†† *Vermicelli*, literally, little worms; in cookery, little rolls or threads of paste, or a composition of flour, eggs, sugar, and saffron,—used in soups and pottages.

‡† *Vermicular*, pertaining to a worm; resembling the motion of a worm.

§§ *Vermiculate*, to inlay, to form work by inlaying, resembling the motion or the tracks of worms.

‡‡‡ *Vermifuge*, a medicine or substance that destroys or expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic.

‡‡‡ *Vermilion*, red sulphuret of mercury; a bright beautiful red colour.

\*\*\* *Vermin*, all sorts of small animals which are destructive to grain or other produce; all noxious little animals or insects,—as squirrels, rats, mice, worms, grubs, flies, &c.

††† *Verminous*, tending to breed vermin.

*vermip'arous, a.*  
*vermiv'orous, a.*  
*worm, n. & v.*

*worm'ed, a.*  
*worm'ing, a.*  
*worm'y, a.*

*worm'-eaten, a.*  
*worm'like, a.*  
*\*worm'wood, n.*

**VERNACUL-*us*, a.** (à *verna*, *f.* 1. a home-born slave), born in one's house; native—vernac'ular, *a.*

**VERRUC-*a*, f.** 1. a wart—ver'rucous, *a.*

**VERRUNC-*o*, v.** 1. (à *runco*, *v.* 1. to weed), to turn, to root up—†averrunc'ate, *v.* averrunca'tion, *n.*

**VERT-*o*, versum, v.** 3. to turn: as, divert', to turn aside; introvert', to turn inwards; obvert', to turn towards; ret'rovert, to turn backward; revert', to turn or draw back; vers'ify, to make verses.

advert', *v.*  
 advert'ed, *a.*  
 advert'ence, *n.*  
 advert'ency, *n.*  
 advert'ent, *a.*  
 advert'ing, *a.*  
 ad'verse, *a.*  
 ad'versely, *ad.*  
 ad'verseness, *n.*

‡advers'ity, *n.*

ad'versary, *n. & a.*

‡advers'ative, *a. & n.*

‡advertise', *v.*

adverti'sed, *a.*

adverti'ser, *n.*

adverti'sing, *a.*

adverti'sement, *n.*

antevert', *v.*

‡animadvert', *v.*  
 animadvert'er, *n.*  
 animadvert'ing, *a.*  
 animadvert'sion, *n.*  
 \*\*annivers'ary, *a. & n.* ‡‡  
 annivers'arily, *ad.*

avert', *v.*

avert'ed, *a.*

avert'er, *n.*

avert'ing, *a.*

averse', *a.*

averse'ly, *ad.*

averse'ness, *n.*

aver'sion, *n.*

aversa'tion, *n.*

††contraver'sion, *n.*

††con'trovert, *v.*

con'troverted, *a.*

con'troverter, *n.*  
 con'trovertible, *a.*  
 con'troverting, *a.*  
 con'trovertist, *n.*  
 ‡‡con'troversy, *n.*  
 controver'sial, *a.*  
 controver'sialist, *n.*

‡‡‡con'vert, *n.*

convert', *v.*

convert'ed, *a.*

convert'er, *n.*

convert'ible, *a.*

convert'ibly, *ad.*

convertibil'ity, *n.*

convert'ing, *a. & n.*

convers'able, *a.*

convers'ably, *ad.*

convers'ableness, *n.*

\* *Wormwood*, a plant, the *artemisia*. It has a bitter nauseous taste.

† *Averruncate*, to root up; to scrape or tear away by the roots.

‡ *Adversity*, an event, a series of events which oppose success or desire; misfortune, calamity, affliction, distress, state of unhappiness.

§ *Adversative*, a word denoting contrariety or opposition,—as *but*.

‖ *Advertise*, to inform, to publish a notice of.

¶ *Animadvert*, to turn the mind to, to consider; to consider or remark upon by way of criticism or censure; to censure, to inflict punishment.

\*\* *Anniversary*, a stated day returning with the revolution of the year; also, annual, yearly;—as, an anniversary feast.

†† *Contraversion*, a turning to the opposite side; antistrophe.

‡‡ *Controvert*, to turn against; to dispute; to oppose by reasoning.

§§ *Controversy*, a dispute, a debate, agitation of contrary opinions. A dispute is commonly oral, and a *controversy* in writing.

‡‡‡ *Convert*, to change or turn into another substance or form; to change from one state to another; to change or turn from one religion, party, or sect, to another; to change the heart and moral character, from enmity to God and from vicious habits, to love of God and to a holy life.

*con'versant, <i>a.</i>	divers'ified, <i>a.</i>	§§invert', <i>v.</i>
convers'ative, <i>a.</i>	divers'ifying, <i>n. &amp; a.</i>	invert'ed, <i>a.</i>
conversa'tion, <i>n.</i>	divers'iform, <i>a.</i>	invert'edly, <i>ad.</i>
†conversa'zione, <i>n.</i>	diversifica'tion, <i>n.</i>	invert'ing, <i>a.</i>
†converse', <i>v.</i>	**divorce', <i>v.</i>	inverse', <i>a.</i>
con'verse, <i>n.</i>	divorc'ed, <i>a.</i>	inverse'ly, <i>ad.</i>
converse'ly, <i>ad.</i>	divorc'er, <i>n.</i>	inver'sion, <i>n.</i>
conver'sion, <i>n.</i>	divorc'ing, <i>a.</i>	irrevers'ible, <i>a.</i>
conver'sive, <i>a.</i>	divorce'ment, <i>n.</i>	irrevers'ibly, <i>ad.</i>
divert', <i>v.</i>	divorc'ive, <i>a.</i>	irrevers'ibleness, <i>n.</i>
divert'ed, <i>a.</i>	evert', <i>v.</i>	¶¶malversa'tion, <i>n.</i>
divert'er, <i>n.</i>	††ever'sion, <i>n.</i>	***multiv'ersant, <i>a.</i>
divert'ing, <i>a.</i>	inadvert'ence, <i>n.</i>	obverse', <i>a.</i>
divert'ible, <i>a.</i>	inadvert'ency, <i>n.</i>	††ob'verse, <i>n.</i>
divert'ive, <i>a.</i>	inadvert'ent, <i>a.</i>	obvert', <i>v.</i>
§divert'isement, <i>n.</i>	inadvert'ently, <i>ad.</i>	obvert'ed, <i>a.</i>
di'vers-coloured, <i>a.</i>	incontrovert'ible, <i>a.</i>	obvert'ing, <i>a.</i>
di'vers, <i>a.</i>	incontrovert'ibly, <i>ad.</i>	obver'sant, <i>a.</i>
di'versly, <i>ad.</i>	inconvers'able, <i>a.</i>	†††perverse', <i>a.</i>
¶di'verse, <i>a.</i>	inconvert'ible, <i>a.</i>	perverse'ly, <i>ad.</i>
diver'sion, <i>n.</i>	††invert', <i>v.</i>	perverse'ness, <i>n.</i>
divers'ity, <i>n.</i>	introvert, <i>v.</i>	pervers'ion, <i>n.</i>
divers'ify, <i>v.</i>	introver'sion, <i>n.</i>	pervers'ity, <i>n.</i>

\* *Conversant*, keeping company, having frequent or customary intercourse ; acquainted.

† *Conversazione* (Ital.) a meeting of company.

‡ *Converse*, familiar discourse or talk ; in mathematics, an opposite proposition.

§ *Divertisement*, diversion ; originally, a certain air or dance between the acts of the French opera, or a musical composition.

|| *Divers*, different, various ; several, sundry ; more than one, but not a great number.

¶ *Diverse*, different, differing ; different from itself, various.

\*\* *Divorce*, a legal *dissolution* of the bonds of matrimony, or the separation of husband and wife by a judicial sentence ; the sentence or writing by which marriage is *dissolved* ; separation, *disunion* of things closely united.

†† *Eversion*, an overthrowing, destruction ; *eversion* of the eye-lids, ectropium, a disease in which the eye-lids are *turned* outward, so as to expose the red internal tunic.

‡‡ *Invert*, to turn to another course, or to another use.

§§ *Invert*, to turn into a contrary direction ; to place in a contrary order or method.

||| *Inverse*, inverted, reciprocal. *Inverse* proportion or ratio, is when the effect or result of any operation is *less* in proportion as the cause is *greater*, or is *greater* in proportion as the cause is *less*. *Inverse* proportion is opposed to *direct*.

¶¶ *Malversation*, evil conduct, improper or wicked behaviour ; mean artifices, or fraudulent tricks.

\*\*\* *Multiversant*, turning into many shapes, assuming many forms ; protean.

††† *Obverse*, in botany, having the base narrower than the top,—as a leaf ; also, the face of a coin,—opposed to *reverse*.

‡‡‡ *Perverse*, literally, *turned* aside,—hence, distorted from the right ; obstinate in the wrong, disposed to be contrary, stubborn, untractable ; cross, petulant, peevish, disposed to cross and vex.

pervers'ive, *a.*  
 \*pervert', *v.*  
 pervert'ed, *a.*  
 pervert'er, *n.*  
 pervert'ible, *a.*  
 pervert'ing, *a.*  
 reconvert', *v.*  
 reconvert'ed, *a.*  
 reconvert'ing, *a.*  
 reconver'sion, *n.*  
 ret'rovert, *v.*  
 ret'roverted, *a.*  
 retrover'sion, *n.*  
 revert', *v. & n.*  
 revert'ed, *a.*  
 revert'ible, *a.*  
 revert'ive, *a.*  
 †revers'al, *n. & a.*  
 †reverse', *v. & n.*  
 revers'ed, *a.*  
 revers'edly, *ad.*  
 reverse'less, *a.*  
 reverse'ly, *ad.*  
 revers'ible, *a.*  
 revers'ing, *a.*

rever'sion, *n.*  
 rever'sionary, *n.*  
 rever'sioner, *n.*  
 revert'ing, *a.*  
 self-subvers'ive, *a.*  
 subdivers'ify, *v.*  
 subvers'ing, *a.*  
 subver'sion, *n.*  
 †subvert', *v.*  
 subvert'ed, *a.*  
 subvert'er, *n.*  
 subvert'ive, *a.*  
 ter'giversate, *v.*  
 ‖tergiversa'tion, *n.*  
 ¶tran'sverse, *n.*  
 \*\*transverse', *a. & v.*  
 transverse'ly, *ad.*  
 ††transvers'al, *a.*  
 transvers'ally, *ad.*  
 ††trav'crse, *ad. & prep.*  
 ††trav'crse, *a. n. & v.* \*\*\*  
 trav'ersable, *a.*  
 trav'ersed, *a.*  
 trav'ersing, *a.*  
 unavert'ed, *a.*

unconvert'able, *a.*  
 uncon'versant, *a.*  
 unconvert'ed, *a.*  
 unconvert'able, *a.*  
 undivers'ified, *a.*  
 undivert'ed, *a.*  
 ‖‖‖u'niverse, *n.*  
 univers'al, *a. & n.*  
 univers'ally, *ad.*  
 universal'ity, *n.*  
 univers'alism, *n.*  
 univers'alist, *n.*  
 univers'ity, *n.*  
 unpervert'ed, *a.*  
 unrevers'ed, *a.*  
 untrav'ersed, *a.*  
 unvers'ed, *a.*  
 ¶¶veer, *v.*  
 veer'ed, *a.*  
 veer'ing, *a.*  
 \*\*\*vers'atile, *a.*  
 vers'atileness, *n.*  
 versatil'ity, *n.*  
 †††verse, *n. & v.*  
 vers'ed, *a.*

\* *Pervert*, to turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; to distort from its true use or end; to turn from the right, to corrupt.

† *Reversal*, a change or overthrowing.

‡ *Reverse*, to turn upside down; to overturn, to subvert; to turn back, to turn to the contrary; to put each in the place of the other; in law, to overthrow by a contrary decision, to make void, to annul.

§ *Subvert*, to overthrow from the foundation, to overturn, to ruin utterly; to corrupt, to confound.

‖ *Tergiversation*, a shifting, shift, subterfuge, evasion; change, fickleness of conduct.

¶ *Transverse*, *n.* the longer axis of an ellipse.

\*\* *Transverse*, *a.* lying or being across, or in a cross direction; also, to overturn.

†† *Transversal*, running or lying across.

†† *Traverse*, athwart, crosswise; also, through crosswise.

§§ *Traverse*, lying across; also, any thing laid or built across; a turning, a trick; also, to cross, to thwart, to obstruct, to wander over; in law pleadings to deny what the opposite party has alleged; to turn, as on a pivot, to move round.

‖‖‖ *Universe*, &c. see p. 485.

¶¶ *Veer*, to turn, to change direction; to let out, to slacken and let run.

\*\*\* *Versatile*, that may be turned; liable to be turned in opinion, changeable, variable, unsteady; turning with ease from one thing to another.

††† *Verse*, in poetry, a line, consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables, disposed according to the rules of the species of poetry which the author intends to compose,—opposed to *prose*. Verses are of various kinds, as *hexameter*, *pentameter*, *tetrameter*, &c. according to the number of feet in each. A verse of twelve syllables is called an *Alexandrian* or *Alexandrine*. Two or more verses form a stanza or strophe. Poetry, metrical language: a short division of any composition, particularly of the chapters in the Scriptures. The

vers'able, *a.*  
 vers'er, *n.*  
 \*vers'icle, *n.*  
 †vers'icolor, or  
 vers'icolored, *a.*  
 †versic'ular, *a.*  
 vers'ify, *v.*  
 vers'ified, *a.*  
 vers'ifier, *n.*  
 †versifica'tion, *n.*

vers'ificator, *n.*  
 ‖ver'sion, *n.*  
 †vert'ebre, or  
 vert'ebra, *a.*  
 vert'ebra, *a.* & *n.*  
 vert'ebrated, *a.*  
 \*\*vert'ex, *n.*  
 ††vert'ical, *a.*  
 vert'ically, *ad.*  
 vert'icalness, *n.*

††vert'icle, or  
 vert'icil, *n.*  
 vertic'illate, *a.*  
 ††vertic'ity, *n.*  
 †††vert'igo, *n.*  
 vertig'inous, *a.*  
 vertig'inousness, *n.*  
 ††vor'tex, *a.*  
 vor'tical, *a.*

VER-us, *a.* true: as, verac'ity, the *truth* of the speaker;  
 ver'ity, the *truth* of a statement or proposition.

\*\*\*aver, *v.* †††ver'ify, *v.* verisim'il'itude, *n.*  
 aver'red, *a.* ver'ified, *a.* ver'itable, *a.*  
 aver'ring, *a.* ver'ifier, *n.* ver'ity, *n.*  
 aver'ment, *n.* ver'ifying, *a.* †††ver'y, *a.* & *ad.*  
 verac'ity, *n.* ver'ifiable, *a.* ver'ily, *ad.*  
 vera'cious, *a.* verifica'tion, *n.* unver'itable, *a.*  
 †††ver'dict, *n.* verisim'ilar, *a.*

VESIC-a, *f.* 1. a blister, a swelling like a bladder.

author of the division of the Old Testament into *verses*, is not ascertained. The New Testament was divided into *verses* by Robert Stephens. Also, to tell in *verse*, to relate poetically; to be *versed* (à *ursor*, to be employed in, Lat.) to be well skilled, to be acquainted with. \*Versicle, a little *verse*.

†Versicolor, having various colours, changeable in colour.

‡Versicular, pertaining to *verses*, designating distinct divisions of a writing.

§Versification, the act, art, or practice of composing *verses*. Versification is the result of art, labour, and rule, rather than of invention or the fire of genius.

‖Version, a turning, change; translation, that which is rendered from another language.

††Vertebre or Vertebra, a joint of the spine or back-bone of an animal.

\*\*Vertex, the zenith, the top of any thing.

††Vertical, placed or being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over the head, perpendicular to the horizon.

††Verticle or Verticil, in botany, a little *whirl*; a mode of inflorescence, in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring.

§§Verticity, the power of turning, revolution, rotation; that property of the loadstone, by which it turns to some particular point.

‖‖Vertigo, literally, a turning round or whirling; giddiness, dizziness or swimming of the head.

†††Vortex, a whirling or circular motion of water, a whirlpool; a whirling of the air, a whirlwind. In the Cartesian system, the circular motion originally impressed on the particles of matter, carrying them round their own axis, and round a common centre. By means of these vortices Descartes attempted to account for the formation of the universe.

\*\*\*Aver, to assert confidently; to affirm with confidence.

†††Verdict, literally, true declaration; the report of a jury.

†††Verify, to prove to be true; to confirm, to fulfil.

§§§Very, true, real; also, in a great degree, an eminent or high degree, but not generally the highest.

\*ves'icant, *n.*  
 †ves'icate, *v.*  
 ves'icated, *a.*  
 ves'icating, *a.*

vesica'tion, *n.*  
 ves'icatory, *n.*  
 †ves'icle, *n.*

vesic'ular, or  
 vesic'ulous, *a.*  
 vesic'ulate, *a.*

VESPER, *m.* 2. the evening star, or the planet Venus.

‡ves'per, *n.*                      ves'pertine, *a.*

VEST—*a.* *f.* 1. the goddess of fire; a pure virgin.

‖vest'al, *n.* & *a.*

VESTIBUL—*um*, *n.* 2. an entrance or porch of a house.

‡ves'tibule, *n.*

VESTIGI—*um*, *n.* 2. a trace or track; a footstep.

**invest'igate, <i>v.</i>	investiga'tion, <i>n.</i>	pervestiga'tion, <i>n.</i>
invest'igated, <i>a.</i>	invest'igative, <i>a.</i>	ves'tige, <i>n.</i>
invest'igating, <i>a.</i>	invest'igator, <i>n.</i>	uninvest'igable, <i>a.</i>
invest'igable, <i>a.</i>	††pervest'igate, <i>v.</i>	

VEST—*is*, *f.* 3. clothing or covering, a garment or robe: as, invest', to clothe, to clothe with; revest', to clothe again.

††circumvest', <i>v.</i>	divest'ing, <i>a.</i>	invest'ing, <i>a.</i>
‡‡devest', <i>v.</i>	divest'ure, or	invest'ive, <i>a.</i>
devest'ed, <i>a.</i>	divest'iture, <i>n.</i>	invest'ment, <i>n.</i>
devest'ing, <i>a.</i>	invest', <i>v.</i>	invest'iture, <i>n.</i>
divest', <i>v.</i>	invest'ed, <i>a.</i>	reinvest', <i>v.</i>
divest'ed, <i>a.</i>	invest'ient, <i>a.</i>	reinvest'ed, <i>a.</i>

\*Vesicant, Vesicatory, a blistering application, plaster; an epispastic.

†Vesicate, to blister, to raise little bladders, or separate the cuticle by inflaming the skin.

‡Vesicle, a little bladder, or a portion of the cuticle separated from the skin, and filled with some humor.

§Vesper, the evening star, Venus; also, the evening. Vespers, in the plural, the evening song or evening service in the Romish Church.

‖Vestal, pertaining to Vesta, the goddess of fire among the Romans, and a virgin; hence, pure, chaste; also, a virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be punctually kept burning upon her altar. The Vestals were six in number, and they made a vow of perpetual virginity.

‡Vestibule, the porch or entrance into a house, or a large open space before the door, but covered. Vestibules, for magnificence, are usually between the court and garden; an apartment in large buildings, which presents itself into a hall or suit of rooms or offices.

\*\*Investigate, to search into as by tracks or footsteps; to inquire or examine into with care and accuracy; to find out by careful disquisition.

††Pervestigate, to find out by research.

‡‡Circumvest, to cover round, as with a garment.

§§Devest or Divest, to strip of clothes, arms or equipage, of any thing that covers, surrounds, or attends; to deprive,—opposed to invest. Devest is appropriately used as a technical term in law.

||||Investiture, the action of giving possession, or livery of seizin; the right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

reinvest'ing, <i>a.</i>	*revest'iary, <i>n.</i>	†vest'ment, <i>n.</i>
reinvest'ent, <i>a.</i>	†revet'ment, <i>n.</i>	‡ves'try, <i>n.</i>
revest', <i>v.</i>	vest, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	ves'ture, <i>n.</i>
revest'ed, <i>a.</i>	vest'ed, <i>a.</i>	uninvest'ed, <i>a.</i>
revest'ing, <i>a.</i>	vest'ing, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	

VET-o, *v.* 1. *to forbid, to prohibit*—||ve'to, *n.*

VETUS, ēr-is, *a.* *old, of long duration.*

†invet'erate, <i>a.</i>	invet'erateness, <i>n.</i>	invet'eracy, <i>n.</i>
invet'erately, <i>ad.</i>	invetera'tion, <i>n.</i>	**vet'eran, <i>n. &amp; a.</i>

VEXILL-UM, *n.* 2. (*à velo*), *a flag or banner, a standard.*

††vex'il, <i>n.</i>	††vex'illary, <i>a. &amp; n.</i>	‡‡vexilla'tion, <i>n.</i>
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VI-a, *f.* 1. (*à veho*), *a way*: as, de'viate, *to go from the way, to turn aside, to err*; per'vious, *having a way through*; pre'vious, *going before in time.*

biv'ious, <i>a.</i>	convoy'ing, <i>a.</i>	devia'tion, <i>n.</i>
††con'voy, <i>n.</i>	de'viate, <i>v.</i>	de'vious, <i>a.</i>
convoy', <i>v.</i>	de'viated, <i>a.</i>	**en'voy, <i>n. &amp; v.</i>
convoy'ed, <i>a.</i>	de'viating, <i>a.</i>	en'voyship, <i>n.</i>

\* *Revestiary*, the place or apartment in a church or temple, where the *dresses* are deposited, a sacristy; now contracted into *vestry*.

† *Revetment*, (Fr.) in fortification, a strong wall on the outside of a rampart, intended to support the earth.

‡ *Vestment*, a garment. *Vesture*, a garment or robe; dress, garments; clothing, covering.

§ *Vestry*, a room appendant to a church, in which the sacerdotal *vestments* and sacred utensils are kept, and where parochial meetings are held. (See *Revestiary*, and *Sacristry*, p. 376.)

|| *Veto*, literally, *I forbid*; a *forbidding*, or the right of *forbidding*,—applied to the right of a king, or other magistrate or officer, to withhold his assent to the enactment of a law, or the passing of a decree. Thus, the king of Great Britain has a *veto* upon every act of parliament. It was originally appropriated to the tribunes of the people in Rome, when they interposed their *negative* to any law or public act. It properly signifies, a hindering by words.

† *Inveterate*, old, deep-rooted, firmly established by *long continuance*, obstinate,—used of *evils*. Having fixed habits by *long continuance*,—used of *persons*.

\*\* *Veteran*, one who has been *long* exercised in any service or art, particularly in war; one who has grown *old* in service, and has had much experience.

†† *Vexil*, a *flag* or *standard*; in botany, the upper petal of a papilionaceous flower.

†† *Vexillary*, a *standard-bearer*; pertaining to an *ensign* or *standard*.

§§ *Vexillation*, a company of troops under one *ensign*.

|||| *Bivious*, having two *ways*, or leading two *ways*.

†† *Convoy*, *n.* a protecting force accompanying ships or property on their *way* from place to place, either by sea or land. The ship or thing protected or *conveyed*. When persons are to be protected, the word *escort* is used.

\*\*\* *Envoy*, a person deputed by a prince or government, to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign prince or government. We usually apply the word to a public minister sent on a special occasion, or for one particular purpose; hence, an *envoy* is distinguished from an *ambassador* or permanent resident at a foreign court, and is of inferior rank.



imper'vious, *a.*  
 imper'viously, *ad.*  
 imper'viousness, *n.*  
 \*in'vious, *a.*  
 in'viousness, *n.*  
 †in'voice, *n. & v.*  
 in'voiced, *a.*  
 in'voicing, *a.*  
 ‡multiv'ious, *a.*  
 †ob'viate, *v.*  
 ob'viated, *a.*  
 ob'viating, *a.*  
 ‖ob'vious, *a.*  
 ob'viously, *ad.*  
 ob'viousness, *n.*  
 per'vious, *a.*  
 per'viously, *ad.*

per'viousness, *n.*  
 pre'vious, *a.*  
 pre'viously, *ad.*  
 pre'viousness, *n.*  
 †quadriv'ial, *a.*  
 \*\*tri'fle, *n. & v.*  
 tri'fler, *n.*  
 tri'fling, *a. & n.*  
 tri'flingly, *ad.*  
 tri'flingness, *n.*  
 ††triv'ial, *a.*  
 triv'ially, *ad.*  
 triv'ialness, *n.*  
 unde'viating, *a.*  
 unde'viatingly, *ad.*  
 unob'vious, *a.*

vi'a, *n.*  
 ††vi'aduct, *n.*  
 ††viat'ic, *a.*  
 †††viat'icum, *n.*  
 ††voy'age, *n. & v.*  
 voy'ager, *n.*  
 way, *n.*  
 way'-farer, *n.*  
 \*\*\*way'-faring, *a.*  
 †††way'-lay', *v.*  
 way'-lay'er, *n.*  
 way'-laid', *a.*  
 way'less, *a.*  
 †††way'ward, *a.*  
 way'wardly, *ad.*  
 way'wardness, *n.*

**VIBR**—*o*, vibratum, *v.* 1. *to brandish, to move to and fro with quick motion, to swing, to oscillate, to quiver or tremble.*

revi'brate, *v.*      †††vi'brant, *n.*      vibra'tion, *n.*  
 revi'brated, *a.*      vi'brate, *v.*      vi'brative, *a.*  
 revi'brating, *a.*      vi'brated, *a.*      vi'bratory, *a.*  
 vibra'tion, *n.*      vi'brating, *a.*      ††††vi'bratiuncle, *n.*

**VIC**—*is*, *f.* 3. (gen. of *vix*, *obs.*), *a change or turn, alternate or reciprocal succession ; in place, room, or stead.*

\* *Invious*, unpassable, untrodden.

† *Invoice* (Fr. *envoi*, a sending, or thing sent), in commerce, a written account of the particulars of merchandise, shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c. with the value or prices and charges annexed.

‡ *Multivious*, having many ways or roads.

§ *Obviate*, properly, to meet in the way, to oppose ; hence, to prevent by interception, or to remove at the beginning, or in the outset ;—hence, in present usage, to remove in general as difficulties or objections, to clear the way of obstacles.

‖ *Obvious*, plain, evident, easily discovered, seen, or understood.

† *Quadrivial*, having four ways meeting in a point.

\*\* *Trifle*, a thing of very little value or importance ; also, to act or talk with levity. (It coincides with *trivial*,—which see.)

†† *Trivial*, literally, where three ways meet ; and where the country people among the Romans performed their sacred rites to *PALES*, and other rural deities,—hence, *common, vulgar, trifling*, of little worth or importance.

‡† *Viaduct*, a structure made for conveying a carriage way from one road to another.

§§ *Viatic*, pertaining to a journey or to travelling.

‡‡‡ *Viaticum*, provisions for a journey ; in the Romish Church, the Eucharist or Sacrament, administered to a dying man.

††† *Voyage* (à voie, Fr.) a journey by sea, or in the air.

\*\*\* *Wayfaring*, travelling, passing, being on a journey.

†††† *Waylay*, to watch insidiously in the way, with a view to seize, rob, or slay ; to beset in ambush.

††††† *Wayward*, froward, peevish, perverse, liking his own way.

§§§ *Vibrant* or *Vibrion*, a name given to the ichneumon fly, from the continual vibration of its antennæ.

‡‡‡‡ *Vibratiuncle*, a small vibration.

*vic'ar, n.	vice-ad'miralty, n.	vicero'y'alty, n.
†vic'arage, n.	vice-a'gent, n.	vice'royship, n.
‡vica'rial, a.	vice-cham'berlain, n.	††vicis'situde, n.
vic'arship, n.	vice-chan'cellor, n.	vicissitu'dinary, a.
§vica'riate, n. & a.	vicege'rency, n.	††vi'scount, n.
vica'rious, a.	†vicege'rent, n. & a.	vi'scountess, n.
vica'riously, n.	vice-pres'ident, n.	vi'scountship, n.
vice-ad'miral, n.	**vice'roy, n.	

VICENI, a. twenty—vic'enary, a. §§vig'esima'tion, n.

VICIN-US, a. (a vicus, m. 2. a village), near in place, neighbouring.

convicin'ity, n.	vic'inage, n.	vic'ine, a.
vicin'ity, n.	††vic'inal, a.	

VID-EO, visum, v. 2. to see : as, revise', to review ; vis'age, the face, the look ; vis'ible, that can be seen ; vis'it, to go to see ; vis'ual, belonging to the sight.

***advice', n.	advi'sedly, ad.	advi'sory, a.
†††advise', v.	advi'sedness, n.	black-vis'aged, a.
advi'sable, a.	advi'ser, n.	counter-ev'idence, n.
advi'sableness, n.	advise'ment, n.	†††en'vy, v. & n.
advi'sed, a.	advi'sing, n. & a.	en'viable, a.

\*Vicar, a deputy or substitute ; the priest of a parish, or incumbent of a benefice.

†Vicarage, the benefice of a vicar.

‡Vicarial, pertaining to a vicar ; small.

§Vicariate, having delegated power, as vicar ; also, a delegated office or power.

||Vicarious, deputed, delegated ; acting for another, filling the place of another ; substituted in the place of another ;—as Christ's death was a vicarious sacrifice.

†Vicegerent, one who holds the place of another ; lieutenant, vicar.

\*\*Viceroy, one who governs in place of a king.

††Vicissitude, regular change or succession of one thing to another,—as, the vicissitudes of day and night, and of winter and summer ; change, revolution, —as, the vicissitudes of fortune.

‡†Viscount (Lat. vice-comes), an officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl ; the sheriff of the county ; a degree or title of nobility next in rank to an earl ; a peer of the fourth order.

§§Vigesimation, the act of putting to death every twentieth man.

|||Convicinity, Vicinity, Vicinage, nearness in place, neighbourhood, neighbouring country.

†††Vicinal, Vicine, near, neighbouring.

\*\*\*Advice, counsel ; an opinion recommended or offered, as worthy to be followed ; information, notice, intelligence.

†††Advise, to give counsel to ; to give information ; to deliberate, to consider.

†††Envy, literally, a seeing against, that is, a looking with enmity, pain, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent, at the superior condition and happiness of another, accompanied with some degree of hatred or malignity, and usually with a desire or an effort to depreciate the person, and with pleasure in seeing him depressed. Envy springs from pride, ambition, or love, mortified that another has obtained what one has a strong desire to possess. Emulation differs from envy, in not being accompanied with hatred, and a desire to depress a more fortunate person.

en'vied, <i>a.</i>	inev'idence, <i>n.</i>	**prov'ender, <i>n.</i>
en'vier, <i>n.</i>	inev'ident, <i>a.</i>	provi'der, <i>n.</i>
en'vy'ing, <i>a.</i>	†invid'ious, <i>a.</i>	††prov'idence, <i>n.</i>
en'vious, <i>a.</i>	invid'iously, <i>ad.</i>	††prov'ident, <i>a.</i>
en'viously, <i>ad.</i>	invid'iousness, <i>n.</i>	prov'idently, <i>ad.</i>
*ev'idence, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	invis'ible, <i>a.</i>	‡‡providen'tial, <i>a.</i>
ev'idenced, <i>a.</i>	invis'ibly, <i>ad.</i>	providen'tially, <i>ad.</i>
ev'identing, <i>a.</i>	invis'ibleness, <i>n.</i>	provisi'on, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
ev'ident, <i>a.</i>	invisibil'ity, <i>n.</i>	†††provisi'onal, <i>a.</i>
ev'idently, <i>ad.</i>	†invisi'on, <i>n.</i>	provisi'onally, <i>ad.</i>
eviden'tial, <i>a.</i>	‡jurispru'dence, <i>n.</i>	provisi'onary, <i>a.</i>
improvi'ded, <i>a.</i>	jurispru'dent, <i>a.</i>	***provi'so, <i>n.</i>
improv'idence, <i>n.</i>	jurispruden'tial, <i>a.</i>	†††provi'sor, <i>n.</i>
improv'ident, <i>a.</i>	misadvi'sed, <i>a.</i>	provi'sory, <i>a.</i>
improv'idently, <i>ad.</i>	previsi'on, <i>n.</i>	†††pru'dence, <i>n.</i>
improvisi'on, <i>n.</i>	proved'itor, or	pru'dent, <i>a.</i>
impru'dence, <i>n.</i>	provedore', <i>n.</i>	pru'dently, <i>ad.</i>
impru'dent, <i>a.</i>	†provide', <i>v.</i>	pruden'tial, <i>a.</i>
impru'dently, <i>ad.</i>	provi'ded, <i>a.</i>	pruden'tially, <i>ad.</i>

\* *Evidence* (literally, the *seeing out*), that which elucidates and enables the mind to *see* truth; proof arising from our own perception by the senses, or from the testimony of others, or from inductions of reason.

† *Invidious*, envious, malignant; likely to incur ill-will or hatred, or to provoke *envy*, hateful. (*This is the usual sense.*)

‡ *Invision*, want of vision, or the power of *seeing*.

§ *Jurisprudence*, the science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice.

|| *Providitor* or *Providore*, a purveyor, one employed to procure supplies for an army.

†† *Provide*, to procure beforehand; to get, collect, or make ready, for future use, to prepare; to furnish; to stipulate previously.

\*\* *Provender*, dry food for beasts, usually meal, or a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay; dry food of any kind; provisions, meat, food.

†† *Providence*, foresight; timely care; in theology, the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures; *prudence* in the management of one's concerns or in private economy.

‡‡ *Provident*, foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them.

§§ *Providential*, effected by the *providence* of God.

||| *Provision*, the act of *providing*; things *provided*; preparation; stores provided, stock; victuals, food; previous stipulation.

††† *Provisional*, *Provisionary*, *provided* for present need, or for the occasion, temporary, not permanent.

\*\*\* *Proviso* (Lat. ablative), it being *provided*; any article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, contract, law, grant, &c.

††† *Provisor*, a person appointed by the Pope to a benefice, before the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron.

††† *Prudence*, wisdom applied to practice, *practical wisdom*. *Prudence* differs from *wisdom* in this, that *prudence* implies more caution and reserve than *wisdom*, or is exercised more in *foreseeing* and avoiding evil, than in devising and executing that which is good. It is sometimes mere *caution* or *circumspection*.

\**pruden'tials*, *n.*  
 †*purvey*, *v.*  
*purvey'ance*, *n.*  
*purvey'ing*, *a.*  
*purvey'or*, *n.*  
*resur'vey*, *n.*  
*resurvey*, *v.*  
*resurvey'ed*, *a.*  
*resurvey'ing*, *a.*  
*review*, *v.* & *n.*  
*review'ed*, *a.*  
*review'er*, *n.*  
*review'ing*, *a.*  
*revise*, *v.* & *n.*  
*revi'sed*, *a.*  
*revi'ser*, *n.*  
*revi'sing*, *a.*  
*revi'sal*, *a.*  
*revis'ion*, *n.*  
*revis'ional*, *a.*  
*revis'ionary*, *a.*  
*revi'sit*, *v.*  
*revi'sited*, *a.*  
*revi'siting*, *a.*  
*revisita'tion*, *n.*  
*revi'sor*, *n.*  
*self-ev'idence*, *n.*  
*self-ev'idencing*, *a.*  
*self-ev'ident*, *a.*  
*self-ev'idently*, *ad.*

*supervise*, *v.*  
*supervi'sing*, *a.*  
*supervisi'on*, *n.*  
*supervi'sor*, *n.*  
 †*sur'vey*, *n.*  
*survey*, *v.*  
*survey'ed*, *a.*  
 §*survey'ing*, *a.*  
*survey'or*, *n.*  
*survey'or-general*, *n.*  
*survey'orship*, *n.*  
*unadvi'sed*, *a.*  
*unadvi'sedly*, *ad.*  
*unadvi'sedness*, *n.*  
*unadvi'sable*, *a.*  
*unen'vied*, *a.*  
*unen'vious*, *a.*  
*uninvid'ious*, *a.*  
*unprovide*, *v.*  
*unprovi'ded*, *a.*  
*unpruden'tial*, *a.*  
*unprovis'ioned*, *a.*  
*unrevi'sed*, *a.*  
*unvis'ard*, *v.*  
*unvis'ited*, *a.*  
 ‖*vedet*, or  
*vedette*, *n.*  
 †*vi'de*, *v.*  
*view*, *n.* & *v.*

*view'ed*, *a.*  
*view'er*, *n.*  
*view'ing*, *a.* & *n.*  
*view'less*, *a.*  
 \*\**videl'icet*, *ad.*  
*vis'age*, *n.*  
*vis'aged*, *a.*  
 ††*vis'ard*, *n.* & *v.*  
 ††*vis-a-vis*, *n.*  
*vis'ible*, *a.*  
*vis'ibly*, *ad.*  
*vis'ibleness*, *n.*  
*visibil'ity*, *n.*  
 §§*visi'on*, *n.*  
*visi'onal*, *a.*  
 |||*visi'onary*, *a.* & *n.*  
*vis'it*, *v.* & *n.*  
*vis'ited*, *a.*  
*vis'iter*, *n.*  
*vis'iting*, *n.* & *a.*  
*vis'itable*, *a.*  
*vis'itant*, *n.*  
*visita'tion*, *n.*  
*vis'itor*, *n.*  
*visito'rial*, *a.*  
 †††*vi'sor*, *n.*  
*vi'sored*, *a.*  
 \*\*\**vis'ta*, *n.*  
*vis'ual*, *a.*

*VIDU-o*, *v.* 1. *to part, to deprive of*: as, *avoid'*, *to shun*;

\* *Prudentials*, maxims of *prudence* or practical wisdom.

† *Purvey* (Fr. *pour* and *voir*, to see), to provide, to procure; to purchase *provisions*.

‡ *Survey*, an attentive *view*; a *look* or *looking* with care, a particular *view*.

§ *Surveying*, *viewing* with attention; also, that branch of mathematics which teaches the art of measuring land.

‖ *Vedet* or *Vedette*, a sentinel on horseback.

† *Vide* (Lat. imper.) *see*,—used as a reference from one part of a book to another.

\* *Videlicet* (Lat. for *videre licet*, one may see), to wit, namely,—generally *often viz.*

†† *Visard*, a mask; to mask. (See *Visor*.)

‡ *Vis-a-vis* (Fr. *face to face*, opposite), a carriage in which two persons sit *face to face*.

§ *Vision*, act of *seeing*; *sight*; a phantom, a spectre; in Scripture, a revelation from God;—such were the *visions* of Isaiah, of Amos, of Ezekiel, &c.

‖ *Visionary*, affected by phantoms, imaginary.

††† *Visor*, a head-piece or *mask* used to disfigure and disguise.

\* *Vista* (Ital.) a *view* or *prospect* through an avenue, as between rows of trees; hence, the trees or other things that form the avenue.

*divide'*, to separate, to *part* in pieces or portions; *divis'*-*ible*, that may be divided or *separated*.

<i>avoid'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>divi'ding</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>indivisi'bil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>avoid'able</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>div'idend</i> , <i>n.</i>	†† <i>subdivide'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>avoid'ance</i> , <i>n.</i>	† <i>divi'dual</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>subdivi'ded</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>avoid'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>divis'ible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>subdivi'ding</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>avoid'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>divisi'bil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>subdivisi'on</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>avoid'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>divi'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>undivi'dable</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>avoid'less</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>divisi'on</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>undivi'ded</i> , <i>a.</i>
* <i>device'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>divisi'onal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>undivi'dedly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>device'ful</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>divisi'onary</i> , <i>a.</i>	§§ <i>vid'ual</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>device'fully</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>divi'sor</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>void</i> , <i>a. n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
† <i>devise'</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>indivi'dable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>void'able</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>devi'sable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>indivi'ded</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>void'ance</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>devi'sed</i> , <i>a.</i>	** <i>individ'ual</i> , <i>u.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>void'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>devisee'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>individ'ually</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>void'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>devi'ser</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>individual'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>void'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>devi'sing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>individ'ualize</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>void'er</i> , <i>n.</i>
† <i>devi'sor</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>individ'ualized</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>wid'ow</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
§ <i>devoid'</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>individ'ualizing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>wid'owed</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>divide'</i> , <i>v.</i>	†† <i>individ'uate</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	†† <i>wid'ower</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>divi'dable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>individua'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>wid'owing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>divi'ded</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>indivis'ible</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>wid'owhood</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>divi'dedly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>indivis'ibly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>wid'ow-hunter</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>divi'der</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>indivis'ibleness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>wid'ow-maker</i> , <i>n.</i>

**VIGIL**, *a. watchful, waking*: as, *vig'ilant, watchful*.

** <i>evigila'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>vig'il</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>vig'ilant</i> , <i>a.</i>
††† <i>invig'ilance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>vig'ilance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>vig'ilantly</i> , <i>ad.</i>

\* *Device*, that which is formed by design, or invented; scheme, artificial contrivance, stratagem, project; an emblem intended to represent a family, person, action, or quality, with a suitable motto,—used in painting, sculpture, and heraldry.

† *Devise*, to invent, to contrive, to plan, to scheme; to bequeath by will, as land or other real estate; also, primarily, a dividing or division;—hence, the act of bequeathing by will; a will or testament; a share of estate bequeathed.

† *Devisor*, one who gives by will.

§ *Devoid*, void, empty, vacant; destitute, not possessing; free from, clear.

|| *Dividend*, a *part* or *share*; in arithmetic, the number to be *divided* into equal parts.

† *Dividual*, divided, shared in common with others.

\*\* *Individual*, not *divided*, or not to be *divided*; single, one; pertaining to one only; also, a single person or human being.

†† *Individuate*, to make single, to distinguish from others of the species; also, undivided.

†† *Subdivide*, to divide a *part* of a thing into more *parts*; to *part* into smaller divisions.

§§ *Vidual* (not used), belonging to the state of a *widow*.

||| *Widow*, a woman who has lost her husband by death; to *bereave* of a husband, to strip of any thing good.

†† *Widower*, a man who has lost his wife by death.

\*\*\* *Evigilation*, a *waking* or *watching*.

††† *Invigilance*, want of *vigilance*, neglect of *watching*.

**VIGOR**, *m.* 3. (*à vigeo*, *v.* 2. *to be brisk or strong*), *strength, energy*: as, *vig'orous, powerful, strong*.

<i>invig'orate, v.</i>	<i>invigora'tion, n.</i>	<i>vig'orous, a.</i>
<i>invig'orated, a.</i>	<i>reinvig'orate, v.</i>	<i>vig'orously, ad.</i>
<i>invig'orating, a.</i>	<i>*vig'or, n.</i>	<i>vig'orousness, n.</i>

**VIL-IS**, *a.* of *small price or value, base, mean*.

<i>†revile', v.</i>	<i>vile, a.</i>	<i>vil'ifier, n.</i>
<i>revi'led, a.</i>	<i>vile'ly, ad.</i>	<i>vil'ifying, a.</i>
<i>revi'ler, n.</i>	<i>vile'ness, n.</i>	<i>vilifica'tion, n.</i>
<i>revi'ling, a. &amp; n.</i>	<i>†vil'ify, v.</i>	<i>vil'ipend, v.</i>
<i>revi'lingly, ad.</i>	<i>vil'ified, a.</i>	<i>vilipend'ency, n.</i>

**VILL-A**, *f.* 1. *a country-seat*.

<i>‡invil'laged, a.</i>	<i>†vil'lage, n.</i>	<i>**vil'lager, n.</i>
<i>‡vil'l, n.</i>	<i>vil'lager, n.</i>	<i>††villat'ic, a.</i>
<i>vil'la, n.</i>		

**VILLAN-US**, *m.* 2. (*à vilis, or villa*), *a wicked wretch*.

<i>††vil'lain, n.</i>	<i>vil'lanizer, n.</i>	<i>vil'lanously, ad.</i>
<i>‡vil'lanage, n.</i>	<i>vil'lany, n.</i>	<i>vil'lanousness, n.</i>
<i>vil'lanize, v.</i>	<i>vil'lanous, a.</i>	

**VILL-US**, *m.* 2. *shaggy hair—vil'lous, a.*

**VIMEN**, *in-is, n.* 3. (*à vicio, v.* 2. *to bind with twigs*), *a twig*  
—|||vim'inal, *a. vimin'eous, a.*

**VINC-O**, *victim, v.* 3. *to conquer, to overcome, to subdue*:  
as, *invin'cible, not to be conquered or overcome; van'-*  
*quish, to conquer, to subdue in battle.*

<i>††convince', v.</i>	<i>convinc'ed, a.</i>	<i>convince'ment, n.</i>
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\* *Vigor*, active strength or force; energy. (*Vigor*, and all its derivatives, imply active strength, or the power of action and exertion, in distinction from passive strength or strength to endure.)

† *Revile*, to reproach; to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language.

‡ *Vilify*, to make vile, to debase, to degrade; to defame, to traduce, to attempt to degrade by slander. § *Invilaged*, turned into a village.

|| *Vill*, a village, a small collection of houses.

† *Village*, a small assemblage of houses in the country, less than a town or city.

\*\* *Villager*, a district of villages.

†† *Villatic*, pertaining to a village.

‡† *Villain*, in feudal law, one who holds lands by a base or servile tenure; a vile wicked person, a man extremely depraved, and capable or guilty of great crimes,—as, the thief, the robber, the burglarian, the murderer, the incendiary, the ravisher, the seducer, the cheat, the swindler, &c.

§§ *Villanage*, the state of a villain; base servitude; a base tenure of lands, tenure on condition of doing the meanest services for the lord,—usually written villenage.

||| *Viminal*, pertaining to twigs: *Vimineous*, made of twigs or shoots.

††† *Convince*, to persuade or satisfy the mind by evidence; to subdue the opposition of the mind to truth, or to what is alleged, and compel it to yield its assent; to convict, to prove guilty.

convinc'er, *n.*  
convinc'ible, *a.*  
convinc'ing, *a.*  
convinc'ingly, *ad.*  
convinc'ingness, *n.*

\*con'vict, *n.*

†convict', *v. & a.*  
convict'ed, *a.*  
convict'ing, *a.*  
convic'tion, *n.*  
convic'tive, *a.*  
convic'tively, *ad.*

‡evince', *v.*

evinc'ed, *a.*  
evinc'ible, *a.*  
evinc'ibly, *ad.*  
evinc'ing, *a.*  
evinc'ive, *a.*

§evict', *v.*

evict'ed, *a.*

evict'ing, *a.*

evic'tion, *n.*

extraprovinc'ial, *a.*

inconvinc'ible, *a.*

inconvinc'ibly, *ad.*

invinc'ible, *a.*

invinc'ibly, *ad.*

invinc'ibleness, *n.*

invincibil'ity, *n.*

pervicac'ity, *n.*

‖pervica'cious, *a.*

pervica'ciously, *ad.*

pervica'ciousness, *n.*

¶prov'ince, *n.*

provin'cial, *a. & n.*

\*\*provin'cialism, *n.*

provincial'ity, *n.*

self-convic'ted, *a.*

self-convic'tion, *n.*

unconvin'ced, *a.*

unvan'quishable, *a.*

unvan'quished, *a.*

van'quish, *v.*

van'quishable, *a.*

van'quished, *a.*

van'quisher, *n.*

van'quishing, *a.*

‡‡vic'tim, *n.*

‡‡vic'tor, *n.*

vic'toress, *n.*

vic'tory, *n.*

victo'rious, *a.*

victo'riously, *ad.*

victo'riousness, *n.*

vin'cible, *a.*

vin'cibleness, *n.*

**VINDEX**, *ic-is, m. & f. (vis & dico), a punisher of wrongs:*  
as, *vin'dicate*, to justify, to defend, to assert.

§§avenge', *v.*

aveng'ed, *a.*

avenge'ment, *n.*

aveng'er, *n.*

aveng'eress, *n.*

aveng'ing, *a.*

revenge', *v. & n.*

reveng'ed, *a.*

revenge'ful, *a.*

revenge'fully, *ad.*

revenge'fulness, *n.*

revenge'less, *a.*

revenge'ment, *n.*

reveng'er, *n.*

reveng'ing, *a.*

reveng'ingly, *ad.*

revin'dicate, *v.*

unaveng'ed, *a.*

\* *Convict, v. to determine the truth of a charge against one, to prove or find guilty of a crime charged; to convince of sin.*

† *Convict, n. a person proved or found guilty of a crime alleged against him, either by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision.*

‡ *Evince, to show in a clear manner, to prove beyond any reasonable doubt, to manifest, to make evident.*

§ *Evict, in law, to dispossess by a judicial process, or course of legal proceedings, to recover lands or tenements by law; to take away by sentence of law.*

‖ *Pervicacious, very obstinate, stubborn, wilfully contrary or refractory.*

¶ *Province, a country belonging to a kingdom or state, either by conquest or colonization, usually situated at a distance from the kingdom or state; a division of a country; a region, a tract, a large extent; the proper office or business of a person.*

\*\* *Provincialism, a peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province.*

‡‡ *Victim, a living being sacrificed to some deity; usually some beast slain in sacrifice; something destroyed.*

‡‡ *Victor, one who conquers in war; one who defeats an enemy in battle. Victor differs from conqueror. We apply conquer to one who subdues countries, kingdoms, or nations; Victor, to one who overcomes a particular enemy, or in a particular battle; one who wins, or gains the advantage.*

§§ *Avenge, to take satisfaction for an injury, by punishing the injuring party. To avenge and revenge, radically, are synonymous. But modern usage restricts avenge to the taking of just punishment, and revenge to the infliction of pain or evil maliciously, in an illegal manner.*

unreveng'ed, *a.*  
 unrevenge'ful, *a.*  
 \*veng'ance, *n.*  
 venge'ful, *a.*  
 vin'dicable, *a.*

vindicabil'ty, *n.*  
 vin'dicate, *v.*  
 vin'dicated, *a.*  
 vin'dicating, *a.*  
 vindica'tion, *n.*

vin'dicator, *n.*  
 †vin'dicatory, *a.*  
 †vindic'tive, *a.*  
 vindic'tively, *ad.*  
 vindic'tiveness, *n.*

VIN-UM, *n.* 2. (οἶνος), *wine*; *a grape*: as, vi'nous, having the qualities of *wine*.

vina'ceous, *a.*  
 vine, *n.*  
 vin'ed, *a.*  
 vine'-dresser, *n.*  
 †vinde'mial, *a.*  
 ‖vinde'miate, *v.*

vindemia'tion, *n.*  
 †vin'egar, *n.*  
 \*\*vi'nery, *a.*  
 vin'eyard, *n.*  
 vi'nous, *a.*  
 vinos'ity, *n.*

††vint'age, *n.*  
 vint'ager, *n.*  
 ††vint'ner, *n.*  
 ††vin'try, *n.*  
 vi'ny, *a.*

VIOL-A, *f.* 1. *a violet*—viola'ceous, *a.* vi'olet, *n.*

VIOL-o, violatum, *v.* 1. (à vis, *f.* 3. *force, unjust force*), to injure, to hurt: as, vi'olate, to injure, to break.

invi'olable, *a.*  
 invi'olably, *ad.*  
 invi'olableness, *n.*  
 inviolabil'ity, *n.*  
 invi'olate, *a.*  
 invi'olated, *a.*

vi'olable, *a.*  
 vi'olate, *v.*  
 vi'olated, *a.*  
 vi'olating, *a.*  
 viola'tion, *n.*

vi'olator, *n.*  
 ‖vi'olence, *n.*  
 vi'olent, *a.*  
 vi'olently, *ad.*  
 unvi'olated, *a.*

VIPER-A, *f.* 1. *a viper, a kind of serpent.*

vi'per, *n.*

vi'perine, *a.*

vi'perous, *a.*

VIR, *m.* 2. (ἀνρ), *a man*: as, vi'rile, pertaining to a *man*, or the male sex, masculine.

\* *Vengeance*, the infliction of pain on another, in return for an injury or offence. Such infliction, proceeding from malice or mere resentment, and not necessary for the purposes of justice, is *revenge*. When it proceeds from a mere love of justice, and the necessity of punishing offenders for the support of the laws, it is *vengeance*. In this case, *vengeance* is a just retribution, recompense, or punishment; and it is the scriptural use of the word.

† *Vindictory*, punitive, inflicting punishment, *avenging*.

‡ *Vindictive*, revengeful, given to *revenge*.

§ *Vindemial*, belonging to a *vintage* or *grape* harvest.

‖ *Vindemiate*, to gather the *vintage*.

¶ *Vinegar*, a vegetable acid, an acid liquor obtained from *wine*, beer, or other liquors, by the second or acetous fermentation. *Vinegar* may differ indefinitely in the degree of its acidity.

\*\* *Vinery*, in gardening, an erection for supporting *vines*, and exposing them to artificial heat, consisting of a wall with stoves and flues or passages for smoke.

†† *Vintage*, the produce of the *vine* for the season; the time of gathering the crop of *grapes*. †† *Vintner*, one who deals in *wine*, a *wine-seller*.

§§ *Vintry*, a place where *wine* is sold.

‖‖ *Violence*, physical force, moral force; vehemence, outrage, unjust force; rape.



*dec'emvir, n.	quindecem'virate, n.	†vira'go, n.
decem'viral, a.	quin'quevir, n.	viragin'ian, a.
decem'virate, n.	tri'umvir, n.	vi'rile, a.
quindec'emvir, n.	trium'virate, n.	viril'ity, n.

**VIRGO**, in-is, f. 3. (*à vireo*, v. 2. *to be green, to bloom*), a *maid, a woman unmarried; any thing untouched.*

‡devir'ginate, v.	vir'ginal, a.	‖vi'rent, a.
‡vir'go, n.	virgin'ity, n.	‡virid'ity, n.
vir'gin, n. & a.		

**VIRTUS**, f. 3. *bravery, valor, power; moral goodness.*

**vir'tu, n.	‡‡virtuo'so-ship, n.	vir'tuous, a.
vir'tue, n.	‡‡vir'tual, a.	vir'tuously, ad.
vir'tueless, a.	vir'tually, ad.	vir'tuousness, n.
‡‡virtuo'so, n.	virtual'ity, n.	unvir'tuous, a.

**VIR-US**, n. 2. *a noxious or hurtful juice, poison.*

vir'ulence, n.	‖‖‖vir'ulent, a.	‡‡‡vi'rus, n.
vir'ulency, n.	vir'ulently, ad.	

**VISCO-UM**, n. 2. *glue, birdlime: as, vis'cid, glutinous.*

***invis'cate, v.	viscid'ity, n.	viscos'ity, or
vis'cid, a.	‡‡‡vis'cous, a.	vis'cousness, n.

**VISCO-US**, er-is, n. 3. *a bowel or entrail.*

‡‡‡evis'cerate, v.	evis'cerating, a.	vis'ceral, a.
evis'cerated, a.	‡‡‡evis'cera, n.	vis'cerate, v.

**VITI-UM**, n. 2. *vice, the opposite of virtue; disease.*

\* *Decemvir*, one of ten magistrates who had absolute authority in ancient Rome.

† *Virago*, a female who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man; a female warrior; in common language, a bold, impudent, turbulent woman.

‡ *Devirginate*, to deflower.

§ *Virgo*, a sign of the Zodiac, which the sun enters in August; a constellation, containing 110 stars.

‖ *Virent*, green, verdant, fresh.

¶ *Viridity*, greenness, verdure, the colour of fresh vegetables.

\*\* *Virtu*, (Ital.) a love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities.

‡‡ *Virtuoso*, (Ital.) a man skilled in the fine arts, particularly in music; or a man skilled in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

‡‡ *Virtuosoship*, the pursuits of a *virtuoso*.

§§ *Virtual*, potential; being in essence or effect, not in fact.

‖‖‖ *Virulent*, extremely active in *doing injury*; very *poisonous* or *venomous*, very bitter in enmity; malignant.—No *poison* is more *virulent* than that of some species of serpents.

‡‡‡ *Virus*, foul or contagious matter of an ulcer, pustule, &c.; poison.

\*\*\* *Inviscate*, to lime, to daub with *glue*; to catch with *glue* or *birdlime*.

‡‡‡ *Viscous*, glutinous, sticky, adhesive, tenacious.

‡‡‡ *Eviscerate*, *Viscerate*, to embowel or disembowel, to take out the entrails; to search the bowels.

§§§ *Viscera*, the entrails or intestines; the contents of the abdomen and thorax.

unvit'iated, or  
unvic'iated, a.  
vice, n.

\*vic'iate, v.  
vic'iated, a.  
vic'iating, a.

vicia'tion, n.  
vici'ous, a.  
vici'ously, ad.  
vici'ousness, n.  
vit'iate, v.  
vit'iated, a.

vil'iating, a.  
vitia'tion, n.  
viti'ous, a.  
viti'ously, ad.  
viti'ousness, n.

VIT-o, v. 1. to shun, to avoid : as, ev'itate, to avoid.

ev'itable, a.  
ev'itate, v.  
evita'tion, n.

inév'itable, a.  
inev'itably, ad.  
inev'itableness, n.

inevitabil'ity, n.  
unev'itable, a.

VITR-UM, n. 2. glass : as, vit'reous, pertaining to glass.

unvit'rified, a.  
vit'reo-electric, a.  
vit'reous, a.  
vit'reousness, n.

vit'riform, a.  
vitres'cence, n.  
vitres'cent, a.  
vitres'cible, a.

vitriola'tion, n.  
vitriol'ic, a.  
vit'riolizable, a.  
vit'riolize, v.  
vit'riolized, a.  
vit'riolizing, a.  
vitrioliza'tion, n.

†vit'rify, v.  
vitrifac'tion, n.  
vit'rifiable, a.  
vit'rified, a.

†vit'riol, n.  
‡vit'riolate, v.  
vit'riolated, a.  
vit'riolating, a.

VITUL-us, m. 2. a calf—vit'uline, a.

VITUPER-o, vituperatum, v. 1. to blame, to censure.

vitu'perable, a.  
vitu'perate, v.

vitu'perating, a.  
vitupera'tion, n.

||vitu'perative, a.

VIV-o, victum, v. 3. to live : as, revive', to live again ; survive', to outlive ; viv'ify, viv'ificate, to give life.

†conviv'ial, a.  
convivial'ity, n.  
revict'ual, v.  
revi'val, n.  
revive', v.

revi'ved, a.  
revi'ver, n.  
revi'ving, n. & a.  
reviv'ify, v.  
reviv'ificate, v.

revivifica'tion, n.  
\*\*revivis'cence, or  
revivis'cency, n.  
revivis'cent, a.  
survi'val, n.

\* *Viciate, Vitiate*, to injure the substance or properties of a thing, so as to impair its value, and lessen or destroy its use ; to make less pure, or wholly impure ; to deprave, in a physical or moral sense ; to render defective, and thus to destroy the validity of.

† *Vitrify*, to convert into glass by fusion or the action of heat ; to become glass.

‡ *Vitriol*, a mineral ; in chemistry, a combination of the acid of sulphur with any metallic substance ; but chiefly *green vitriol*, or sulphate of iron ; *blue vitriol*, or sulphate of copper ; and *white vitriol*, or sulphate of zinc.

§ *Vitriolate, Vitriolize*, to convert, as sulphur in any compound, into sulphuric acid, formerly called *vitriolic acid*. Thus, the sulphuret of iron becomes sulphate of iron, or *green vitriol*. *Vitriolic acid*, in modern chemistry, is denominated *sulphuric acid*, the base of it being sulphur ; sulphur completely saturated with oxygen.

|| *Vituperative*, uttering or writing censure ; containing censure.

† *Convivial*, relating to a feast or entertainment ; festal, social, jovial

\*\*\* *Reviviscence*, renewal of life, return to life.

survi'vance, *n.*  
 survive', *v.*  
 survi'vency, *n.*  
 survi'ving, *a.*  
 survi'vor, *n.*  
 survi'vorship, *n.*  
 unrevi'ved, *a.*  
 unvi'tal, *a.*  
 \*vi'able, *a.*  
 †vi'and, *n.*  
 vict'ual, *v.*  
 †vict'uals, *n.*  
 vict'ualler, *n.*

vict'ualling, *a.*  
 vict'ualling-house, *n.*  
 vi'tal, *a.*  
 vi'tals, *n.*  
 vi'tally, *ad.*  
 vital'ity, *n.*  
 vi'talize, *v.*  
 †vivac'ity, *n.*  
 viva'cious, *a.*  
 viva'ciousness, *n.*  
 viv'a-voce, *ad.*  
 ‖vi'vary, *n.*

†viv'id, *a.*  
 viv'idly, *ad.*  
 viv'idness, *n.*  
 \*\*vivif'ic, or  
 vivif'ical, *a.*  
 viv'ificate, *v.*  
 vivifica'tion, *n.*  
 viv'ificative, *a.*  
 viv'ify, *v.*  
 viv'ified, *a.*  
 viv'ifying, *a.*  
 ††vivip'arous, *a.*

Voc-o, vocatum, *v.* 1. (*à* vox, voc-is, *f.* 3. *a* voice, *a* word), to call: as, convoke', to call together; evoke', to call out or forth; invoke', to call on, to implore; vo'cable, *a* word.

ad'vocacy, *n.*  
 ††ad'vocate, *n.* & *v.*  
 ad'vocatess, *n.*  
 ad'vocated, *a.*  
 ad'vocating, *a.*  
 advoca'tion, *n.*  
 ††advoca'tion, *n.*  
 †††avouch', *v.*

avouch'able, *a.*  
 avouch'ed, *a.*  
 avouch'er, *n.*  
 avouch'ing, *a.*  
 avouch'ment, *n.*  
 con'vocate, *v.*  
 convoca'tion, *n.*  
 convoke', *v.*

convo'ked, *a.*  
 convo'king, *a.*  
 ††equivocal, *a.* & *n.*  
 equiv'ocally, *ad.*  
 equiv'ocalness, *n.*  
 \*\*\*equiv'ocate, *v.*  
 equiv'ocated, *a.*  
 equiv'ocating, *a.*

\* *Viable*, capable of living,—as a new-born infant or premature child.

† *Vian'd*, meat dressed, food,—so called, because food supports life. (It is used chiefly in the plural.)

‡ *Victuals*, food for human beings, prepared for eating; that which supports human life; provisions, meat, sustenance.

§ *Vivacity*, the being lively or active, liveliness; air of life and activity; life, animation, spirits.

‖ *Vivary*, a warren; a place for keeping living animals,—as, a pond, a park, &c.

† *Vivid*, lively, sprightly, active; bright, strong.

\*\* *Vivific*, giving life, reviving, enlivening.

†† *Viviparous*, producing young in a living state,—as, all mammals or such animals as have breasts for nourishing their young, as distinguished from *oviparous*, producing eggs, or young from eggs,—as fowls.

‡† *Advocate*, one who pleads the cause of another in a court of justice. We say, a man is a learned lawyer and an able advocate. Lord advocate, in Scotland, is the principal crown lawyer, or prosecutor of crimes. Faculty of Advocates, in Scotland, is a society of eminent lawyers, who practise in the highest courts, and who are admitted members only upon the severest examination, at three different times. It consists of about two hundred members, and from this body are vacancies on the bench usually supplied.

§§ *Avocation*, the act of calling aside; the business which calls aside. (The use of this word for *vocation*, is very improper.)

‖‖ *Avouch*, to affirm, to declare or assert with positiveness; to produce or call in, to affirm in favour of, to maintain or support.

†† *Equivocal*, being of doubtful signification, that may be understood in different senses, doubtful, ambiguous.

\*\*\* *Equivocate*, to use words of a doubtful signification, to express one's

equivoca'tion, n.	provo'ker, n.	vo'calize, v.
equiv'ocator, n.	provo'king, a.	vo'calized, a.
*equivoke, n.	provo'kingly, ad.	vo'calizing, a.
evoke', or	†rev'ocable, a.	††voca'tion, n.
ev'ocate, v.	rev'ocableness, n.	††voc'ative, a. & n.
evoca'tion, n.	revoca'tion, n.	‡vocif'erate, v.
in'vocate, or	‡revoke', v.	vocif'erating, a.
invo'ke', v.	revo'ked, a.	vocifera'tion, n.
in'vocate, a.	revoke'ment, n.	vocif'erous, a.
in'vocating, a.	revo'king, a.	voice, n.
invoca'tion, n.	unequiv'ocal, a.	voic'ed, a.
invo'ked, a.	unequiv'ocally, ad.	voice'less, a.
invo'king, a.	univ'ocal, a.	††vouch, v. & n.
irrev'ocable, a.	univ'ocally, ad.	vouch'ed, a.
irrev'ocably, ad.	univoca'tion, n.	vouchee', n.
irrev'ocableness, n.	unprovo'ked, a.	vouch'er, n.
irrevocabil'ity, n.	unprovo'king, a.	vouch'ing, a.
misvouch', v.	unrevo'ked, a.	***vouchsafe', v.
provoca'tion, n.	vo'cable, n.	vouchsa'fed, a.
provo'cative, a. & n.	††vocab'ulary, n.	vouchsa'fing, a.
provo'cativeness, n.	**vo'cal, a.	vouchsafe'ment, n.
†provoke', v.	vo'cally, ad.	†††vow'el, n.
provo'ked, a.	vocal'ity, n.	vow'elled, a.

**VOL-o**, volatum, v. 1. *to fly*: as, altiv'olant, flying high.

altiv'olant, a.	unvol'atilized, a.	vol'atileness, n.
circumvola'tion, n.	vo'lant, a.	volatil'ity, n.
evola'tion, n.	†††vol'atile, a.	‡‡‡vol'atiliz, v.

opinions in terms which admit of different senses; to use ambiguous expressions.

\* *Equivoke, Equivocal*, double meaning, ambiguous terms.

† *Provoke*, to call forth or into action, to arouse, to excite; to make angry, to offend, to incense, to enrage; to cause; to stimulate; to move, to stir up, to incite.

‡ *Revocate*, that may be recalled or revoked, repeated or annulled.

§ *Revoke*, to recall, to repeal, to reverse, (by the same authority which granted the thing.)

|| *Univocal, Univocation*. (See under *Unus*, p. 485.)

†† *Vocabulary*, a collection of words; a small dictionary.

\*\* *Vocal*, relating to the voice.

††† *Vocation*, a calling, employment, occupation, trade.

‡† *Vocative*, relating to calling; also, the fifth case in grammar.

§§ *Vociferate*, to call out with vehemence, to bawl out, to exclaim; to utter with a loud voice.

||| *Voice*, sound or audible noise uttered by the mouth.

†††† *Vouch*, to call to witness; to declare, to affirm, to attest; to warrant, to confirm, to establish by proof; to bear witness.

\*\*\* *Vouchsafe*, to permit to be done without danger; to condescend to grant; to condescend, to deign, to yield.

††††† *Vowel*, a simple sound; a letter which represents a simple sound.

‡‡‡ *Volatile*, flying, having the power to fly; capable of wasting away, or of easily passing into the aeriform state; lively, gay, full of spirit, airy;—hence, sickle, apt to change.

§§§ *Volatilize*, to render volatile, to cause to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapor, or invisible effluvia, and to rise and float in the air.

vol'atilized, *a.*  
vol'atilizing, *a.*  
volatiliza'tion, *n.*

\*vole, *n.*  
†vol'ery, *n.*  
vōlita'tion, *n.*

†vol'ley, *n. & v.*  
vol'leyed, *a.*

**VOL-o**, volitum, *v. irreg. to will, to be willing, to wish*: as, benev'olence, good will; malev'olence, ill-will.

benev'olence, *n.*  
benev'olent, *a.*  
benev'olently, *ad.*  
benev'olentness, *n.*  
invol'untary, *a.*  
invol'untarily, *ad.*

invol'untariness, *n.*  
‡malev'olence, *n.*  
malev'olent, *a.*  
malev'olently, *ad.*  
‖nolens volens, (*Lat.*)  
noliti'on, *n.*

†voliti'on, *n.*  
vol'itive, *a.*  
\*\*vol'untary, *a. & n.*  
vol'untarily, *ad.*  
vol'untariness, *n.*  
††volunteer', *n. a. & v.*

**VOLUPTAS**, *f. 3. (à volo, to will), pleasure.*

††volup'tuary, *n.*  
‡volup'tuous, *a.*

volup'tuously, *ad.*

volup'tuousness, *n.*

**VOLV-o**, volutum, *v. 3. to roll*: as, circumvolve', to roll round; devolve', to roll down, to pass over; evolve', to unfold, to expand.

antirevolu'tionary, *a.*  
antirevolu'tionist, *n.*  
circumvolve', *v.*  
circumvolv'ed, *a.*  
circumvolv'ing, *a.*  
circumvolu'tion, *n.*  
convolve', *v.*

convolu'tion, *n.*  
devolve', *v.*  
devolv'ed, *a.*  
devolv'ing, *a.*  
devolu'tion, *n.*  
disinvolve', *v.*  
evolve', *v.*  
evolv'ed, *a.*  
evolv'ing, *a.*  
evolu'tion, *n.*

\*\*\*intervolve', *v.*  
intervolv'ed, *a.*  
intervolv'ing, *a.*  
involve', *v.*  
involv'ed, *a.*  
involv'ing, *a.*  
involu'tion, *n.*  
†††in'volute, or  
in'voluted, *a.*  
irrev'oluble, *a.*

||||convolv'ulus, *n.*  
†††con'volute, or  
con'voluted, *a.*

\* Vole, a deal at cards that draws all the tricks.

† Volery, a flight of birds; a large bird-cage, in which the birds have room to fly, an aviary.

‡ Volley, a flight of shot, the discharge of many small-arms at once; a burst or emission of many things at once.

§ Malevolence, ill-will, personal hatred, enmity of heart, evil disposition to another. It expresses less than malignity.

‖ Nolens volens (*Lat.*) unwilling or willing; whether he will or not.

¶ Volition, the act or power of willing,—opposed to *nolition* or *unwillingness*.

\*\* Voluntary, acting by choice or spontaneously; proceeding from free will, willing.

†† Volunteer, a voluntary soldier, or one who enters into military service of his own free will.

†† Voluptuary, a man addicted to luxury, or the gratification of the appetite, and to other sensual pleasures.

§§ Voluptuous, given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure; indulging to excess in sensual gratifications.

|||| Convolvulus, a flower that rolls itself together.

††† Convolute, Convoluted, in botany, rolled together, or one part on another,—as the sides or margins of nascent leaves.

\*\*\* Intervolve, to involve one within another.

††† Involute, Involuted, in botany, rolled spirally inwards.

\*ob'volute, or  
ob'volute*d*, a.  
†revolt', v. & n.  
revolt'ed, a.  
revolt'er, n.  
revolt'ing, a.  
†revolute, a.  
‡revolution, n.  
revolutionary, a.  
revolutioner, n.  
revolutionist, n.  
revolutionize, v.

revolu'tionized, a.  
revolu'tionizing, a.  
‖revolve', v.  
revolv'ed, a.  
revolv'ing, a.  
revolv'ency, n.  
¶volt, n.  
\*\*vol'uble, a.  
vol'ubly, ad.  
volu'bilate, or  
vol'ubile, a.  
volubil'ity, n.

††vol'ume, n.  
vol'umed, a.  
volu'minous, a.  
volu'minously, ad.  
volu'minousness, n.  
††volute', n.  
‡‡voluta'tion, n.  
‖‖volu'tion, n.  
valve, n.  
¶¶wallow, v. & n.  
wallower, n.  
wallowish, a.

VOMIT-o, v. 1. (à vomo, v. 3. to vomit or spew), to cast up from the stomach.

evomiti'on, n.  
igniv'omous, a.  
revom'it, v.  
revom'ited, a.

revom'iting, a.  
vom'it, v. & n.  
vom'ited, a.  
vom'iting, a. & n.

vomiti'on, n.  
vom'itive, a.  
\*\*\*vom'itory, a. & n.

VOR-o, v. 1. to eat, to devour: as, graminiv'orous, eating grass; phytiv'orous, feeding on plants.

carniv'orous, a.  
†††devour', v.  
devour'ed, a.  
devour'er, n.  
devour'ing, a.

devour'ingly, ad.  
†††equiv'orous, a.  
graminiv'orous, a.  
graniv'orous, a.  
herbiv'orous, a.

insectiv'orous, a.  
omniv'orous, a.  
ossiv'orous, a.  
phytiv'orous, a.  
pisciv'orous, a.

\* *Obvolute* foliation, in botany, is when the margins of the leaves alternately embrace the straight margin of the opposite leaf.

† *Revolt*, to fall off, or turn from one to another, to renounce allegiance and subjection to one's prince or state.

‡ *Revolvute*, in botany, rolled back or downwards.

§ *Revolution*, in physics, rotation, the circular motion of a body on its axis; in politics, a material or entire change in the constitution of government.

‖ *Revolve*, to turn again and again; to turn or roll round; to move round a centre.

¶ *Volt*, a round or circular tread; in fencing, a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.

\*\* *Voluble*, that may roll, apt to roll; rolling; nimble, active, fluent.

†† *Volume*, primarily a roll, as the ancients wrote on long strips of bark, parchment, or other material, which they formed into rolls or folds; a roll or turn; a book.

‡† *Volute*, in architecture, a kind of spiral scroll in the capitals; in natural history, a genus of shells.

§§ *Volution*, a wallowing.

‖‖‖ *Volution*, a spiral turn.

¶¶ *Wallow*, to roll one's body on the earth, in mire or on other substance.

\*\*\* *Vomitory*, procuring vomits, causing to eject from the stomach, emetic; also, an emetic; a door.—Gibbon.

††† *Devour*, to eat up, to eat with greediness; to consume, to destroy, to waste, to slay.

‡‡‡ *Equivorous*, feeding or subsisting on horse flesh,—as, equivorous Tartars.—Quart. Rev.

sanguiniv'orous, *a.*  
self-devour'ing, *a.*  
\*vermiv'orous, *a.*

vorac'ity, *n.*  
†vora'cious, *a.*  
vora'ciously, *ad.*

vora'ciousness, *n.*  
†vorag'inous, *a.*

**VOT-UM, n. 2.** (à voveo, *v. 2. to vow*), *a vow, a promise made to God: as, vow, a solemn promise.*

‡avow', *v.*  
avow'able, *a.*  
avow'al, *n.*  
avow'ed, *a.*  
avow'edly, *ad.*  
avow'er, *n.*  
avow'ing, *n. & a.*  
||devote', *v. & a.*  
devot'ed, *a.*  
devot'edness, *n.*  
devotee', *n.*  
devote'ment, *n.*  
devot'er, *n.*  
devot'ing, *a.*  
‡devot'ion, *n.*

devot'ional, *a.*  
devot'ionalist, *or*  
devot'ionist, *n.*  
\*\*devout', *a.*  
devout'less, *a.*  
devout'lessness, *n.*  
devout'ly, *ad.*  
devout'ness, *n.*  
indevot'ion, *n.*  
indevot'ed, *a.*  
indevout', *a.*  
indevout'ly, *ad.*  
‡lip-devot'ion, *n.*  
outvote', *v.*  
self-devot'ed, *a.*

undervot'ed, *a.*  
undervout', *a.*  
unvote', *a.*  
‡‡vo'tary, *n. & a.*  
‡‡vo'taress, *n.*  
vote, *n. & v.*  
vo'ted, *a.*  
vo'ter, *n.*  
vo'ting, *a. & n.*  
|||vo'tive, *a.*  
vow, *n. & v.*  
vow'ed, *a.*  
vow'er, *n.*  
vow'ing, *u.*

**VULCAN-US, m. 2.** *Vulcan, the god of fire.*

‡‡pseudo-volca'no, *n.*  
\*\*\*volca'no, *or*

volca'no, *n.*  
volcan'ic, *a.*

vol'canist, *n.*  
‡‡‡vol'canite, *n.*

\* *Vermivorous*, eating worms.

† *Voracious*, greedy for eating, ravenous, very hungry; rapacious, eager to devour; ready to swallow up.

‡ *Voraginous*, full of gulfs.

§ *Avow*, to declare openly, with a view to justify, maintain, or defend; or simply to own, acknowledge, or confess frankly.

|| *Devote*, to appropriate by vow, to dedicate or set apart; to give up wholly, to direct the attention wholly or chiefly; to give up, to resign; to doom, to consign over.

‡ *Devotion*, the state of being dedicated; a solemn attention to the Supreme Being in worship; a yielding of the heart and affections to God with reverence, faith, and piety, in religious duties, particularly in prayer and meditation; *devoutness*; external worship; acts of religion; prayer to God; ardent love or affection.

\*\* *Devout*, yielding a solemn and reverential attention to God in religious exercises, particularly in prayer; pious, *devoted* to religion, religious; sincere, solemn, earnest.

‡‡ *Lip-devotion*, prayers uttered by the lips, without the desires of the heart.

‡‡ *Votary*, one devoted to any thing.

§§ *Votaress*, a female votary.

||| *Votive*, given by vow, devoted.

‡‡ *Pseudo-volcano*, a volcano that emits smoke, and sometimes flame, but no lava; also, a burning mine of coal.

\*\*\* *Volcano*, in geology, an opening in the surface of the earth, or in a mountain, from which smoke, flames, stones, lava, or other substances, are ejected. Such are seen in Etna in Sicily, Vesuvius in Italy, and Hecla in Iceland. It is vulgarly called a *burning mountain*. Herschel has discovered a *volcano* in the moon. Also, the mountain that ejects fire, smoke, &c.

‡‡‡ *Volcanite*, a mineral, otherwise called augite.

volcan'ity, *n.*\*vol'canize, *v.*vol'canized, *a.*vol'canizing, *a.*volcaniza'tion, *n.*

VULG—*us*, *n.* 2. *the common people, the populace*: as, *divulge'*, to make *public*, to reveal; *promulge'*, to *publish*.

divul'gate, *a.*divulga'tion, *n.*divulge', *v.*divulg'ed, *a.*divulg'er, *n.*divulg'ing, *a.*promul'gate, *v.*promulgated, *a.*promul'gating, *a.*promulga'tion, *n.*promulgator, *n.*†promulge', *v.*promulg'ed, *a.*promulg'er, *n.*promulg'ing, *a.*supravul'gar, *a.*undivulg'ed, *a.*unvul'gar, *a.*‡vul'gar, *a. & n.*vul'garly, *ad.*vul'garism, *n.*vulgar'ity, *n.*vul'garize, *v.*§vul'gate, *n. & a.*

VULNUS, *ēr-is*, *n.* 3. *a wound*: as, *vul'nerable*, that may be *wounded*, liable to injury.

invul'nerable, *a.*invul'nerableness, *n.*invulnerabil'ity, *n.*unvul'nerable, *a.*vul'nerable, *a.*||vul'nerary, *a. & n.*

VULP—*es*, *f.* 3. *a fox*—vul'pine, *a.*

VULTUR, *m.* 3. *a ravenous and carnivorous bird*.

vul'ture, *n.*vul'turine, *a.*

## W.

WONDER (Sax.) *a wonder, a sight; an emotion*.

¶won'der, *n. & v.*won'derer, *n.*won'derful, *a.*won'derfully, *ad.*won'derfulness, *n.*won'dering, *a.*won'derment, *n.*won'derstruck, *a.*won'derworking, *a.*won'drous, *a.*won'drously, *ad.*

\* *Volcanize*, to subject to, or cause to undergo *volcanic* heat, and to be affected by its action.

† *Promulge* (à pro & vulgus), to promulgate, to publish or teach. (Less used than *promulgate*.)

‡ *Vulgar*, the common people. (It has no plural termination, but has often a plural verb.) Also, pertaining to the common unlettered people.

§ *Vulgate*, a very ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, and the only one which the Romish Church admits to be authentic.—So called, from its common use in the Latin Church.

|| *Vulnerary*, useful in healing wounds; also, any plant, drug, or composition, useful in the cure of wounds.

¶ *Wonder*, 1. That emotion which is excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind, of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, or not well understood; something that arrests the attention by its novelty, grandeur, or inexplicableness. *Wonder* expresses less than *astonishment*, and much less than *amazement*. It differs from *admiration*, in not being necessarily accompanied with love, esteem, or approbation, nor directed to persons. But *wonder* sometimes is nearly allied to *astonishment*, and the exact extent of the meaning of such words can hardly be graduated. 2. Cause of wonder, that which excites surprise; a strange thing, a prodigy, a miracle.—The seven wonders of the world were the *Egyptian pyramids*; the *mausoleum* erected by *Artemisia*; the *Temple of Diana* at *Ephesus*; the *walls and hanging gardens* of *Babylon*; the *colossus* at *Rhodes*; the *statue of Jupiter Olympus*; and the *Pharos* or *watch-tower* of *Alexandria*.—(See *Lempriere's Class. Dict.*)



## X.

**XER-os** (ξηρος), *dry*—\**xeroph'agy*, *n.* †*xerophthal'my*, *n.*  
**XIPH-os** (ξίφος), *a sword*—†*xiph'ias*, *n.* §*xiph'oid*, *a.*  
**XYL-on** (ξύλον), *wood*—||*lithox'yle*, *n.* ¶*xylog'raphy*, *n.*  
**XYS-ter** (ξύστηρ, ἀ ξύω, *to scrape*), *a scraper*—\*\**xys'ter*, *n.*

## Z.

**ZEL-os** (ζηλος, ἀ ζεω, *to boil*), *zeal*, or *passionate ardor in the pursuit of any thing, eagerness of desire.*

†† <i>ap'ozem</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>zealot'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>Zelo'tes</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>apozem'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>zeal'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ze'olite</i> , <i>n.</i>
†† <i>miszeal'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>zeal'ously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>zeolit'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>zeal</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>zeal'ousness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>zeolit'iform</i> , <i>a.</i>
‡‡ <i>zeal'ot</i> , <i>n.</i>		

**ZENITH** (Arab.) *the point overhead, opposite to the Nadir*  
 —*zen'ith*, *n.*

**ZEPHYR-us**, *m.* 2. (Ζεφυρος), *the west wind; poetically, any gentle soft breeze*—*zeph'yru*s, *n.* *zeph'yr*, *n.*

**ZETE-o** (ζητω), *to seek*—¶¶*zetet'ic*, *a.*

**ZON-a**, *f.* 1. (ζώνη), *a girdle*—\*\*\**zone*, *n.* *zo'ned*, *a.*

**ZO-on** (ζωον, ἀ ζωος, *living*), *a living creature, an animal.*

\* *Xerophagy*, the eating of ~~of~~ dry meats, a sort of food among the primitive Christians.

† *Xerophthalmy*, a dry red soreness or itching of the eyes, without swelling or a discharge of humors.

† *Xiphias*, the sword-fish; a comet shaped like a sword.

§ *Xiphoid* or *ensiform cartilage*, is a small cartilage placed at the bottom of the breast bone.

|| *Lithoxyle*, petrified wood.

¶ *Xylography*, wood-engraving; the act or art of cutting figures in wood, in representation of natural objects.

\*\* *Xyster*, a surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

†† *Apozem*, a decoction, in which the medicinal substances of plants are extracted by boiling.

‡‡ *Miszealous*, actuated by false zeal.

§§ *Zealot*, one who engages warmly in any cause, and pursues his object with earnestness and ardor. It is generally used in dispraise, or applied to one whose ardor is intemperate and censurable.

||| *Zeolite*, a mineral, so named by Cronstedt, from its intumescence.

¶¶ *Zetetic*, that seeks; that proceeds by inquiry. The *zetetic* method, in mathematics, is that used in investigation, or the solution of problems.

\*\*\* *Zone*, a girdle (or waist-belt); circuit, circumference. In geography, a division of the earth, with respect to the temperature of different latitudes. The zones are five;—the *torrid zone*, extending from tropic to tropic 46°, 56', or 23°, 28', on each side of the equator; two *temperate* or *variable zones*, situated between the tropics and polar circles; and two *frigid zones*, situated between the polar circles and the poles.

\**Zo'diac*, *n.*  
*zodi'acal*, *a.*  
†*zoog'raphy*, *n.*  
*zoograph'icāl*, *a.*  
*zoog'raper*, *n.*  
‡*zo'olite*, *n.*

‡*zool'ogy*, *n.*  
*zoolog'ical*, *a.*  
*zool'ogist*, *n.*  
‖*zoon'ic*, *a.*  
‡*zoon'omy*, *n.*  
\*\**zooph'orus*, *n.*

*zooph'oric*, *a.*  
‡†*zo'ophyte*, *n.*  
‡†*zoophytol'ogy*, *n.*  
*zoophytolog'ical*, *a.*  
‡‡*zoot'omy*, *n.*  
*zoot'omist*, *n.*

**ZUM-E** (ζυμη, à ζεω, *to boil*), *leaven*, *ferment*.

‖‖‖*zim'ome*, or  
*zym'ome*, *n.*  
‡‡‡*zu'mate*, *n.*

\*\*\**zu'mic*, *a.*  
‡††*zumol'ogy*, *n.*  
*zumol'ogist*, *n.*

*zumolog'ical*, *a.*  
‡††*zumosim'eter*, *n.*

**ZYG-OO** (ζυγω), *to join*—‡‡‡*zygodac'tylous*, *a.*

\* *Zodiac*, a broad circle in the heavens, containing the twelve signs through which the sun passes in its annual course; the centre of this belt is the ecliptic, which is the path of the sun. It intersects the equator at an angle of 23 and a half degrees, or rather 29°. This is called its obliquity.—A girdle.

† *Zoography*, a description of animals, their forms and habits; (but *zoology* is generally used.) ‡ *Zoolite*, animal substance, petrified or fossil.

§ *Zoology*, a treatise on animals, or the science of animals;—that branch of natural history, which respects the forms, classification, history, and habits of animals, particularly of brutes or irrational animals.

‖ *Zoonic*, pertaining to animals;—as, the animal acid obtained from animal substances.

‡ *Zoonomy*, the laws of an animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations.

\*\* *Zoophorus*, in ancient architecture, the same with the *frieze* in modern architecture; a part between the architrave and cornice;—so called, from the figures of animals carved upon it. ‡† *Zoophyte*, see under *Phyton*, p. 317.

‡† *Zoophytology*, the natural history of zoophytes.

§§ *Zootomy*, see under *Tomos*, p. 466.

‖‖‖ *Zimome* or *Zymome*, one of the constituents of *gluten*.

‡‡ *Zumate*, a combination of the *zumic* acid and a salifiable base.

\*\*\* The *Zumic* acid is procured from many acescent vegetable substances.

‡†† *Zumology*, a treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation.

‡‡‡ *Zumosimeter*, an instrument proposed by Swammerdam, for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in fermentation.

§§ *Zygodactylous*, having the toes disposed in pairs,—distinguishing an order of fowls which have the feet furnished with two toes before, and two behind,—as the parrot, woodpecker, &c.—*Edin. Encyc.*



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**TALES OF ROMANCE, FIRST SERIES.**

This is not only an uncommonly neat edition, but a very entertaining book; how could it be otherwise, when such an array of authors as the following is presented—

The work contains *Ali's Bride*, a tale from the Persian, by Thomas Moore, interspersed with poetry. *The Last of the Line*, by Mrs. S. C. Hall, an author who sustains a reputation which every succeeding production greatly enhances. *The Wire Merchant's Story*, by the author of the *King's Own*. *The Procrastinator*, by T. Crofton Croker. *The Spanish Beadsmen*. *The Legend of Rose Roche*, by the author of *Stories of Waterloo*. *Barbara S——*, by Charles Lamb. *A Story of the Heart*. *The Vacant Chair*, by J. M. Wilson; and the *Queen of the Meadows*, by Miss Mitford.

This volume has no pretensions to the inculcation of mawkish sensibility. We have read every word of it, and can confidently recommend it to our friends. *Journal of Belles Lettres.*

**OBSERVATIONS ON THE CHARACTER AND CULTURE OF THE EUROPEAN VINE**, during a residence of five years in the vine-growing districts of France, Italy and Switzerland, by S. I. FISHER, to which is added, the *Manual of Swiss Vignerons*, as adopted and recommended by the Agricultural Societies of Geneva and Berne, by Mons. BUIN CHAPPIUS, to which is superadded, the art of wine making, by Mr. BULOS, member of the Institute of France.

**LETTERS TO AN ANXIOUS INQUIRER,**

*Designed to relieve the difficulties of a Friend, under serious Impressions.*

BY T. CARLTON HENRY, D. D.

Late Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Charleston, S. C.

With an Introductory Essay, (in which is presented Dr. Henry's Preface to his Letters, and his Life, by a friend). By G. T. Bedell, D. D., Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia.

It is an important volume, and is an indispensable auxiliary to a proper contemplation of the most important of all subjects. The work contains a very judicious Introductory Essay, from the pen of the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, in this city.—*Sat. Eve. Post.*

In a revival of religion among his own people, Dr. Bedell found this work useful, and was led to seek its republication in a cheap and neat form, for the advantage of those who cannot afford to purchase costly volumes. We hope the work may prove a blessing to all who shall read it.—*Philadelphian.*

These letters have been for many years highly valued for the practical and appropriate instruction for which they are principally designed.—*Presbyterian.*



## WORKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED

### YOUNG MAN'S OWN BOOK,

A Manual of Politeness, Intellectual Improvement, and Moral Deportment, calculated to form the character on a solid basis, and to insure respectability and success in life.

The attention of the publishers was drawn to this book by the recommendation of a distinguished member of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." Its reception by the public, and sale of upwards of ten thousand, will fully bear out its character as a valuable present for youth. Parents and Guardians are invited to examine it, and are assured that they will find it a model to form the mind of youth, and prepare them to fulfil with credit and honour their future respective stations in life.—*London Spectator*.

Its contents are made up of brief and well written essays upon subjects very judiciously selected, and will prove a useful and valuable work to those who give it a careful reading, and make proper use of those hints which the author throws out.—*Boston Traveller*.

We cheerfully recommend a perusal of the Young Man's Own Book to all our young friends, for we are convinced that if they read it faithfully, they will find themselves both wiser and better.—*Young Men's Advocate*.

In the Young Man's Own Book, much sound advice upon a variety of important subjects is administered, and a large number of rules are laid down for the regulation of conduct, the practice of which cannot fail to insure respectability.—*Saturday Courier*.

**FOX'S BOOK OF MARTYRS.** A Universal History of Christian Martyrdom; from the birth of our Blessed Saviour to the latest periods of Persecution. Originally composed by the Rev. John Fox, A. M., and now corrected throughout; with copious and important additions relative to the Recent Persecutions in the South of France. In 2 vols. 8vo., beautifully printed on fine and remarkably strong paper. Being the only complete and un mutilated edition of this work ever presented to the American public. Embellished with a portrait of the venerable Fox, and sixty engravings illustrative of the sufferings of the Martyrs in all ages of the world.

**ITALY; with Sketches of Spain and Portugal.** By Beckford, Author of *Vathek*.

Messrs. Key and Biddle have just published Beckford's Sketches of Italy, Spain, and Portugal, 3 vols., an extract from which will be found on our first page. This is one of the most interesting works we have met with for many months. The style is chaste, lively, and graceful—flowing and sparkling like a silvery fountain over a pebbly channel. Mr. Beckford being one of the wealthiest private citizens in Europe, and having, as his sketches show, a highly cultivated mind, and polished manners, found no difficulty in gaining access to the very highest circles of society in the countries through which he travelled; and he has, with admirable and bewitching skill, sketched the manners, customs, and peculiarities of the people with whom he mingled. The work is one of the most popular that has lately been issued from the London press, and we have no doubt will meet with a very extensive sale in this country.—*Com. Herald*.

**SYNOPSIS OF THE ORGANIC REMAINS OF THE CRETACEOUS GROUP OF THE UNITED STATES,** illustrated by nineteen plates. To which is added an Appendix containing a tabular view of the tertiary fossils hitherto discovered in North America. By Samuel George Morton, M. D. member of the American Philosophical Society; of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; Corresponding member of the New-York Lyceum of Natural History; of the Albany Institute, &c.

**A PRACTICAL VIEW OF THE PREVAILING RELIGIOUS SYSTEM OF PROFESSED CHRISTIANS, IN THE HIGHER AND MIDDLE CLASSES IN THIS COUNTRY, CONTRASTED WITH REAL CHRISTIANITY.** By Wm. Wilberforce, Esq. With an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, A. M., late Vicar of Islington, now Bishop of Calcutta.

We are glad to perceive that Messrs Key and Biddle, Philadelphia, have issued a new and handsome edition of the celebrated work of Wilberforce, "on the prevalent religious system of professed christians, in the higher and middle classes of England, contrasted with real christianity." The treatise was published nearly forty years ago; it has passed through many editions, and been subject to the criticisms of the most discerning reviewers. It was ushered into notice by the literary and religious periodicals of the time, and has become a standard work for theological students and pious families. The design was to arouse the nation and especially the higher orders to a just view of the neglect of real christianity, and it had an astonishing effect in awakening inquiry and producing useful discussion. The plan was new, and the style and spirit in which it was executed, were as new as the subject. The Introductory Essay of seventy pages by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, is well worthy of perusal.—*Bost. Courier.*

**PAROCHIAL LECTURES ON THE LAW AND THE GOSPEL.** By Stephen Tyng, D.D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia.

As an evidence of the great value of the work, the publishers beg leave to submit the following letter from Dr. Alexander :—

*Messrs. Key & Biddle.*—Gentlemen: Your request that I should furnish you with a recommendation of the Rev. Dr. Tyng's Lectures, "On the Law and Gospel," has been received. In answer I feel a perfect freedom in declaring, that in my humble opinion, these discourses, recently published in "The Christian Library," are sound and evangelical; and well calculated to lead men to just views of their sinful and miserable condition, as transgressors of the holy and immutable law of God; and of the only method of recovery from this deplorable state of guilt, pollution, and helplessness, through the perfect righteousness of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and the sanctification of the holy Spirit.

The author of these Lectures has laid a solid foundation for the views which he gives of the gospel plan of redemption, by exhibiting the holy law of God, in its indispensable obligation, its universal extent, its spiritual nature, and awful penalty. It is only by such an exhibition of the law as is here given, that sinners will be led to appreciate the salvation of the gospel. Our estimation of the value of a remedy always bears a relation to the impression which we have of the malignity and inveteracy of the disease. Mistakes respecting the law always run through, and vitiate the whole system of theology, with which they are connected. Not only is the error of Antinomians great and dangerous, but often they, who declaim most loudly against these avowed enemies of the law, fall into a similar error, on the other extreme; for the proverb is verified "that extremes often meet." I refer to all those (and they are numerous), who teach that the law of God no longer requires perfect obedience, but only that which is *sincere*, and within the power of fallen man; that Christ, by his meritorious death, has procured a *relaxation* of the moral law, so that sinners can still be justified by their own evangelical obedience. This system, however specious and popular, is Antinomian, and more dangerous than open Antinomianism, because more plausible, and more common. The foundation on which such opinions rest, is completely swept away, in these lectures on the law.

The author is equally clear and explicit on the method of justification by faith. While, by so many, this cardinal doctrine of the reformation is perverted, obscured, or placed in the back ground, it is pleasing to find any one disposed to come forward boldly in its defence, and at the same time to guard it against abuse, and to show that its tendency is not to subvert, but to establish and magnify the law. The discourses on the gospel, are a fair counterpart of those on the law. They are rich in evangelical truth, and adapted to introduce and guide men into the way of salvation. I do, therefore, cordially recommend these Lectures to the serious and candid perusal of all into whose hands they may come. There are, indeed, no prettinesses of style, nor flowers of rhetoric to be found here. The au-

thor was too seriously intent upon his great object of saving sinners from eternal ruin, to turn aside in pursuit of such embellishments.

But I mean not to make myself answerable for every minor opinion, or form of expression adopted by the author. From a few things, as expressed, I would dissent; but even in regard to these, upon close examination of the meaning, I have been led to conclude, that the difference of opinion is more in appearance than reality; more in words than in things.

It will be readily believed that I have penned the above recommendation from a sincere desire to give extensive circulation to the truths inculcated in these discourses, and not from any partial or sectarian feelings; since, with the author I have not the pleasure of any personal acquaintance; and since he is a minister of a denomination to which I do not belong.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.

Princeton, N. J. Sept. 30, 1834.

A. ALEXANDER.

**A MANUAL OF THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH**, embracing a consideration of its Perpetual Obligation, Change of day, Utility, and Duties; by John Holmes Agnew, Professor of Languages, Washington College, Pa.; with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Dr. Miller of Princeton.

This is a valuable work, well adapted for general circulation through the community,—and truth requires us to add, it is a book which is greatly needed. The information it gives, could it be imparted to the many, might save our country from the greatest evils which threaten it. The subject it discusses is one of inconceivable moment to the interests of religion, and to the prosperity of a Christian people. The introductory essay is ably written. The facts and considerations it contains on several branches of the general subject, are worthy of the special attention of readers of every class. The writer's statements respecting the views of the Christian Sabbath, entertained by the primitive churches, and the manner in which they sanctified it, are highly interesting and instructive. Mr. Agnew's Manual is divided into five chapters, on the following subjects: the institution of the Sabbath; its perpetual obligation; change of day; its utility; and its duties. Under these several heads, the claims of this wise and benevolent institution, reared for the whole world, for the benefit of man through all time, are presented with great clearness and ability. The argument of the author on the moral nature and perpetual obligations of a weekly Sabbath, to be devoted exclusively to the service of God, is lucid, forcible and well sustained; and to an unprejudiced mind, satisfactory.—*Southern Religious Telegraph*.

**THE FAMILY BOOK OF DEVOTION**, containing a Sermon and Prayer for every Sabbath Evening in the year; together with Prayers for morning and evening devotions, and for seasons of domestic afflictions. Selected and arranged, with an Introductory Essay on the Importance of Family Worship, by the Rev. Herman Hooker, A. M.

**TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS**, comprising the Convict's Daughter, and the Convert's Daughter.

There is no tragedy so affecting as that of private life. The writer of this powerful volume has selected two subjects of very great interest. His observations upon men and manners, pictures of society, and sketches of character, are shrewd, just, and original.—*Court Journal*.

These stories are written with great taste and feeling, and the incidents are worked up with ingenuity and interest.—*Bell's Messenger*.

The author of this volume is a Mr. Richardson, of Baker Street, London; and though he lays claim to but little merit, the reader of his stories will give him credit for much, and the book will find its way without difficulty to a high place in the general regard. There are but two stories, the "Convict's Daughter," and the "Convert's Daughter." These tales exhibit a deep acquaintance with the human heart, and faithfully portray the positive evils of vicious propensities, and the glorious results of a rigid and faithful adherence to virtuous principles. The moral is excellent, and no one can rise from the candid perusal of these pages, without being wiser and better.—*Bost. Traveller*.

## EXAMPLE; OR, FAMILY SCENES.

This is one of those useful and truly moral publications which can not fail to be read with delight by the youth of both sexes, who, as their hearts expand, and they advance in years, have need of some instructor to point out the path they should follow for their future happiness. The author has been triumphantly successful in attaining these laudable objects in this interesting publication.—*Weekly Times.*

Some of the 'Scenes' are sweetly touching, and, in our view, the author has succeeded remarkably well in presenting the sublime and yet simple truths of Evangelical Religion to the mind in a way of deep and abiding impressions.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

True religion is diffusive in its character, and when it is fairly exemplified in the life of an individual, it will excite attention, command respect, and perhaps lead to still happier results. 'Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven,' is a command of high authority, and one which presupposes the force of example. These 'Family Scenes,' which belong to the same class with Mrs. Sherwood's writings, are intended to illustrate the influence of example. The book is pleasingly written, and is characterized by a vein of pious and evangelical sentiment.—*Presbyterian.*

## A HARMONY OF THE FOUR GOSPELS,

Founded on the Arrangement of the Harmonia Evangelica, by the Rev. Edward Greswell. With the Practical Reflections of Dr. Doddridge. Designed for the use of Families and Schools, and for Private Edification. By the Rev. E. Bickersteth, Rector of Wolton, Herts.

A beautiful duodecimo of about four hundred pages; and one of the best books which has appeared for many years, with respect to personal and domestic edification. It is next to impossible to read the ordinary Harmonies. The current of the narrative is broken by constant interruptions. In this, we have in convenient sections, the four Gospel histories, made up into one, in proper order, in the words of the common English translation. The devotional notes of Doddridge are better than any we have seen for reading in the closet, or at family worship. The name of *Bickersteth*, prefixed to a book, is enough to show that it is written simply to serve the cause of Christ.—*The Presbyterian.*

## THE SPIRIT OF LIFE.

A Poem, pronounced before the Franklin Society of Brown University, Sept. 3, 1833. With other Poems. By Willis Gaylord Clark, Esq.

We hope Mr. Clark may find sufficient inducements to place before the public, in a more accessible form than that in which they are now scattered through the periodicals of the day, more of the creations of his fancy, breathing as they do the fervor of moral purity, as well as chastened and beautiful poetry—we do not hesitate to say they will be most highly acceptable. The anonymous productions of his pen have long attracted the highest praise, and it is high time that he should, in his own person, reap the laurels he has so well earned, and boldly challenge a rank among the best of the American poets.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

The "Spirit of Life" is a clustering of many of those beauties, which all, who admire poetry, have already seen and applauded in the different productions of Clark's gifted mind.—*U. S. Gaz.*

This poetry is of no common order. The author beautifully describes the Spirit of Life as pervading all Nature, and triumphing over the power of death.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

The "Spirit of Life" is an essay of sound morality, in the guise of smooth and easy versification. It aims by graceful numbers to better the heart; to teach it contentment here below.—*Poulson's Daily Adv.*

THE HAPPINESS OF THE BLESSED,

Considered as to the particulars of their state; their recognition of each other in that state; and its difference of degrees. To which are added, Musings on the Church and her Services. By Richard Mant, D. D. M. R. I. A. Lord Bishop of Down and Connor.

The design of the Rev. author in this production, is to adduce from scriptural authority, the most satisfactory evidence of the happiness and joy of those who by faith follow Christ, and who, in the exercise of those virtues required by the gospel, are emphatically denominated the children of God. The author has touched upon several topics connected with the subject, which must afford much consolation to the Christian, who, from the very nature of his organization, is liable to doubts and fearful forebodings as to the state of his heart and the grounds of his faith.

Christian hope, confidence, and charity, are stamped upon every page, and the writer deserves well of the Christian inquirer, for the industry which he has displayed in collecting and arranging so many important and valuable arguments in favor of the glorious and resplendent state of the faithful and humble disciple of Jesus.

In this world, mankind have need of consolation—of the cup of sorrow all must drink—happiness is a phantom, a meteor, beautiful and bright, always alluring us by its glow—forever within our reach, but eternally eluding our grasp—but this state of things was designed by our Creator for our benefit—it was intended to withdraw our affections from the shadowy and unsubstantial pleasures of the world, to the Father of all in Heaven, and to prepare, by discipline and zeal, for a state, beyond the grave, of felicity, which eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive of. To our readers we cheerfully commend this delightful volume, confident that by its perusal the faith of the doubtful will be confirmed, and the anticipative hope of the confident increased.—*Christian's Magazine*.

We take the earliest opportunity of introducing to our readers this excellent little book, to which the deeply interesting nature of the subject, and the well-earned reputation of the Right Rev. author will secure no inconsiderable portion of attention. The vast importance of the topics herein treated, and the valuable practical effects they may assist in producing, induce us to call thus early the public attention to a work, small indeed in size, but which is calculated not a little to inform all candid and serious inquirers into a subject hitherto involved in much obscurity, but not a little elucidated by the present author.—*Gent. Mag.*

YOUNG LADY'S OWN BOOK,

A Manual of Intellectual Improvement and Moral Deportment. By the author of the Young Man's Own Book.

Messrs. Key & Biddle, of this city, have published a very neat little volume, entitled *The Young Lady's Own Book*. Its contents are well adapted to its useful purpose.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The *Young Lady's Own Book* seems to us to have been carefully prepared, to comprehend much and various instruction of a practical character, and to correspond in its contents with its title.—*Young Men's Advocate*.

The *Young Lady's Own Book*, embellished with beautiful engravings, should be in the hands of every young female.—*Inquirer*.

All the articles in the *Young Lady's Own Book* are of a useful and interesting character.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

TALES OF ROMANCE, SECOND SERIES.

The *Tales of Romance*, which Messrs. Key & Biddle have just published, are altogether above the ordinary collections of the day. Every author included among the contributors to the volume, has acquired previously a distinct reputation in other works. Such names as Malcolm, Roscoe, and others, will be sufficient to give an idea of the merits of these *Tales*. The story of *Fazio*, from whence is derived the tragedy of that name, is well and concisely told. We shall present the best part of it soon, to the readers of the *Intelligencer*.—*Daily Intelligencer*.

## GENERAL VIEW OF THE GEOLOGY OF SCRIPTURE,

In which the unerring truth of the Inspired Narrative of the early events in the world is exhibited, and distinctly proved, by the corroborative testimony of physical facts, on every part of the earth's surface. By George Fairholme, Esq.

The work before us is admirably calculated to enlighten the mind upon the subject of Creation, and we have rarely perused a work which has added so much to our stock of ideas, or which has given so much gratification. If the limits of our paper permitted, we should take pleasure in laying before our readers an analysis of the contents of this excellent production, but as that is out of the question, we must refer them to the work itself, where we can assure them they will find an abundance of information on the important subject of Creation.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The Geology of Scripture, by George Fairholme, Esq. is an admirable work. The circulation of it should be extensive; and, judging from its intrinsic merit, such is its destiny.—*Christian Gazette.*

## LIFE OF WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ.

Compiled from his correspondence and other authentic sources of information, containing remarks on his writings, and on the peculiarities of his interesting character, never before published. By Thomas Taylor.

Taylor's Life of Cowper has several private letters of the poet not found in other works, which serve to correct many false impressions relative to his mental aberration. It is due the cause of humanity, and of justice generally, that the truth should be received; especially when, by affecting the character of so great a man as Cowper, it in a great measure touches the whole of the human kind.—*U. S. Gaz.*

A comprehensive and perspicuous memoir of Cowper has been much wanted, and will be read with gratification by the admirers of this amiable and pious man, whose accomplishments, excellencies, and peculiarity of character, have rendered him an object of interest to the world. We are indebted to Mr. Taylor for his excellent work, and for the happy manner in which it has been accomplished.—*Boston Trav.*

Thirty years nearly have passed since we first read with great delight Hayley's Life of Cowper, and we have never cast our eyes on the volumes since, without wishing to unravel a few things in the poet's history which were then left in mystery. Taylor professes to deal openly, and remove all concealment. In one beautiful volume, he has given us the substance of all which is known concerning the most sensible and pious of all the English poets; whose writings will be regarded as the best of their kind wherever the English language shall be read. In all his numerous works, he has no line of measured jingle without sense. Can this be said of scarcely any other child of the muses? Those who have Hayley's two volumes, will be thankful for the labors of Taylor; and those who have neither, should purchase this new compilation without delay. It is a work which will be found interesting to all classes, especially to the lovers of literature and genuine piety, and to place within the reach of general readers, many of whom have neither the means nor the leisure to consult larger works, all that is really interesting respecting that singularly afflicted individual, whose productions, both poetic and prose, can never be read but with delight.—*Philadelphian.*

Messrs Key & Biddle deserve credit for placing within the reach of all, in so cheap and convenient a form, what must be salutary in every instance in its general effect. The character, pursuits, performances, and sufferings of Cowper, combine more interest than belongs to the life of any of the great English authors who spent any considerable part of their days in retirement.—*Nat. Gaz.*

A beautiful American edition, from the press of Key & Biddle, has just been published, and cannot fail to meet with a welcome reception from all who admire that best of men and most agreeable of poets. It is the most complete and valuable edition of the Life of Cowper extant, and contains a well-executed portrait.—*Poulson's Daily Adv.*

**LEGENDS OF THE WEST.**

By James Hall, second edition, containing the following beautiful told tales:—The Backwoodsman;—The Divining Rod;—The Seventh Son;—The Missionaries;—The Legend of Carondelet;—The Intestate;—Michael De Lancey;—The Emigrants;—The Indian Hater;—The Isle of the Yellow Sands;—The Barrackmaster's Daughter;—The Indian Wife's Lament.

We are glad to see a new edition of these well-told tales of Judge Hall has recently been published.—*East. Eve. Gaz.*

The deserved popularity of these tales of Judge Hall, have secured to them the publication of a second edition. His sketches are admirably drawn, and his personal familiarity with scenery and life in the West, have furnished him with incidents of peculiar interest, greatly increased by felicitous description.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The rapid sale of the first, has created a demand for a second edition of the work, whose title heads this article.

The "Legends" comprise twelve articles, one of which is poetic. The scenes of these tales are all located in the "far, far West," and the characters are taken from the aborigines and early emigrants. The difficulties and dangers which the first settlers had to undergo ere they were established in security, are depicted in glowing colors, and with a master hand.

The rude and savage warfare of the Indians, the secret ambuscade, the midnight slaughter, the conflagration of the log hut in the prairie and forest, the shrieks of consuming women and children, are presented to our minds by the author in vivid and impressive language. These tales possess much interest, as they are founded in fact, and are illustrative of the habits of the Indian, and the life of the hunter. As a writer, Judge Hall is more American than any other we possess; his scenes are American; his characters are American, and his language is American. His personages are invested with an individuality which cannot be mistaken, and his conceptions and illustrations are drawn from the great storehouse of Nature.—*Daily Intel.*

**THE PROGRESSIVE EXPERIENCE OF THE HEART,  
UNDER THE DISCIPLINE OF THE HOLY GHOST, FROM  
REGENERATION TO MATURITY. By Mrs. Stevens.**

This is a work which may be recommended to religious readers and to serious inquirers, with great safety. It is written in an impressive style, and is evidently the production of a mind and heart thoroughly imbued with Christian knowledge and experience. The operations of the Holy Ghost upon the soul of man, are traced with a discrimination which nothing but a personal experience of his influences could have furnished. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, is an admirable book on this subject, but Mrs. Stevens' treatise deserves an honourable place at its side. Ministers of the Gospel should consult the spiritual welfare of their people, by recommending and promoting the circulation of such works.—*Presbyterian.*

**ON THE DIAGNOSIS OF THE DISEASES OF THE  
CHEST; derived from a comparison of the Physical Signs with  
the General Symptoms. With a new classification of the Physi-  
cal Signs according to their relative importance and greater or less  
facility of acquisition. By W. W. Gerhard, M. D.**

**PRINCIPLES OF PATHOLOGY, AND PRACTICE OF  
PHYSIC: by John Mackintosh, M. D., Lecturer on the Practice  
of Physic in Edinburgh. With notes and additions by S. G. Mor-  
ton, M. D., author of Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption, &c.**

## A BOOK FOR MOTHERS.

**Aids to Mental Development, or Hints to Parents, being a System of Mental and Moral Instruction exemplified in Conversations between a Mother and her Children; with an Address to Mothers. By a Lady of Philadelphia.**

To know how to interest and expand the mind of a child with the lessons of wisdom—to impart knowledge in such a manner as at once to gratify and excite a thirst for it, is an acquisition possessed by very few; but it is an acquisition indispensable to the right discharge of the duties of a parent. Many must be the hours of vacancy, or mischief, and most generally the latter, of the child whose parents have not the faculty of alluring him to knowledge and virtue, and converting the pains of affliction into pleasure; and he who contributes any thing towards aiding them to discharge the duties devolving on them, deserves the gratitude of the public. We have before us a book in this department, entitled *Aids to Mental Development, or Hints to Parents*; just from the press of Key & Biddle of this city; 12mo. 335 pp. It is in the form of a familiar conversation between a mother and her children; in a style delightfully natural, affectionate, and easy. The topics selected for discussion are those with which parents of intelligence and piety would wish to make their children familiar; and the manner in which they are discussed is happily adapted to nurture the growth of both the intellectual and the moral powers.—*Christian Gazette*.

As the subject of education is one of great importance, and is beginning to be felt as such, by many who have hitherto bestowed upon it too little consideration, we cannot doubt that this work will meet with a ready sale, and extensive circulation; and we can sincerely recommend it to the earnest and careful attention of all parents who have young children.—*Saturday Courier*.

## AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JOHN GALT, ESQ.

"I will a round unvarnished tale deliver."

"A work of commanding interest; its every page is an illustration of the remark,—that the romance of real life exceeds the romance of fiction. This is decidedly the happiest effort Mr. Galt has made."—*New Monthly Magazine*.

Mr. Galt's book will be read by every class of readers. It is a work full of interest and amusement, abounding in anecdotal recollections, and every where interspersed with the shrewd and searching observations for which the author has been always distinguished.—*Saturday Courier*.

To our readers we cheerfully commend the book as amusing and instructive: it is full of interesting matter, and as an autobiography will rate with the best of the day.—*Philadelphia Gazette*.

It is full of striking illustrations of the remarkable character of its author; and for the mind disposed to study the individualities of our species, it contains much that will reward the investigation.—*Commercial Herald*.

It is no less entertaining and much more useful than any one of his novels.—*National Gazette*.

It is what it purports to be, "the autobiography of John Galt," and is interesting as presenting faithful illustrations of the singular character of the author—who is justly regarded as one of the best, as well as one of the most voluminous writers of the age.—*Boston Mer. Eve. Jour*.

## CELEBRATED SPEECHES

Of Chatham, Burke, and Erskine; to which is added the Argument of Mr. Mackintosh in the case of Peltier. Selected by a Member of the Bar.

Much is gained in richness and energy of expression, and fertility of thought by the frequent perusal of the masterpieces of rhetoric. Historical knowledge too, is derived from them, vivified by the spirit of debate and indignant exposition of wrong. Some of the speeches in this acceptable collection relate to American affairs and character—we mean that of Burke on American Taxation, and those of Chatham which burst from his soul of fire. The selection is judicious, and the book indispensable for the library of every citizen who would be a public speaker.—*National Gazette*.



The frequent reading of such selections from such masters, cannot but prove advantageous to the young men of this country, where, more than in any other, dependence will be placed upon the power of eloquence; and it is well that good models should be furnished to those who are, or seek, thus to sway the public mind. Bring along the great truths of the argument in a captivating style, and it will soon be found that even the most uninformed will strike into the current of the address, and be carried along thereby.—*U. S. Gazette*.

Among the great men in the intellectual world, who have astonished and delighted, charmed and instructed mankind, by the splendor, power, and magnificence of their oratory, none stand higher than Chatham, Burke, Erskine and Mackintosh. The speeches contained in this volume are splendid specimens of rich, ornate, powerful, and argumentative oratory, and no one possessing in the least degree a love for intellectual grandeur, can read them without feeling his heart glow with admiration, and have his soul animated with a zeal for the liberty of all mankind.—*Penn. Inquirer*.

This volume contains some of the speeches of these great masters of English Eloquence, speeches, which, whether we refer to the momentous character of their topics, their power of thought and display of learning, or their charms of style and graces of diction, will serve as models for public speaking, and sources of instruction, political, intellectual and moral, to all future ages.—*Charleston Courier*.

**AN ESSAY ON THE SPIRIT AND INFLUENCE OF THE REFORMATION.** A work which obtained the prize on the following question proposed by the National Institute of France:—"What has been the influence of the Reformation by Luther, on the political situation of the different states of Europe, and on the progress of knowledge?" By C. VILLERS, sometime professor of philosophy in the University of Gottingen. Translated from the French. With an Introductory Essay, by SAMUEL MILLER, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J.

The National Institute of France proposed the following as a prize question. "What has been the influence of the Reformation, by Luther, on the political situation of the different states of Europe, and on the progress of knowledge?" Among the competitors was C. Villers, Professor of Philosophy, in the University of Gottingen, and to him the prize was adjudged. Villers was not an ecclesiastic or sectarian, but a philosopher, and treats the subject in a philosophical manner. Those who are interested in tracing the causes that have given direction to the course of human events, will be richly rewarded by a perusal of this Essay.

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We cannot take leave of Mr. Canning's oratory without referring to the extreme beauty and appositeness of his occasional allusions. \* \* \* It is not merely eloquence—it is poetry in the beauty of its conception, it is painting in the complete delineation of its images, it is music in the harmony of its language.

But the beautiful and useful point to us in the history of Mr. Canning's oratory is, that it was the natural and graceful product of a cultivated mind—a product, which, in its more valuable characteristics, might be secured any where, since it was the necessary end and result of the application of adequate means. Would we refute by a gesture all the miserable outcry against a high order of education in the United States, we need but point to the speeches of George Canning—a great memorial, secured to his fame, and to the honour of his country, not by high birth and wealth, or even the sedulous anxiety of paternal affection, watching over and fostering developments of intellect, but by self-acquirements, literally and practically within the reach, we had almost said, of every boy in America.

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